

GENERAL STATUTORY RULES
AND ORDERS

VOLUME IV

(1907—1909.)

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS

MADE UNDER

ENACTMENTS

IN FORCE IN

BRITISH INDIA.

VOLUME IV.

(1907—1909.)

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA

1910

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PREFACE.

THIS volume has been compiled on the same lines as the first three volumes of the General Statutory Rules and Orders made under enactments in force in British India published in 1907, to which it is a supplement. It supplies a few omissions in those volumes, and contains all similar Rules and Orders issued during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909.

2. A table has been prefixed to the volume which shows at a glance Rules and Orders published in the earlier volumes which have, since their publication, been either amended, cancelled or otherwise superseded.

G. R. RIDGE,

*Superintendent, Publication Branch,
Legislative Department,
Government of India.*

SIMLA,

The 1st July 1910.

List of Notifications published in Volumes I—III of the General Statutory Rules and Orders which have been amended, superseded or cancelled.

1 No. and date of Notification amended, superseded or cancelled.	2 Subject of Notification.	3 Where printed.	4 Amending Notification.	5 Reference.
3. Judl. No. 135-501, dated 28th March, 1895.	[<i>East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 59).</i>] Execution of contracts and deeds on behalf of the Secretary of State.	P. 108 of Vol. I . . .	Resolution No. 1335-36, dated 1st October, 1906. Resolution No. 1038-39, dated 23rd July, 1909. Resolution No. 1400-19, dated 6th October, 1909. Resolution No. 1469-71, dated 15th October, 1909.	Pp. 8-15 of Vol. IV.
India Army Order, No. 131 of 1903.	[<i>Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58).</i>] Rules for the management and regulation of Military prisons in India.	P. 1 of App. to Vol. I, et seq.	Superseded by No. 92, dated 20th November, 1908.	P. 17 of ditto.
No. 568 J., dated 31st May, 1895.	[<i>Indian Articles of War, 1869 (V of 1869).</i>] Rules as to attestation and enrolments.	P. 157 of Vol. I . . .	No. 519, dated 14th June, 1907. No. 241, dated 12th March, 1909. No. 381, dated 23rd April, 1909	Pp. 218-225 of ditto. P. 225 of ditto.
No. 710 Judl., dated 30th June, 1899.	Procedure of Courts-martial (Native Army).	P. 178 of Vol. I . . .	No. 389, dated " "	P. 226 of ditto.

List of Notifications published in Volumes I—III of the General Statutory Rules and Orders which have been amended, superseded or cancelled—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
No. and date of Notification amended, superseded or cancelled.	Subject of Notification.	Where printed.	Amending Notification.	Reference.
No. 4650 (Judl. Stamps), dated 10th September, 1895.	[<i>Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).</i>] Reduction and remission of Court-fees.	P. 276 of Vol. I . . .	No. 3103, dated 16th August, 1903.	P. 227 of Vol. IV.
Resolution No. 509 P. O., dated 11th March, 1905.	[<i>India Coinage Act, 1870 (XXIII of 1870).</i>] [See entries under the <i>Coinage Act, 1906 (3 of 1906).</i>]	P. 316 of Vol. I . . .	No. 6051-6055-102, dated 12th July, 1907.	P. 228-232 of ditto.
No. 2207 Ex., dated 18th May, 1898.	[<i>Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878).</i>] Duty on Malwa Opium imported into the Punjab through Ajmer	P. 369 of Vol. I . . .	No. 1504-1508-46, dated 5th February, 1908.	P. 236 of ditto.
No. 4713 S. R., dated 5th October, 1895.	Duty on Opium other than Malwa imported into the Punjab.	P. 369 of Vol. I . . .	No. 2933-2938-103, dated 19th March, 1908.	Ditto.
No. 1430, dated 6th April, 1891.	[<i>Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).</i>] Rules as to cotton goods, ordinarily sold by length or by the piece.	P. 378 of Vol. I . . .	Superseded by No. 3594-Ex., dated 19th June, 1903.	P. 241 of ditto.

No. 382 S. R., dated 26th January, 1904.	Exemption of certain articles from duty when imported for any unit of His Majesty's Army.	P. 419 of Vol. I . . .	No. 6311-85, dated 25th August, 1909.	P. 270 of ditto.
No. 251 S. R., dated 12th January, 1904.	Exemption from duty of articles certified as required for a Regimental Band.	P. 421 of Vol. I . . .	Superseded by Notification No. 9388-129, dated 17th December, 1909.	P. 241 of ditto.
No. 10123-30, dated 22nd December, 1906.	Tariff Values on certain imported articles or goods.	P. 380 of Vol. I . . .	Superseded by No. 9388-129, dated 17th December, 1909.	Ditto.
No. 783 S. R., dated 12th February, 1903.	Prohibition of import of Sugar to ports of the Madras Presidency contiguous to French Territory.	P. 377 of Vol. I . . .	Cancelled by No. 3782-2, dated 16th April, 1908.	P. 271 of ditto.
No. 9, dated 2nd January, 1879. " 518, dated 6th March, 1879.	[<i>Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).</i>] Rules as to exemptions from all prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and as to transport, import and export.	P. 426 of Vol. I . . . P. 452 of Vol. I.	Superseded by Notification No. 3102, dated 16th August, 1909.	P. 272 of ditto.
No. 15, dated 1st January, 1889	[<i>Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879 (XI of 1879)</i>] Grant of loans to Local Authorities . . .	P. 567 of Vol. I . . .	No. 6565-A, dated 24th October, 1907.	P. 367 of ditto.
No. 16, dated 1st January, 1889	Rules as to raising of loans by Local Authorities in open market.	P. 570 of Vol. I . . .	No. 6566-A, dated 24th October, 1907.	P. 371 of ditto.

List of Notifications published in Volumes I—III of the General Statutory Rules and Orders which have been amended, superseded or cancelled.—contd.

1 No. and date of Notification amended, superseded or cancelled.	2 Subject of Notification.	3 Where printed.	4 Amending Notification.	5 Reference.
No. 1572, dated 25th June, 1886	[<i>Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880 (VII of 1880).</i>] Subsistence and passage of distressed seamen.	P. 580 of Vol. I.	Superseded by Notification No. 1976-12, dated 19th December, 1907.	P. 375 of Vol. IV.
No. 1727 Exc, dated 22nd March, 1905.	[<i>Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882).</i>] Duty on Salt manufactured or imported into British India.	P. 600 of Vol. I.	Superseded by Notification No. 1748 Exc., dated 20th March, 1907.	P. 377 of ditto.
No. 1096 S. R., dated 25th February, 1906.	[<i>Code of Civil Procedure, 1882 (XIV of 1882).</i>] [<i>Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883 (V of 1883).</i>] Form of agreement for Lascars and other Native Seamen.	See entries under Act V of 1908.	Resolution No. 5715—5759-41, dated 25th July, 1906.	P. 378 of ditto.
	[<i>Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883).</i>]	See entries under Act	XVII of 1908.	

No. 4555-4, dated 31st May, 1907	[<i>Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).</i>]	P. 913 of Vol. II .	No. 586-4, dated 3th July, 1907. No. 6123-17, dated 30th June, 1908. No. 2721-13, dated 14th April, 1903. No. 4218-20, dated 15th June, 1909.	Pp. 436-439 of ditto.
No. 298-T, dated 22nd September, 1904.	[<i>Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).</i>]	P. 988 of Vol. II .	Superseded by No. 6975-137, dated 10th September, 1909.	P. 440 of ditto.
No. 2762, dated 6th June, 1890.	[<i>Indian Income Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886)</i>]	P. 1067 of Vol. II	No. 2503-Exc-4, dated 26th April, 1907.	P. 523 of ditto
No. 56, dated 28th August, 1896	[<i>Indian Marine Act, 1887 (XIV of 1887).</i>] Procedure of Indian Marine Courts .	P. 1196 of Vol. II	No. 48, dated 3rd September, 1909.	P. 525 of ditto.
No. 83 P., dated 11th February, 1898.	[<i>Indian Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888).</i>]	P. 1234 of Vol. II	No. 921, dated 10th July, 1908.	
No. 360 P., dated 1st May, 1903.	Establishment of General Police Districts .	" 1235 "	No. 922, dated 10th July, 1908.	Pp. 527-529 of ditto.
No. 361 P., dated 1st May, 1903.		" 1236 "	No. 923, dated 10th July 1908.	

List of Notifications published in Volumes I—III of the General Statutory Rules and Orders which have been amended, superseded or cancelled—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
No. and date of Notification amended, superseded or cancelled.	Subject of Notification.	Where printed.	Amending Notification.	Reference.
No. 901 P., dated 12th December, 1901.	[<i>Indian Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888)</i> — <i>concl.</i>] Establishment of General Police Districts	P. 1235 of Vol. II	Cancelled by No. 924, dated 10th July, 1908.	P. 329 of Vol. IV.
No. 608 P., dated 1st July, 1904		" 1233 " "	No. 1158, dated 31st December, 1909.	P. 534 of ditto.
No. 183, dated 8th September, 1906.	[<i>Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).</i>] Carriage of Dangerous Goods	P. 1350 of Vol. III	No. 907 R. T., dated 12th September, 1907.	P. 366 of ditto.
No. 118, dated 16th March, 1898	Risk Note Forms	P. 1402 of Vol. III	No. 1851, dated 27th February, 1907.	P. 377 of ditto.
No. 270, dated 12th June, 1890	Liability of Railway Administrations to pay municipal taxes.	P. 1522-23 of Vol. III.	No. 93, dated 19th March, 1909.	P. 381 of ditto.
No. 136, dated 3rd April, 1893	[<i>Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).</i>] Identification of Sugar chargeable with additional or special duty.	P. 1357 of Vol. III	No. 907, dated 29th November, 1907.	P. 388 of ditto.
No. 4439 S. R., dated 14th August, 1902.	[<i>Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896).</i>] Cotton duties	P. 1358 of Vol. III	Cancelled by No. 3610-4, dated 23rd May, 1909.	P. 586 of ditto.
No. 10038 II, dated 21st December, 1906.			Superseded by No. 9290-6, dated 16th December, 1909.	P. 596 of ditto.

No. 1429 C. S. R., dated 30th March, 1899.	[<i>Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).</i>] Postage, postage rates and Money orders (Inland and Foreign).	P. 1624 of Vol. III	Superseded by No. 7397-225, dated 5th August, 1908.	P. 599 of ditto.
No. 3532 Exc. dated 23th June, 1906.	[<i>Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).</i>] Use of Stamps	P. 1692 of Vol. III	No. 1331 Exc., dated 16th April, 1909.	P. 654 of ditto.
No. 785 S. R., dated 17th February, 1899.	Remission or reduction of duties [<i>Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899).</i>]	P. 1682 of Vol. III	Superseded by No. 3616 Exc., dated 16th July 1909.	Ditto.
No. 1118 Judl., dated 11th August, 1899.	Application of sections of, to Carbide of calcium. [<i>Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901).</i>]	P. 1707 of Vol. III	Cancelled by No. 101-10, dated 4th January, 1907.	P. 665 of ditto.
No. 864-58-20, dated 10th March, 1904.	Coal Mines.	P. 1721 of Vol. III	No. 894-82, dated 26th January, 1907. No. 9709-131, dated 23rd October, 1908.	P. 667 of ditto.
No. 302-955, dated 27th January, 1904.	Appeals from orders by Chief Inspector of Mines of India.	P. 1717 of Vol. III	Cancelled by No. 11793-103, dated 30th December, 1908.	P. 658 of ditto.

List of Notifications published in Volumes I—III of the General Statutory Rules and Orders which have been amended, superseded or cancelled—contd.

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No. and date of Notification amended, superseded or cancelled.	Subject of Notification.	Where printed.	Amending Notification.	Reference.
	[<i>Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901)</i>] — <i>contd.</i>			
No. 3332—45-33, dated 27th December, 1901.	Notices of Accidents	P. 1717 of Vol. III.	Cancelled by No. 11793-103, dated 30th December, 1903.	P. 668 of Vol. IV.
No. 3952-26 G. and M., dated 10th May, 1907.	Annual output of Mines	P. 1737 of Vol. III	Cancelled by No. 11793-103, dated 30th December, 1903.	Ditto.
	[<i>Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903).</i>]			
No. 481 T., dated 23rd December, 1903.	Date of operation and rules thereunder.	P. 1747 of Vol. III	No. 89, dated 19th July, 1909	P. 676 of ditto.
	[<i>Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).</i>]			
No. 1862 I. A., dated 13th May, 1904.	Procedure of Political Agents for surrender of accused persons to Native States.	P. 1831 of Vol. III	No. 3472 I. C., dated 28th August, 1908.	P. 677 of ditto.

No. 2104, dated 30th September, 1904.	[<i>Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904</i> (X of 1904).] Remission of registration fees in the case of Co-operative Credit Societies.	P. 186 of Vol. III	Superseded by No. 2520, dated 6th November, 1908.	P. 679 of ditto.
No. 2662, dated 26th June, 1893	[<i>Indian Coinage Act, 1906</i> (III of 1906).] Cessation of reception of silver bullion for coinage.	P. 314 of Vol. I	Superseded by No. 6098 A., dated 11th December, 1906.	P. 681 of ditto.
No. 1448 A., dated 8th March, 1907.	Persons authorised to cut or break diminished or defaced silver coins.	P. 1891 of Vol. III	No. 127 A., dated 8th January, 1909.	Ditto.
No. 1512, dated 20th September, 1888.	[<i>Code of Civil Procedure, 1908</i> (V of 1908).] Application of s. 650 A to the Courts in the Straits Settlements.	P. 649 of Vol. I	Cancelled by Notification No. 244, dated 16th February, 1909.	P. 682 of ditto.
No. 433, dated 23rd March, 1899	Application of above to Courts in Ceylon	P. 652 of Vol. I	Cancelled by Notification No. 247, dated 16th February, 1909.	Ditto.
No. 4033 I. A., dated 18th September, 1902.	Application of above to certain Courts beyond British India.	P. 642 of Vol. I	No. 659 I. B., dated 1st April, 1909. No. 3101 I. A., dated 24th August, 1909.	Ditto. P. 683 of ditto.
No. 2877 I. A., dated 13th July, 1906.	Execution by British Indian Courts of the decrees of certain Courts in Native States, etc., etc.	P. 622 of Vol. I	No. 659 I. B., dated 1st April, 1909. No. 3101 I. A., dated 24th August, 1909.	P. 682 of ditto. P. 683 of ditto.
No. 1261 I., dated 20th March, 1889.	Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council in Native States.	P. 638 of Vol. I	No. 4389 I. B., dated 21st December, 1908.	Ditto.

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List of Notifications published in Volumes I—III of the General Statutory Rules and Orders which have been amended, superseded or cancelled—concd.

No. and date of Notification (amended, superseded or cancelled).	2	3	4	5
	Subject of Notification.	Where printed.	Amending Notification	Reference.
No. 94 E, dated 18th March, 1886.	[<i>Indian Emigration Act, 1908</i> (XVII of 1908),] Colonial Emigration Rules	P. 679 of Vol. II	No. 3205-20, dated 26th March, 1908. No. 822-48, dated 25th January, 1907. No. 4872-52, dated 7th June, 1907. No. 8161-55, dated 26th September, 1907. No. 9803-54, dated 26th November, 1907. No. 5536-65, dated 29th July, 1909.	Pp. 687-729 of Vol. IV.

GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS

UNDER

ENACTMENTS

IN FORCE IN

BRITISH INDIA.

PART I.

General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1859, (22 & 23 VICT., C. 41).

Rules for the grant of contracts and agreements by Local Governments.

No. 933-Ex., dated 20th February, 1894.—In supersession of the orders contained in the Financial Resolution of the 20th October, 1888, and letter of the 21st February, 1890, cited in the preamble, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following rules prescribed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to regulate the power of the Government of India and of Local Governments and Administrations to enter into or sanction contracts and agreements involving liabilities on the part of the State:—

Statutory Rules.

The following provisions and restrictions are prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council in exercise of the power reserved to him by Statute 22 & 23 Vict., Cap. 41, section 1, and shall apply to all concessions, grants, leases, and contracts (except such as may be made under any special legislative sanction) made or entered into by the Government of India, or by a Local Government or Administration or other authority in India, to or with any person, firm, company, syndicate, municipality, or other public body who or which has applied for the same for mining, milling, or any other industrial or manufacturing purposes (not being ordinary agricultural or settlement purposes) or for the purpose of any railway, tramway, water-works, or other undertaking of a like nature:—

I.—No concession, grant, or lease of land, of mineral or forest rights, of right to water power, or of right of way or other easement or of any privilege in respect of land, of mineral or forest rights, of

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

[GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1859 (22 & 23 VICT., C. 41)—*contd.*

Rules for the grant of contracts and agreements by Local Governments—*contd.*

right to water power, or of an easement, and
no contract involving the execution or maintenance by
Government of works,

shall be made or entered into by the Government of India, to,
with, or in favour of any person, firm, syndicate, company, municipal-
ity, or other public body for any of the purposes above mentioned
without the express sanction of the Secretary of State in Council,—
if such concession, grant, lease, or contract—

- (a) is intended to endure for a period exceeding ten years, and
is not accompanied by an unconditional power or
revocation or cancelment by the Government of India
at any time during such period on the expiry of six
months' notice to that effect, and imposes on the revenues
of India an annual liability in excess of fifty thousand
rupees; or
- (b) imposes on such revenues a charge or expenditure or
liability to damages in excess of twelve lakhs of
rupees; or
- (c) involves the cession of property or rights of which the
estimated value exceeds twelve lakhs of rupees.

II.—No concession, grant, or lease of land, of mineral or forest
rights, of right to water power, or of right of way or other easement,
or of any privilege in respect of land, of mineral or forest rights, of
right to water power, or of an easement, and
no contract involving the execution or maintenance by Government of
works,

shall be made or entered into by any Local Government or
Administration or other authority in India to, with, or in favour of any
person, firm, company, syndicate, municipality, or other public body
for any of the purposes above mentioned without the express sanction
of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State in
Council,—

if such concession, grant, lease or contract,—

- (a) is intended to endure for a period exceeding ten years, and
is not accompanied by an unconditional power of
revocation or cancelment by the Government of India
at any time during such period on the expiry of six
months' notice to that effect, and imposes on the revenues
of India an annual liability in excess of fifty thousand
rupees; or

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1859 (22 & 23 VICT., C. 41)—*contd.*

Rules for the grant of contracts and agreements by Local Governments—*contd.*

- (b) imposes on such revenues a charge or expenditure or liability to damages in excess of twelve lakhs of rupees ; or,
- (c) involves the cession of property or rights of which the estimated value exceeds twelve lakhs of rupees.

III.—No such concession, grant, lease or contract shall be made by any Local Government or Administration or other authority in India to, with, or in favour of any person, firm, company, municipality, or other public body for any of the purposes above mentioned without the express sanction of the Government of India,—

if such concession, grant, lease, or contract,—

- (a) is intended to endure for a period exceeding five years, and is not accompanied by an unconditional power of revocation by the Government at any time during such period on the expiry of six months' notice to that effect, and imposes on the revenues of India an annual liability in excess of five thousand rupees ; or
- (b) imposes on such revenues a charge or expenditure or liability to damages in excess of one lakh of rupees ; or,
- (c) involves the cession of property or rights of which the estimated value exceeds one lakh of rupees.

IV.—No such concession, grant, lease, or contract shall be made by any Local Government or Administration or other authority in India to, with, or in favour of any joint stock company, except with the sanction of the Government of India, and subject to these rules so far as the same may be applicable.

V.—No transfer of any such concession, grant, lease, or contract or of any part thereof, or any interest therein, or any under-letting, shall be recognised as valid except it be made with the express assent of:—

- (a) the Secretary of State in Council in cases falling within Rule I or II ;
- (b) the Government of India in cases falling within Rule III ; and
- (c) the Local Government or Administration in any other cases, with the proviso that a transfer or under-letting to a company will in all cases require the sanction of the Government of India.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1859 (22 & 23 VICT., C. 41)—*concl'd.*

Rules for the grant of contracts and agreements by Local Governments—*concl'd.*

And the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India, as the case may be, may in his or their absolute discretion refuse such assent.

VI.—In every writing intended to express any concession, grant, lease, or contract which falls within these rules, it shall be expressly declared that such concession, grant, lease, or contract is granted or made subject to them.

VII.—When the assent of the Secretary of State in Council is rendered by these rules necessary to the validity of any concession, grant, lease, or contract, or to the transfer thereof, it shall be signified under the hand of an Under-Secretary of State; and when the assent of the Government of India is so required, it shall be signified under the hand of a Secretary of that Government.

VIII.—The foregoing rules, I to VII inclusive, shall not apply to any concession, grant, lease, or contract for any of the purposes mentioned in Rule I, if made under any special rules issued or approved by the Secretary of State in Council.

Supplementary Rules.

Rule A.—In cases where it is considered expedient to grant concessions or to make agreements, such as those contemplated in the Statutory Rules, the deed of concession, or the agreement, if the rights under it are transferable, must be so framed that it will be beyond the power of the grantees or contractees to transfer their rights, or any part of them, except with the sanction of the Government of India, or of Local Governments and Administrations in cases coming within their cognizance.

B.—All such concessions and agreements will further be subject to any special provisions made by Government to meet particular cases or particular classes of cases.

C.—Before any concession or agreement of the class referred to it is submitted for the approval of the Government of India, its terms should be considered in the Judicial Department of the Local Government, and by the highest legal advisor to that Government.

D.—The foregoing Rules shall not apply to any concession, grant, lease, or contract for any of the purposes mentioned in the Statutory Rules, if made under any special rules issued or approved by the Secretary of State in Council.

[*Finance and Commerce Department Proceedings for March 1894, Nos. 77 to 85.*]

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1861 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67).

Inclusion of certain taluqas within the Madras Presidency.

No. 928, dated the 1st July, 1909.—Proclamation.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., Cap 67), section 47, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, for the purposes of the said Act, the Nugur, Albaka and Cherla taluqas, which by the ¹Proclamation No. 545, dated the 15th April, 1909, have been declared to be subject to the Government of Madras, together with the Bhadrachalam taluq in the Godavari district, shall be included within the limits of the Madras Presidency.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 524.]

¹ *Infra*, p. 7.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN HIGH COURTS ACT, 1865 (28 & 29 VICT., C. 15).

Certain taluqas included within jurisdiction of Madras High Court.

No. 929, dated the 1st July, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian High Courts Act, 1865 (28 & 29 Vict., Cap. 15), section 3, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize and empower the High Court of Judicature at Madras to exercise, within that portion of His Majesty's dominions in India which is comprised within the limits of the Nugur, Albaka and Cherla taluqas and the Bhadrachalam taluq, and is not included within the limits of the places for which the said High Court was established, all such jurisdiction and powers as the said High Court may from time to time exercise in the scheduled districts of the Godavari district of the Presidency of Madras.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 524.]

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1865 (28 & 29 VICT., C. 17).

Placing of Laccadive Islands and Minicoy under Madras.

No. 292-I. A., dated the 5th February, 1909.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 4 of the Government of India Act, 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the lands and territories comprising the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Islands described in the Schedule hereunder written, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by Adi Raja Imbichi Bibi of Cannanore, shall be subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Schedule.

Name of Island.	Approximate area in square miles.	Dependent islets.
Androth	1½	<i>Nil.</i>
Kalpeni	1	(1) Cheriyam, (2) Tilakkam and (3) Pitti.
Kavarathi	1½	(1) Pitti, (2) Suhelipar consisting of Vallyakara and Cheryakara.
Agathi	1½	(1) Kalpitti, (2) Bangaram, (3)*Tionakara, and (4) Parali.
Minicoy	2	Virinjili.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 111.]

Transfer of certain Taluqas from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency.

No. 545, dated the 15th April, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India Act, 1865 (28 & 29 Vict., C. 17), section 4, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Nugur, Albaka and Cherla taluqas which now form part of the Central Provinces shall on and with effect from the 1st July, 1909, cease to be subject to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces and be subject to the Government of Madras.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 277.]

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd

EAST INDIA CONTRACTS ACT, 1870 (33 & 34 VICT, C. 59).

Additions to Resolution as to execution of Deeds and Contracts on behalf of Secretary of State.

No. 1335-36, dated the 1st October, 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., Cap. 59), and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in head I of Part L of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, 'No. ^{3-Judicial} 485-501', dated the 28th March, 1895, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the words "By a Secretary to Government" be substituted for the words "By the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Department."

[See Supp. to Gazette of India, 1906, p. 2181.]

Nos. 1038-1039, dated the 23rd July, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., C. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for clause XV of part E of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, 'No. 3-Judicial—485-501, dated the 28th March, 1895, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council:—

XV.—Agreements with monthly non-pensionable European, Eurasian and Native employes on State Railways, defining the terms and conditions of service to be entered into on entering the service of Government.

By Managers, Engineers-in-Chief, Locomotive Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Superintendents, Traffic Superintendents, Examiners of Accounts, Chief Storekeepers; and Executive Engineers in charge of Divisions, District Locomotive Superintendents, District Carriage and Wagon Superintendents and District Traffic Superintendents, in the Railway Branch.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Supp., pp. 1593 and 1594.]

¹ See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 108.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

EAST INDIA CONTRACTS ACT, 1870 (33 & 34 VICT., C. 59)—*contd.*

Additions to Resolution as to execution of Deeds and Contracts on behalf of Secretary of State—*contd.*

Nos. 1400-1419, dated the 6th October, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., C. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Part B of the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department

No. 1-Judicial, dated the 14-30 8th January, 1897.
No. 1597-1608 (Judicial), dated the 10th November, 1899.
No. 1611-1627 (Judicial), dated the 4th December, 1901.
No. 908-94 (Judicial), dated the 20th May, 1903.
No. 1137-1154 (Judicial), dated the 27th July, 1905.

1No. 3-Judicial, dated the 28th March, 1895,
485-501,
as amended by the resolutions noted on the margin relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

B.—In the case of the Army Department—

I.—In the Military Works Services (subject to any limits fixed by the Government of India)—

1. All instruments relating to purchase, supply and conveyance or carriage of materials, stores, machinery, etc.

2. All instruments relating to the execution of works of all kinds, connected with buildings, bridges, roads, canals, tanks, reservoirs, docks and harbours, and embankments and also instruments relating to the construction of water works, sewage works and the erection of machinery.

3. Security bonds for the due performance and completion of works.

4. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government servants whom the officers specified have power to appoint.

5. Leases for grazing cattle on canal banks or roadsides; for fishing in a canal; for the cultivation of land; leases of water for irrigation and other purposes, and leases of water power; and instruments relating to the sale of grass, trees or other produce on roadsides or in plantations.

By the Director-General
of Military Works,
Commanding Royal
Engineers, Assistant
Commanding Royal
Engineers and Garrison
Engineers.

¹ Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 108.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

EAST INDIA CONTRACTS ACT, 1870 (33 & 34 VICT., C. 59)—*contd.*

Additions to Resolution as to execution of Deeds and Contracts on behalf of Secretary of State—*contd.*

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| <p>6. Leases of houses, land or other immoveable property, provided that the rent reserved shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 a month.</p> <p>7. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security.</p> <p>8. Instruments connected with the collection or farming of tolls at bridges or ferries or other means of communication provided by the Local Government.</p> <p>9. Agreements for the recovery of fines on account of drift wood or other timber passing into a canal.</p> <p>10. Agreements with temporary establishments,</p> | } | <p>By the Director-General of Military Works, Commanding Royal Engineers, Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers and Garrison Engineers.</p> |
| <p>11. Agreements entered into in India with civilian mechanics and others for a specified period of service in the Military Works Services.</p> | } | <p>By the Director-General of Military Works.</p> |
| <p>12. All deeds and instruments relating to any matters other than those specified in heads 1 to 11.</p> | } | <p>By a Secretary to the Government of India or a Secretary to a Local Government.</p> |

II.—Contracts and other instruments for the Ordnance Department as detailed below:—

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|---|---|---|
| <p>1. Contracts for stores obtained in India for supplies to arsenals, depôts or factories.</p> <p>2. Contracts for undertaking sales of unserviceable stores.</p> <p>3. Agreements entered into in India with civilian employés for a specified period of service in ordnance establishments.</p> <p>4. Contracts for landing, weighing, and forwarding ordnance stores.</p> | } | <p>By the Director-General of Ordnance in India, Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories in India and Inspectors-General of Ordnance.</p> |
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Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

EAST INDIA CONTRACTS ACT, 1870 (33 & 34 VICT., C. 59)—*contd.*

Additions to Resolution as to execution of Deeds and Contracts on behalf of Secretary of State—*contd.*

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| <p>5. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security</p> | } | <p>By the Director-General of Ordnance in India, Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories in India, Inspectors-General of Ordnance, Ordnance officers in charge of arsenals and depôts, Proof Officer, and Superintendents of Factories.</p> |
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III.—Contracts for the Supply and Transport Corps as detailed below :—

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| <p>1. Contracts for supplies and services to and purchases from the Supply and Transport Corps.</p> | } | <p>By the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, Quarter Master General in India, General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades, Colonels on the Staff Commanding Brigades, Officers Commanding Stations and the Supply and Transport officer on special duty in Kashmir.</p> |
| <p>2. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security.</p> | } | <p>By the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, Quarter Master General in India, General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades, Colonels on the Staff Commanding Brigades, Officers Commanding Stations, and Supply and Transport officer on special duty in Kashmir.</p> |

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

EAST INDIA CONTRACTS ACT, 1870 (33 & 34 VICT., C. 59.)—*contd.*

Additions to Resolution as to execution of Deeds and Contracts on behalf of Secretary of State—*contd.*

3. Agreements entered into in India with civilian employes for a specified period of service in the Supply and Transport Corps.	}	By the Quarter Master General in India, General Officers Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades.
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IV.—Contracts for the Army Clothing Department as detailed below:—

1. Contracts for the supply of important articles of local manufacture.	}	By the Director of Army Clothing.
2. Contracts for the supply of colours and standards.		
3. Agreements entered into in India with civilian employes for a specified period of service in the Army Clothing Department.		

4. Contracts for making clothing either inside or outside factories.	}	By Superintendents of Army Clothing Factories, subject to the approval of the Director of Army Clothing.
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5. Contracts for the supply of embroidered badges and unimportant articles of local manufacture and miscellaneous stores required for factory purposes.	}	By Superintendents of Army Clothing Factories.
6. Contracts for undertaking the sale of stores and materials and for the purchase from factories of cuttings and sweepings of textiles wasted in manufacture.		
7. Contracts for the supply of carts.		

8. Contracts for unimportant articles of footgear and for undertaking the sale of stores and materials.	}	By the Government Inspector, Army Boot Factory, Cawnpore.
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V.—Contracts for the Medical Department as detailed below :

1. All contracts for supplies and services to and purchases from the Medical Stores Department.	}	By the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
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Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

EAST INDIA CONTRACTS ACT, 1870 (33 & 34 VICT., C. 59)—*contd.*

Additions to Resolution as to execution of Deeds and Contracts on behalf of Secretary of State—*contd.*

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| 2. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security. | } | By Medical Store-keepers to Government. |
| 3. Agreements with passed candidates for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. | | |
| 4. Security bonds on behalf of native military medical pupils. | } | By Principals of Medical Colleges and Schools. |
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VI.—Contracts and other instruments for the Army Remount Department as detailed below:—

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| 1. Agreements with shippers for landing horses at the Presidency Remount Depôt, Calcutta. | } | By the Quarter Master General in India, or Superintendent, Remount Department, Calcutta. |
| 2. Contracts for undertaking the sale of rejected Government animals. | | |
| 3. Contracts for the occupation of land. | } | By Superintendents of Remount Depôts and Circles with the approval of the Quarter Master General in India. |
| 4. Contracts for grain, fodder, or stores. | | |
| 5. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security. | } | By the Quarter Master General in India and Superintendents of Remount Depôts and Circles. |
| 6. Contracts for petty works at Remount Depôts and Circles. | | |

VII.—Contracts and other instruments for the Farms Department as detailed below:—

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| Leases of land required for cultivation, grazing or other purposes by the Farms Department, and instruments relating to other rights on lands under grass cultivation. | } | By an officer of the Farms Department. |
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Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

EAST INDIA CONTRACTS ACT, 1870 (33 & 34 VICT., C. 59)—*contd.*

Additions to Resolution as to execution of Deeds and Contracts on behalf of Secretary of State—*contd.*

VIII—In the Military Accounts Department—

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deeds of reconveyance of dwelling and mess-houses and of volunteer corps buildings, which have been mortgaged to Government as security for the payment of building advances or loans. 2. Agreements for the supply of school or religious books. 3. Contracts for printing work. 4. All instruments connected with the reconveyance of property given as security. | } | <p>By Controllers of Military Accounts and Deputy Controllers of Military Accounts in Independent Charge.</p> |
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IX—Contracts and instruments relating to Cantonments, as detailed below :—

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contracts relating to land belonging to Government situate in Cantonments, if for periods exceeding twelve months, in each case. | } | <p>By the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade.</p> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Contracts relating to land belonging to Government situate in Cantonments, if for periods not exceeding twelve months in each case. 3. Other Contracts. | } | <p>(a) By the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee in Cantonments where there is such a Committee, and
(b) by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment in those cases in which a Cantonment Committee has not been constituted.</p> |

X.—General instruments and contracts as detailed below :—

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreements with clerks, copyists, draughtsmen, accountants, cashiers, agents and store-keepers whom the officer is empowered to appoint. | } | <p>By any Commissioned Military Officer.</p> |
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Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

EAST INDIA CONTRACTS ACT, 1870 (33 & 34 VICT., C. 59)—*concl'd.*

Additions to Resolution as to Execution of Deeds and Contracts on behalf of Secretary of State—*concl'd.*

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| <p>2. Contracts for the supply of hot weather establishments and other temporary labour.</p> | } | <p>By the Officer Commanding a unit, the Officer Commanding a sanitarium, and the officer in charge of a hospital.</p> |
| <p>3. Contracts for petty supplies to hospitals.</p> | } | <p>By officers in charge of hospitals.</p> |

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Supp., p. 218.]

No 1469-1471, dated the 15th October, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., Cap. 59) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in clause K-VIII of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, ^{3-Judicial} No. ₄₈₅₋₅₀₁, dated the 28th March, 1895, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the words "the Collector of Bombay" be substituted for the words "a Secretary to Government."

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Supp., p. 219.]

¹Genl. Stat R. & O., Vol. I, p. 108.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1870 (33 & 34 VICT., C. 3).

Applying s. 1 of the Act to taluqas in the Presidency of Madras, and in the Central Provinces.

No 546, dated the 15th April, 1909.—It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has, by Resolution in Council dated the 17th January, 1905, declared the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., C. 3), entitled "an Act to make better provision for making laws and regulations for certain parts of India, and for certain other purposes relating thereto", to be applicable to the Bhadrachalam taluq of the Godavari district in the Presidency of Madras, and to the taluqas of Nugur, Albaka and Cherla in the Central Provinces.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I., p. 278.]

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58).

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India.

No. 921, dated the 20th November, 1908.—The following revised Rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India, 1908, are published for general information :—

Rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India, 1908.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 133 of the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58), and in supersession of all rules previously issued thereunder, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India.—

Control and General Management.

1. Military Prisons and Detention Barracks established in India under the Army Act are under the control of the Government of India.

2. Military Prisons and Detention Barracks are under the command of the General Officer Commanding the Division or Brigade, who will inspect them from time to time.

3. The Officer Commanding the Station where the prison or detention barrack is situated, hereinafter referred to as "the officer commanding," shall, subject to the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Division or Brigade, have the general management of the prison or detention barrack in all matters relating to discipline, labour, expenditure, punishment and control; and he shall by careful inspection of the reports, as well as by his own occasional visits, ensure that the discipline of the prison or detention barrack is strictly maintained.

4. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the division, or the Brigade Major of the brigade or the Station Staff Officer of the station, as the case may be, shall examine the accounts of the prison or detention barrack at the end of each month, and shall submit a statement of receipts and expenditure to the officer commanding, for countersignature and transmission to the Accounts Department for audit and payment.

Discipline and Training.

5. The discipline should be the strictest military discipline, with the prescribed restraints to enforce the punishments awarded.

¹ See India Army Order No. 131 of 1903 on p. 1 of Appendix to Vol. I (Genl. Stat. R. & O.)

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

6. The military, educational, and physical training shall be such as to keep the trained soldier efficient, and to give elementary training to untrained men, or deserters who have been away for long periods.

Staff.

7. The conditions of service and entry are contained in A. R. I., Vol. II. Specially selected non-commissioned officers, from the roll kept by the Adjutant-General in India, are appointed on probation for three months. If not found suitable, they will return to their Corps.

Visitors.

8. An officer, not below the rank of Field Officer, if possible, shall be detailed weekly by the General Officer Commanding, or, Officer Commanding the Station, as Military Prison or Detention Barrack Visitor.

He shall visit the prison or detention barrack daily. He shall see all the soldiers under sentence, and ascertain if they have any complaints, and enquire into them, and report direct to the officer commanding. He shall pay particular attention to the discipline and military training of soldiers under sentence, and also to their bearing and personal appearance. Complaints of soldiers under sentence may be heard in private.

9. The Visitor shall also inspect the prison or detention barrack throughout, examine all books, and see that they are correctly kept and up-to-date. He shall frequently inspect the Stage System of Registration and will exercise a constant check on the marks awarded. He shall inspect the diets of soldiers under sentence, and shall dispose of all offences committed by such soldiers; and shall also deal with charges, if any, against members of the Staff. In cases of drunkenness, or disgraceful conduct, he shall place the members of the Staff under arrest; and report the cases to the officer commanding.

10. Should any abuses in connection with the prison or detention barrack come to the knowledge of the Visitor, he shall take care that such abuses are reported immediately to the officer commanding.

11. The Visitor shall make a report to the officer commanding at the expiration of his week of duty; in which he shall certify that he has performed the Visitor's duties.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

12. The Visitor for the first week in each month shall also make a report of all buildings, property and stores of the prison or detention barrack that may require repair or renewal (including the regimental clothing and necessities of soldiers under sentence referred to in rule 139). This report shall be dealt with by the officer commanding so far as his powers of expenditure will allow; any other points being submitted for the orders of the competent financial authority.

13. The weekly Visitor shall annex to the report regarding his duties a nominal list of soldiers under sentence who are to be discharged from the prison or detention barrack within the twenty-eight days following the expiration of his term of duty, specifying the day and hour in each case, in order that arrangements may be made for the removal of such soldiers, and, if necessary, for the reception of other soldiers under sentence.

14. The weekly Visitor may, on the recommendation of the medical officer, increase the diet of a soldier under sentence.

15. As many Visitors as may be convenient, shall be appointed for each prison or detention barrack by the General Officer Commanding, or Officer Commanding the Station in which such prison or detention barrack is situated, provided that such Visitors must be commissioned officers. From among the Visitors so appointed one shall be the weekly Visitor mentioned in paragraph 8; but any Visitor, not being the weekly Visitor, also the Medical Officer for the time being in charge of the station hospital who shall be an *ex-officio* visitor, may visit and inspect the prison or detention barrack at any time.

Boards of Visitors.

16. For the purposes of performing the duties imposed on a Board of Visitors as hereinafter provided, three visitors shall constitute a board,

Superintendent.

17. The Superintendent shall reside in the place appointed.

18. The Superintendent shall strictly conform to the law relating to Military Prisons and Detention Barracks and to the Military Prisons and Detention Barrack Regulations, and shall be responsible for the due observance of them by others. He shall observe the conduct of the members of the Staff, and enforce on each of them the due

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

execution of his duties, and shall not permit any member of the Staff to be employed in any private capacity, either for any other officer of the prison or detention barrack, or for any soldier under sentence.

19. He shall exercise his authority with firmness, temper, and humanity, and shall abstain from all irritating language or unnecessary violence. He shall enforce similar conduct on the Staff. He shall always bear in mind that the chief object of establishing a detention barrack for military offenders is to maintain discipline in the Army, and to repress the repetition of military offences; and as punishment alone can hardly be expected to produce this effect, he shall consider it his duty to endeavour to instil soldier-like and moral principles into the mind of every soldier under sentence, letting him see that he takes an interest in his welfare, and by his good advice and kindly admonition, endeavouring to convince him of his error, and to encourage him to aim at future good conduct, and the attainment of a respectable character in the service.

20. Bearing in mind that the soldiers are, in most cases, to return to the colours on release, and that they should be fit at once to resume their places in the ranks, the Superintendent will pay special attention not only to the discipline and military training of such soldiers, but also to their bearing and personal appearance.

21. The Superintendent will himself, once each day, parade and carefully inspect all such soldiers, and will cause members of the Staff in charge of Wards or parties to inspect them every time they parade for drill, exercise, or work out of their rooms, and to require a high standard of cleanliness and neatness in regard to their persons, clothing, etc., etc.

22. The Superintendent shall, as far as practicable, visit the whole of the prison or detention barrack and see every soldier under sentence once at least in every 24 hours, and, in default of such daily visits and inspections, he shall state in his journal how far he has omitted them, and the cause of such omission. He shall, at least once during the week, go through the prison or detention barrack at an uncertain hour of the night, and record in his journal the hour of the visit, and the state of the prison or detention barrack at the time.

23. He shall cause an abstract of the regulations relating to the treatment and conduct of soldiers under sentence, with a copy of the dietaries for prison or detention barrack (printed in legible characters), to be posted in each room.

AND ORDERS.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*c*

24. He shall take an early opportunity of seeing all sold after their admission, and satisfying himself that they understand the rules and regulations to which they are required to conform and the privileges they may gain by industry and good conduct.
25. He shall, without delay, call the attention of the Medical Officer to any soldier under sentence whose state of mind or health appears to require attention, and shall carry into effect the written directions of the Medical Officer respecting alterations of the discipline or treatment of any such soldier.
26. He shall also deliver to the Medical Officer daily a list of such soldiers under sentence as complain of illness; or are removed to the hospital, or confined to their rooms by illness; and shall every day, furnish to the Chaplain and Medical Officer lists of soldiers who are under punishment.
27. Upon the death of a soldier under sentence the Superintendent shall give immediate notice thereof to the Officer Commanding and to the Medical Officer.
28. In case of the death, arrest or temporary absence of a member of the Staff, the Superintendent shall make such temporary arrangement for the duties as may be required. If the service of a substitute be necessary to enable the duties of the prison or detention barrack to be carried on, he may apply to the Officer Commanding to detail a non-commissioned officer to fill the vacant office until a permanent appointment shall be made, or the absent member of the Staff returns to duty.
29. The Superintendent shall keep such records and books as may be from time to time directed.
30. He shall be responsible for the safe custody of the journals, registers, books, commitments, and all other documents committed to his care.
31. The Superintendent shall, once at least in each quarter of a year, lay his journal before the Officer Commanding, at such time as he may appoint, and shall be signed by him in proof of the same having been produced.
32. He shall take care that the work of all the soldiers under sentence is made use of to the best advantage of the public service and shall promote the useful employment and the military and industrial training of such soldiers. He shall not employ, or allow to be employed, any soldier under sentence in any private work whatever, for himself or for any member of the Staff.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

33. The Superintendent shall not, except from unavoidable necessity, be absent from his quarters for a night without permission, in writing, from the Officer Commanding. Any leave of absence granted to him shall be entered in his journal. If absent without leave for a night from unavoidable necessity, he shall state the fact and the cause of it in his journal.

34. Leave of absence, to the extent of 10 days may, in cases of emergency, be granted by the Officer Commanding the station at which the prison or detention barrack is situated.

35. When the Superintendent is temporarily absent on leave, or his services are not available, by reason of sickness, or other unavoidable cause, a member of the Staff shall be appointed to act as his substitute; and, during such absence, the substitute so appointed, shall have such of the powers, and perform such duties of the Superintendent, as may be confided to him.

36. The Superintendent shall not allow any person to view the Military Prison or Detention Barrack except as provided by Statute, or with an order from the proper authority, or by persons authorised according to instructions which may be issued from time to time, care being taken that no visitor holds any communication with any soldier under sentence unless duly authorised to do so.

37. He shall submit to the Officer Commanding, half-yearly, a special report on the conduct and capabilities of the Staff of the prison or detention barrack. In this report he will particularly specify whether each individual is zealous and attentive to his duties and competent to the discharge of them, and if especially qualified for promotion. In case of repeated neglect or misconduct, on the part of any member of the Staff, he will make such representation thereon as may assist in deciding on the propriety of removing such member from the establishment, or otherwise.

38. He shall keep a record of the reports against the Staff, with the punishments awarded, and of any other circumstances respecting them which it may be desirable to place on record.

39. He shall take care that the instructions for the guidance of the Staff are read to each member on joining, and once a quarter on parade.

40. In case the Medical Officer shall order any soldier under sentence to be removed from the prison or detention barrack to the hospital, the Superintendent shall take immediate steps with a view to the said order being carried into effect, or to notify it, if necessary,

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

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to the Officer Commanding, in order that he may give an order for such removal, and for the safe custody of the soldier under sentence while in hospital. In cases of emergency he will act on his own responsibility in directing the immediate removal of a soldier under sentence to the hospital. In such case he will take the necessary steps for the safe custody of the soldier until he is in hospital.

41. He shall carry into effect the written directions of the Medical Officer for separating soldiers under sentence labouring under infectious or contagious diseases, or suspected thereof, and shall take steps for the cleansing and disinfecting of the prison or detention barrack, or any part of it, and for cleansing, disinfecting, or, if necessary, destroying any clothing or bedding; and shall immediately apply to the proper department to disinfect and lime-wash any apartments occupied by such soldiers; and to fumigate or destroy any foul or suspected apparel or bedding.

42. He shall pay attention to the ventilation, drainage, and sanitary condition of the prison or detention barrack, and take such measures as may be necessary for their being maintained in perfect order.

43. The Superintendent is responsible for the proper preparation and cooking of the food of soldiers under sentence and for the cleanliness of the kitchen, and all utensils in use. He will daily prepare a statement of diets, and will see that the measuring or weighing of the provisions to be served out at each meal is as exact as possible.

44. The Superintendent shall regularly attend Divine Service, inserting in his journal any omission, and the cause thereof, and shall see that members of the Staff also attend, unless prevented by illness, or excused by leave of absence or by duty.

45. He shall, at least once in each day, visit every soldier who is under punishment, and shall see that every such soldier is visited during the day at intervals of not more than three hours by the appointed member of the Staff.

46. He shall take care that every soldier under sentence having a complaint to make or request to prefer to him should have ample facilities for doing so, and he shall redress any grievance or take such steps as may seem necessary, recording the same in the appointed manner.

47. He shall inform the Visitor of any report or complaint which any member of the Staff may desire to make, and shall on no account

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

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suppress it, but he may offer any explanation with it which it may seem to require.

48. He shall inform the Visitor of any soldier under sentence who desires to see him.

49. He shall enforce the observance of silence throughout the prison or detention barrack, and prevent all intercourse or communication between the soldiers, so far as the conduct of the business of the prison or detention barrack or the work of the soldiers under sentence will permit, and shall take care that all necessary and unavoidable intercourse or communication between them be conducted in such manner only as he shall direct.

50. He shall take care that no soldier under sentence is subjected to any punishment which the Medical Officer is not satisfied he is capable of undergoing.

51. He shall read every letter addressed to, or written by, a soldier under sentence, and he shall use his discretion in communicating to, or withholding from, a soldier under sentence, at any time, the contents of any letter addressed to such soldier; but every case in which he may think it proper to withhold the contents of a letter, or to withhold the letter itself on the release of the soldier, shall be noted in his journal. He may, on the written authority of a Visitor, communicate to a soldier under sentence, or to his friends, any matter of importance to such soldier, in case the soldier should not be entitled to write or receive a letter.

52. He shall make such arrangements as will ensure that soldiers to be discharged the service, who may be confined in a detention barrack, shall, as much as possible, be kept separate from the other soldiers under sentence.

53. He shall promote the utmost economy in every department, being careful to save all needless expense in the wear and tear and consumption of articles used in the prison or detention barrack.

54. In the event of any article, the property of the prison or detention barrack, being lost, or wilfully or through carelessness damaged, by a soldier under sentence, or in the event of any damage being committed by a soldier to his room, room furniture, or any part of the prison or detention barrack, the amount of such loss or damage shall be charged against the officer commanding his battery, squadron or company, who will recover such amount from the soldier

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on his return to his corps, by stoppage from his pay *****
A list of the articles so lost or damaged shall be forwarded to the Examiner of Accounts concerned, and a duplicate of such list shall be forwarded to the paymaster of the corps to which the soldier belongs, or in the case of an artilleryman to the Officer Commanding the battery or company.

55. In the event of a guard being furnished specially for the prison or detention barrack, or of sentries being posted from another guard for the greater security of the prison or detention barrack, and to prevent escape, the Superintendent will inform the non-commissioned officer commanding it of his requirements as to the posting of sentries and the duties they will be required to perform, and if the guard is specially furnished for the prison or detention barrack, as to putting the whole or any part of his guard under arms in any part of the prison or detention barrack, during such time as he may deem necessary. In no case will he allow a sentry to be employed in the discipline of the prison or detention barrack, nor to hold any communication whatever with the soldiers under sentence, and he will take care that in mounting sentries no facilities are afforded for a breach of these rules.

56. He shall notify to the Chaplain or the Visiting Minister of the religious denomination to which a soldier under sentence belongs any case in which the life of such soldier appears to be in danger.

57. He shall carry into effect the written directions of the Medical Officer for the supply of any additional articles which the Medical Officer may deem necessary in any particular case.

58. He shall be responsible that all members of the Staff of the prison or detention barrack under his control are thoroughly efficient in all their duties, and that the instructors in military training are thoroughly competent in every respect.

59. The Superintendent shall ascertain that the Staff and guard are all present, and shall cause the prison or detention barrack to be locked, and the keys of the outer gate delivered to him at 9 o'clock each night; and no ingress or egress shall be allowed into or out of

¹ The words "If money belonging to the soldier should be in the Superintendent's possession, the whole, or any part of it shall be applied to making good such loss or damage on the part of the soldier, the deficiency only being then charged to the Officer Commanding his battery, squadron or company" were cancelled by Notification No. 539, dated 4th June, 1909. Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 455.

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ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C 58)—*contd.*

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the prison or detention barrack between that hour, and the hour at which it is opened in the morning, except to the Superintendent, Chaplain, or Medical Officer; or, in special cases, which shall be entered in the journal of the prison or detention barrack. Where the Superintendent resides outside the prison or detention barrack under the direction of the Officer Commanding, the duties imposed by this rule shall be performed by such member of the Staff as the Officer Commanding may appoint in this behalf.

60. He shall be present at all parades, supervise the discipline and military instruction, and visit all working parties daily. He will render a written report, showing the duties performed the previous day.

61. He shall detail all duties and parade, and inspect parties coming in or going out of the prison or detention barracks.

62. He shall be responsible that every man is employed in accordance with instructions issued, and that correct tasks are allotted to all soldiers under sentence, and shall supervise all routine.

63. He shall inspect the staff on coming on duty and before dismissal.

64. He shall parade and inspect all soldiers under sentence before release, to ensure that they go out clean and properly dressed.

Medical Officer.

65. The Medical Officer shall be appointed by the Officer Commanding.

66. The Medical Officer shall visit the prison or detention barrack daily, and shall see every soldier under sentence, including those under punishment, if any, and he shall visit daily, and oftener if necessary, such of the soldiers as are sick, and, when necessary, shall direct any soldier to be removed to the hospital.

67. He shall enter, in the English language, day by day in the diary of medical events, an account of the state of every sick soldier under sentence, the name of his disease, a description of the medicines and diet and any other treatment which he may order for such soldier.

68. He shall weekly inspect every part of the prison or detention barrack, and enter in the diary of medical events the result of each inspection, recording therein any observation he may think fit to make on any want of cleanliness, drainage, warmth, or ventilation, any bad quality of the provisions, any insufficiency of clothing or bedding, any

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

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deficiency in the quantity or defect in the quality of the water, or any other cause which may affect the health of the soldiers under sentence.

69. When the Medical Officer considers it necessary to apply any painful test to a soldier under sentence to detect malingering or otherwise, such test shall only be applied by authority of an order from the General Officer Commanding the Division or Brigade.

70. He shall medically examine every soldier under sentence on reception, and shall record his state of health and such other facts connected therewith as may be directed.

71. He shall report to the Officer Commanding the case of any soldier under sentence to which he may think it necessary on medical grounds to draw attention, and whenever he shall be of opinion that the life of any soldier under sentence is endangered by his continuance in prison or detention barrack, he shall state such opinion and the grounds thereof in writing to the Officer Commanding, who shall duly report the circumstances to higher authority.

72. He shall examine every soldier under sentence, and shall report if he is unfit to be kept at hard work or at any particular kind of work, and shall assist when called on in assigning the task of work according to the physical capacity of a soldier under sentence. He shall, from time to time, examine the soldiers during the time of their being employed at hard work, and shall report and enter in the diary of medical events the name of any soldier whose health he thinks to be endangered by a continuance at hard work of any particular kind and report the same to the Officer Commanding; and thereupon such soldier shall not again be employed at such work until the Medical Officer certifies that he is fit for such employment.

73. He shall report to the Officer Commanding any case in which the discipline or treatment seems likely to injure the health of any soldier under sentence, and the Officer Commanding shall issue such direction as the circumstances may require.

74. He shall keep such statistical records of the health of the soldiers under sentence and other returns or documents as may be directed.

75. He shall report periodically, as may be directed, on the general health and sanitary condition of the establishment, the health of the staff, their capability for performing their duties, the health of the soldiers under sentence, and in reference to any other point upon which he may be directed to report.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

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76. Whenever he has reason to believe that the mind of a soldier under sentence is, or is likely to be, injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the case in writing to the Visitor, together with such directions as he may think proper, and he shall call the attention of the Chaplain to any soldier who appears to require his special notice.

77. He may in any case of danger or difficulty which appears to him to require it call in additional medical assistance; and no serious operation shall be performed without a previous consultation being held with another medical practitioner, except under circumstances not admitting of delay, such circumstances to be recorded in the diary of medical events.

78. He shall, forthwith, on the death of any soldier under sentence, enter in the hospital admission and discharge book the following particulars, *viz.*, at what time the deceased was taken ill, when the illness was first communicated to the Medical Officer, the nature of the disease, when the soldier died, and an account of the appearances after death (in cases where a *post-mortem* examination is made), together with any special remarks that appear to him to be required.

79. He shall give directions, in writing, for immediately separating from the other soldiers under sentence any persons having, or suspected of having, infectious, contagious or epidemic diseases. In the event of an outbreak of epidemic disease, he shall at once make a special report to the Officer Commanding, and cause the apartments occupied by such persons, as well as any infected bedding or clothing to be cleansed, disinfected or otherwise treated as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume VI.

80. When artificial heat is applied in the prison or detention barrack, it will be his duty to regulate the temperature.

81. He shall, before a soldier is discharged from prison or detention barrack, examine him and enter the state of his health in his book, and communicate in writing, if necessary, any particulars of the man's case to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital of the station he is going to. He shall examine every soldier under sentence about to be removed to another place of detention, and shall furnish a certificate stating whether the soldier is free from any malignant or infectious disease, and in a fit state to be removed.

82. He shall attend meetings of the Board of Visitors, if required, or whenever specially summoned by any of them.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

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Revised rules for **Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India**—*contd.*

Chaplains.

83. The duties of the Chaplains are detailed under the head of Religious Instruction, paragraphs 183 to 196.

General Rules and Instructions for the Staff.

84. No soldier under sentence shall be employed on any duties connected with discipline or in the service of any member of the Staff.

85. Members of the Staff shall strictly conform to and obey the orders of the Superintendent in every respect, and shall perform such duties as may, with the sanction of the Officer Commanding, be directed by the Superintendent.

86. Members of the Staff may examine all articles carried in or out of the prison or detention barrack, and may stop any person suspected of bringing in spirits or other prohibited articles into the prison or detention barrack, or of carrying out any property belonging to the prison or detention barrack, giving immediate notice thereof to the Superintendent.

87. No article, whether of food, bedding, clothing, or of any other kind shall be received into the prison or detention barrack until it has been examined, to ascertain that it contains nothing contrary to the rules of the Military Prisons and Detention Barracks; and the admission of any article which appears likely to be used for an improper purpose may be refused by order of the Superintendent.

88. Any person not being a member of the Staff shall not be permitted to enter the gates without an order from the Officer Commanding or other superior authority. Natives of India must be accompanied by a member of the Staff, and shall not hold any communication with a soldier under sentence.

89. No member of the Staff shall sell or let to, nor shall any person in trust for or employed by him sell or let to or derive any benefit from the selling or letting of any article to any soldier under sentence.

90. No member of the Staff shall, nor shall any person in trust for or employed by him, have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract for supplies to the prison or detention barrack.

91. No member of the Staff shall at any time receive money, fee, or gratuity of any kind for the admission of any visitors to the

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.***ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*****Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.***

prison or detention barrack or to soldiers under sentence, or from or on behalf of any soldier under sentence, on any pretext whatever.

92. Members of the Staff shall not be absent from the prison or detention barrack without leave from the Superintendent, and before absenting themselves, they shall leave their keys, books, and hand over their duties in due form.

93. All members of the Staff shall frequently examine the state of the rooms, bedding, locks, bolts, and shall seize all prohibited articles, and deliver them to the Superintendent forthwith.

94. No person shall be permitted to sleep in the apartments of any member of a prison or detention barrack staff without permission from the Superintendent, such permission to be reported to the weekly Visitor.

95. It is the duty of all members of the Staff to treat the soldiers under sentence with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to and report their complaints or grievances, being firm at the same time in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing complete observance of the rules and regulations of the prison or detention barrack.

96. Members of the Staff shall duly inform the Superintendent of any soldier under sentence who desires to see him, or to make any complaint, or to prefer any request to him or to any superior authority. Any neglect in carrying out this instruction will be most severely dealt with.

97. It shall be the duty of every member of the Staff to direct the attention of the Superintendent to any soldier under sentence who may appear to him not in health, though he may not complain; or whose state of mind may appear to him deserving of special notice and care, in order that the opinion and instructions of the Medical Officer may be taken on the case.

98. Members of the Staff shall abstain from using irritating language or gestures towards, and shall not strike a soldier under sentence unless compelled to do so in self-defence, and, in any case, in which the application of force to a soldier under sentence is needful, no more force than is necessary shall be used.

99. No member of the Staff, on any pretence whatever, through favour or mistaken notions of kindness, shall fail to make an immediate report to the Superintendent or other superior officer, of any misconduct or wilful disobedience of the prison and detention barrack regulations.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

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Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

100. No member of the Staff shall unnecessarily converse with a soldier under sentence, nor allow any familiarity on the part of soldiers towards himself or any other member of the Staff; nor shall he on any account speak of his duties, or of any matters of discipline or prison or detention barrack arrangement, within the hearing of the soldiers under sentence.

101. No member of the Staff shall have any pecuniary dealing whatsoever with any soldier under sentence, or employ any soldier under sentence on his private account, nor shall he correspond with or hold any intercourse with the friends or relatives of any soldier under sentence, unless expressly authorized by proper authority, nor shall he make any unauthorized communications concerning the prison or detention barrack or soldier under sentence to any person whatever. He shall not, without authority, communicate to the public press, information derived from official sources or connected with his duties or the prison or detention barrack, and any such communication by a member of the Staff, without authority, will be regarded as a breach of confidence, and will render him liable to reversion to former unit.

102. All members of the Staff shall be careful not to allow any soldiers under sentence under their charge to be employed directly or indirectly, for the private benefit or advantage of any person or persons, or in any way not in conformity to the established regulations of the prison, or detention barrack.

103. All members of the Staff will be held responsible for being fully acquainted with the rules and orders relating to their respective duties. They shall strictly conform to and obey the orders of the Superintendent in every respect. They shall assist him in maintaining order and discipline among the soldiers under sentence. For this end, punishment for prison and detention barrack offences must sometimes be resorted to upon their report; but good temper and good example on the part of the members of the Staff will have great influence in preventing the frequent recurrence of offences, and the necessity for such punishments.

104. No member of the Staff shall use tobacco, opium, or spirituous or fermented liquors within the walls of the prison or detention barrack, except under such restrictions as to time and place as may be laid down by the Officer Commanding and approved by the proper authority.

105. Every member of the Staff, who shall, contrary to orders, bring in or carry out, or endeavour to bring in or carry out, or

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

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knowingly allow to be brought in or carried out, to or for any soldier under sentence, any money, clothing, provisions, tobacco, letters, papers, or other articles whatsoever, shall be forthwith suspended from his office by the Superintendent of the prison or detention barrack, who shall report the offence to the proper authority

106. Any member of the Staff may be placed at any time on a period of special probation by order of the General Officer Commanding the Division, for any reason which may seem to require such a course, and should he fail to improve or profit by such probation, he shall be returned to his former unit.

107. No member of the Staff shall follow any trade or business, or, without special permission, hold any office of a public character unconnected with the prison or detention barrack.

108. In appointing non-commissioned officers to prisons or detention barracks, those candidates will be preferred who, if equally eligible on other grounds, have a knowledge of a trade which can be followed in the prison or detention barrack; and all members of the Staff shall consider it a part of their engagement that they are to instruct soldiers under sentence in such trade, if called upon to do so.

109. All members of the Staff shall reside in the quarters provided for them, unless they shall have permission not to do so, in which case they may be required to reside within such distance from the prison or detention barrack as may be considered convenient.

110. Any temporary non-commissioned officers or soldiers, who may be detailed for service in the prison or detention barrack, shall attend during such hours as may be prescribed and perform such duties in connection with the prison or detention barrack as may be allotted to them. They shall obey such orders as they may receive from the Superintendent or other member of the Staff, and they will strictly adhere to the rules and orders thereof.

111. Members of the Staff employed in charge of soldiers under sentence should strive to acquire a moral influence over them by performing their duties conscientiously, but without harshness. They should specially try to raise the mind of the soldier to a proper feeling of moral obligation by the example of their own uniform regard to truth and integrity, even in the smallest matters; such conduct will, in most cases, secure the respect and confidence of soldiers, and will make the duties of the Staff more satisfactory to themselves and more useful to the public.

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112. Members of the Staff must understand that their prospects of promotion will depend on the report which their superiors may make as to their qualifications for, and their conduct in, the performance of their duties. Merit, and not favour, will thus be the ground of advancement.

113. The following offences may be disposed of by the Officer Commanding, but in cases in which the power of the Officer Commanding is not sufficient to deal adequately with the offence, a report shall be made to higher authority :—

Carelessness.

Neglect of duty.

Slovenliness.

Unpunctuality in attendance at the prison or detention barrack, or in the performance of duties.

Cursing, swearing, or using bad language.

Any other breach of rules not herein specially provided for.

Leaving a room door unlocked.

Sleeping on duty.

113*a*. The following offences will be at once reported to higher authority, and will be considered to merit reversion to former unit :—

Disobedience of orders.

Insubordination.

Gross neglect, such as allowing a soldier under sentence to escape ;

leaving a room door unlocked, having been already guilty of the same offence; or other continued or repeated neglect of duty.

Gross or continued carelessness.

Holding familiar conversation with a soldier under sentence.

Absence without leave.

Repeated unpunctuality.

Conduct unbecoming the character of a member of the prison or detention barrack staff.

Trafficking with a soldier under sentence.

Introducing prohibited articles.

Employing a soldier under sentence to work for him.

Illtreating a soldier under sentence.

114. Offences or neglect of duty committed by warrant and non-commissioned officers shall be disposed of in accordance with the King's Regulations when not at variance with Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and the Army Act. Cases of serious neglect or violation of duty, or repeated misconduct, shall be reported at once to the General Officer Commanding the Division.

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115. In the case of a member of the Staff being reported for drunkenness, a report will be at once made through the General Officer Commanding the division to the Adjutant-General in India.

116. Swearing and improper language, knowingly incurring debts which they are unable to pay, the habit of keeping bad company, gambling, or any disreputable conduct, will be considered a sufficient reason for the dismissal or reversion to former unit of a member of the Staff.

117. A member of the Staff will not be allowed to continue in office if there be reasonable ground to believe that he betrays the confidence placed in him, by making any unauthorised communications concerning the prisons or detention barracks to the friends of soldiers under sentence or to any other person, or that he, by correspondence or otherwise carries on communications prejudicial to the good order, discipline, and security of the prison or detention barrack.

118. All punishments awarded shall be recorded by the Officer Commanding as directed under the approved regulations.

119. Any member of the Staff having any complaint or request to make connected with his duty or position in the prison or detention barrack, must state the same respectfully to the Superintendent, in writing, if desired to do so, and may, if necessary, bring the complaint before the weekly Visitor, or appeal to higher authority. Should he, instead of pursuing the course above indicated, put forward such complaint or request in a manner prejudicial to good order or discipline, he will be liable to be dismissed, or reversion to former unit, or to be dealt with as the case may deserve. The Superintendent is to forward all complaints or reports made to any superior authority, but he is at liberty to offer any explanation which they may seem to require.

120. Members of the Staff must be careful to avoid any such discussion among themselves concerning occurrences or arrangements within the prison or detention barrack as might be prejudicial to the good order, security, and well being of the establishment.

121. All wrangling or discussion about private matters between the Staff, within the prison or detention barrack or elsewhere, while on duty, is strictly forbidden.

122. All communications must be made and transmitted through the proper channel.

123. No member of the Staff shall, on any account, enter a room of a soldier under sentence at night, unless accompanied by

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

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another member of the Staff, and then only in case of the sickness of the soldier, or other emergency.

124. All members of the Staff except those on night duty, are expected to be within their quarters at such time of night as may be directed from time to time, in order that their services may be available if required, and that they may be in a fit condition for duty on the following day.

125. No member of the Staff shall be absent during the appointed hours of attendance, or from any of the duties of the prison or detention barrack, without permission of the Superintendent.

126. Every member of the Staff shall, on being relieved from any particular duty, or transferred to another part of the prison or detention barrack, point out to his successor all matters of special importance connected with his duties, and explain any directions of the Visitor, Medical Officer or other superior officer, affecting any particular soldier under sentence.

127. A member of the Staff entrusted with keys must keep them carefully in his own possession, and shall not leave them lying about, nor lead them to any person on any pretence whatever.

128. When going off duty for the night, they will deliver over their keys according to instructions, having first seen the doors locked and all safe, and report to the Superintendent accordingly.

129. No member of the Staff shall be permitted to receive any visitors in the interior of the prison or detention barrack. And no member of the Staff occupying Government quarters shall permit any person, not being a regular member of his family, to remain for the night in such quarters without the permission of the Superintendent.

130. Members of the Staff are required to watch the soldiers under sentence in their various movements and employments throughout the day, and [1* *] to use vigilance to prevent communication, by word or sign between soldiers under sentence [1* * *] and vigilantly to watch over the soldiers throughout the night, in order to preserve silence and decorum.

131. Especial care must be taken that no ladders, planks, wheelbarrows, ropes, chains, implements, or materials of any kind likely to facilitate escape, are left carelessly exposed at any time in the yards or elsewhere. All such articles, when not in use, must be kept in their appointed places.

¹ The words "during meals" and "except so far as is allowed" in rule 130 were omitted by Notfn. No. 235, dated 18th March, 1910, in Vol. V. (*See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 253.*)

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132. The utmost care should be taken by all persons connected with the prison or detention barrack to guard against accidents by fire from the lights, furnaces, etc., in and about the prison or detention barrack; it is their duty immediately to report any danger of such accidents which they may observe in any part of the prison or detention barrack, and to use all possible means to prevent the same. No light or fires are to be left burning unnecessarily or unattended, but are to be thoroughly extinguished. No light is at any time to be carried about the prison or detention barrack, unless it is enclosed in a lantern; and each member of the Staff coming on duty during the night is to see that a careful examination is made, to guard against danger from fire.

133. Members of the Staff shall call attention to any defects in the drainage, ventilation, or sanitary condition of the prison or detention barrack, which may come under their notice.

Rooms of Soldiers under Sentence.

134. Each soldier under sentence shall usually occupy a room by himself by day and by night (except as otherwise directed).

135. In every prison or detention barrack special rooms shall be provided for the temporary confinement of refractory or violent soldiers under sentence.

136. No room shall be used for the separate confinement of a soldier under sentence unless it is certified to be of such a size, and to be lighted, warmed, ventilated and fitted up in such a manner as may be requisite for health, and furnished with the means of enabling the soldier to communicate at any time with a member of the Staff of the prison or detention barrack.

137. No special room shall be used unless it is certified that it is furnished with the means of enabling the soldier under sentence to communicate at any time with a member of the Staff of the prison or detention barrack, and that it can be used as a special room without detriment to the health of the soldier under sentence, and the time for which it may be so used shall be stated in the certificate.

138. The duty of ascertaining the state of the room used for the separate confinement or punishment of soldiers under sentence will devolve on a Board consisting of a Staff Officer appointed by the General Officer Commanding, the P. M. O. and an Officer of the

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

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Royal Engineers. The fitness of the rooms for occupation will be certified by the former officer to the Officer Commanding the Station, before they are occupied by soldiers under sentence.

Admission, Discharge, and Removal of Soldiers under Sentence.

139. Soldiers committed to prisons and detention barracks will, in addition to the articles specified in A. R. I., Vol. XI, take with them the following articles:—

MOUNTED SERVICES.—The rifle (if armed therewith), the articles of equipment, etc., laid down for "Marching order—on the man" in Cavalry Training, with the exception of revolver and pouch.

DISMOUNTED SERVICES.—The articles of equipment, etc., laid down for "Marching order," except bayonet and scabbard.

139a. The following articles shall be supplied and charged for in the prison or detention barrack accounts, namely,—

- (a) Canvas suits, two per room, *plus* 10 per cent. as a reserve, for the protection of uniform clothing when the soldiers under sentence are at work;
- (b) Waistcoats or banians, flannel, six per room to admit of a change twice weekly; and
- (c) Waistcoats, serge, with long sleeves, one per room, for issue during autumn and winter months at stations where climatic conditions require it.

140. Soldiers who are not to return to the colours on completion of their sentence will not take carbine or rifle.

141. Soldiers under sentence shall be searched on admission and at such times subsequently as may be directed, and all prohibited articles shall be taken from them.

The searching of a soldier under sentence shall be conducted with due regard to decency and self-respect, and in as seemly a manner as is consistent with the necessity of discovering any concealed article. A soldier under sentence shall not be searched in the presence of another soldier under sentence.

142. Every soldier under sentence shall, as soon as possible, be separately examined by the Medical Officer, who shall enter in the

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

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diary of medical events, a record of the state of health of the soldier, and any observations he may deem it expedient to add.

143. Every soldier under sentence shall take a bath on reception, unless it shall be otherwise directed by the Superintendent or Medical Officer.

144. If any soldier under sentence is found to have any cutaneous disease, or to be infested with vermin, means shall be taken effectually to eradicate the same, and the case reported to the Officer Commanding.

145. Every soldier under sentence shall be weighed and measured on reception and on discharge, as may be ordered or the Medical Officer may require, and the result shall be recorded by the Medical Officer.

146. After soldiers under sentence are received at the prison or detention barrack, the abstract of the rules relating to the conduct and treatment of soldiers under sentence shall be read over to them, and proper means shall afterwards be taken by the Superintendent for making them acquainted with the purport and effect of such rules.

147. Before any soldier under sentence can be received into the prison or detention barrack, whether on first commitment or on removal from another prison or detention barrack, the Superintendent must receive for him a separate committal on the approved form, carefully filled up in all its parts. Extracts from the conduct book will, in all cases, be annexed to the committal, and the Superintendent will obtain from the Commanding Officer such further information as may be required with reference to the general character of a soldier under sentence, his standard of education, etc.

148. Men of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines under sentence by court-martial, or by a Commanding Officer, may be committed to a military prison or detention barrack, and they will be received, provided accommodation is available. They will be eligible to earn remission of part of their sentences under the same conditions, as far as applicable, as are laid down in these rules for soldiers under sentence.

149. A "Property Book" shall be kept in which shall be made an entry (to be signed by the soldier under sentence, and attested by the appointed member of the prison or detention barrack staff), of the clothes, money, or other articles found upon the soldier, which clothes, money, and articles, the Superintendent shall take into his possession, to be accounted for or returned to such soldier when discharged from

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

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the prison or detention barrack, and any other money that may be received for a soldier under sentence shall be placed to the credit of such soldier, and similarly accounted for on his discharge.

150. The clothes and other articles shall be purified if they require it.

151. No soldier under sentence shall be released before the termination of his sentence of imprisonment or detention, except by written order from competent authority, delivered to the Superintendent, or unless he has earned remission of sentence under these rules.

152. A soldier under sentence shall invariably be admitted into, and released from prison or detention barrack after the regular dinner hour and before dark. When a sentence expires on a Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, he may be released on the previous day.

For purposes of punishment a soldier under sentence may be detained in a prison or detention barrack until the moment when his sentence legally expires, *vis*, if the sentence is in days, midnight of the day on which the sentence expires, or, if it is in hours, until the full period of hours has been passed in a prison or detention barrack.

153. Whenever it may be necessary to remove or release a soldier under sentence before the time stated in his commitment as the termination of his imprisonment or detention, one day's notice, stating the day and hour of release when practicable, will be transmitted to the Superintendent by the officer authorizing the release or removal of the soldier under sentence.

If removed for transfer to another prison or detention barrack, the original commitment is to be transmitted to the Superintendent of the prison or detention barrack to which the soldier under sentence is removed, accompanied by a removal order on the prescribed form, to which must be attached a certificate from the Medical Officer as to the state of health of the soldier under sentence.

The Superintendent of the prison or detention barrack from which any soldier under sentence is so removed will take and retain a receipt for the commitment on handing it over to the non-commissioned officer removing the soldier.

154. The Officer Commanding shall transmit to the proper officer the names of the soldiers under sentence who are shortly to be discharged from the prison or detention barrack (specifying in each case the day and hour) a sufficient time beforehand to enable the

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

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necessary arrangements to be made for disposing of them at the expiration of sentence.

155. Upon the return to his regiment or corps of every soldier under sentence by court-martial, the Officer Commanding shall make a report of his conduct and character to his Commanding Officer.

156. A soldier under sentence ordered to be discharged from the Army, not being a convict, and whose discharge is not to be carried out in India, will be supplied with clothing as detailed in Army Regulations, India, Volume XI.

157. On convicts leaving a military prison *en route* to the port of embarkation, all bedding that may have been sent with them from their corps shall be returned into store. Each convict shall be supplied with clothing at the public expense as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume XI.

158. On the discharge of a soldier under sentence, the letters addressed to him while in custody are to be given up to him with his own property, unless the Visitor authorises the Superintendent to withhold them on account of their contents.

Food, Clothing, and Bedding of Soldiers under Sentence.

159. Every soldier under sentence shall sleep in a room by himself. Epileptic soldiers or those labouring under diseases requiring assistance or supervision in the night, may at any time, notwithstanding this rule, be placed, by order of the Medical Officer, with not fewer than two other soldiers under sentence.

160. Such additional clothing and bedding may be issued during severe weather, or in special cases, as the Medical Officer may deem requisite.

161. The scale of diet for soldiers under sentence shall be the scale contained in India Army Form P 1471.

162. Scales and legal weights and measures shall be provided, open to the use of any soldiers under sentence under such regulations as may be necessary.

163. A soldier under sentence who has any complaint to make regarding the diet furnished to him, or who wishes his diet to be weighed or measured to ascertain whether he is supplied with the authorised quantity, must make his request as soon as possible after the diet is handed to him, and it will be weighed or measured in his

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

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presence and in that of the member of the Staff deputed for that purpose. Should, however, repeated complaints of a groundless nature be made by any soldier under sentence under colour of this rule, with the evident purpose of giving annoyance or trouble, it shall be treated as a breach of prison or detention barrack discipline, and the offender will be liable to punishment accordingly.

164. A soldier under sentence shall, during the whole of his sentence, when it does not exceed 14 days, and during 14 days of his sentence when it exceeds 14 days, be required to sleep without a palliasse, unless the Medical Officer shall order otherwise. He shall not be deprived of a palliasse for the rest of his sentence, except as a punishment.

Each soldier under sentence shall be supplied with a palliasse and pillow cases from the prison or detention barrack store. Other requisites of bedding must be sent with the soldier from his regiment.

Personal Cleanliness.

165. Soldiers under sentence shall be required to keep themselves clean and decent in their persons. They shall obey such regulations as regards washing, bathing, hair cutting, and shaving, as may be established with a view to a proper maintenance of health and cleanliness. They shall change their underclothing daily in the hot weather, and three times a week in the cold weather. The hair of soldiers under sentence shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for purposes of health and cleanliness.

166. No soldier under sentence shall be stripped or bathed in the presence of any other soldier under sentence.

167. Soldiers under sentence shall keep their rooms, utensils, books, clothing, and bedding clean and neatly arranged, and shall, under the charge of a member of the Staff, during dry weather, remove their bedding and expose it to the sun. They shall clean and sweep the yards, passages, and other parts of the prison or detention barrack as may be directed.

Employment of Soldiers under Sentence.

168. A soldier under sentence may be employed in the service of the prison or detention barrack, but shall not be employed in the discipline thereof, or in the service of any member of the Staff thereof.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

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169. Every soldier under sentence shall, for 14 days, or for the whole of his sentence, if it is less than 14 days, be employed in strict separation, if possible, on hard bodily or hard manual work, provided that no soldier shall be so employed for more than 8 or less than 5 hours per diem, exclusive of meals. If his sentence be more than 14 days, he shall after that period, provided his conduct and industry are good, be employed on work of a less hard description in association if practicable, and shall be eligible for all the privileges of the progressive stage system, *vide* paragraph 236. Provided that no soldier under sentence shall be required to perform any work of any description unless certified by the Medical Officer to be fit for such work.

Any soldier under sentence suffering from physical or mental infirmity, likely to be aggravated by cellular isolation shall be employed on such work and in such way as the Medical Officer may direct.

170. The work of all soldiers under sentence shall, if possible, be productive, and the trades and industries taught and carried on shall, if practicable, be such as may be useful to the soldier on discharge.

171. On Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday and General Fast or Thanksgiving Days, the employment of a soldier under sentence shall be confined to what is strictly necessary for the service of the prison or detention barrack.

A soldier under sentence who is a Jew shall not be compelled to work on his Sabbath.

172. The Medical Officer shall from time to time examine the soldiers under sentence during the time of their being employed at hard work, and shall enter in the diary of medical events the name of any soldier whose health he thinks to be endangered by a continuance at work, and thereupon that soldier shall not again be employed at such work until the Medical Officer certifies that he is fit for such employment.

173. A system of progressive stages shall be established with specific privileges attached to each stage, and every soldier under sentence shall have the opportunity of profiting by this system.

A soldier under sentence while in any stage shall be entitled to every privilege attached to that stage, unless he forfeits any privilege as provided by this rule.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—contd.

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The promotion of a soldier under sentence from the lower to the higher stage shall be gained by industry, good conduct, and attention to his drill and instruction, but it may be postponed for idleness or misconduct, or he may be removed to the lower stage, or he may forfeit any of the privileges of his stage.

A daily record of the industry of every soldier under sentence shall be kept in marks, the award of which shall be carefully supervised by the Visitor, and a soldier shall, as a condition of becoming eligible for remission, earn the required number of marks, and, in addition, any marks he may have forfeited for misconduct.

Every soldier under sentence shall also be required to earn, as a condition of obtaining promotion to the higher stage, the number of marks assigned to the lower stage, and also any additional marks, if any, awarded in that stage as a punishment.

174. Hard work shall consist of stone-breaking, or such other like description of hard bodily or hard manual work as may be appointed by the Officer Commanding the Station.

Remission of Sentence.

175. A soldier sentenced to imprisonment or detention for a period of 28 days or upwards shall be eligible, by special industry and good conduct, and (if not sentenced to discharge with ignominy) proficiency and attention to drill and military training, to earn a remission of a portion of his imprisonment or detention, not exceeding one-sixth of the whole sentence.

176. In order to earn a remission of sentence, a soldier referred to in Rule 175 must earn five-sixths of the total number of marks obtainable during the whole of his sentence.

177. A soldier under sentence shall be allotted full marks for any time spent in the guard-room or in hospital prior to commitment and also for any day he is unable to work, provided that such detention or inability to work is not through his own fault.

178. A soldier under sentence on obtaining the number of marks entitling him to remission of the remainder of his sentence shall be forthwith released, and the unexpired portion of his sentence of imprisonment or detention shall be deemed to be remitted.

Health of Soldiers under Sentence.

179. Soldiers under sentence, if employed at work in their own rooms, shall be permitted to take such exercise in the open air as the Medical Officer may deem necessary for their health.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

180. The names of the soldiers under sentence who desire to see the Medical Officer, or appear out of health, shall be reported by the member of the Staff attending them to the Superintendent, and by him without delay to the Medical Officer.

181. All directions given by the Medical Officer in relation to any soldier under sentence, with the exception of orders for the supply of medicines or directions in relation to such matters as are carried into effect by the Medical Officer himself, or under his superintendence, shall be entered day by day in the diary of medical events which shall have a separate column in which entries are to be made by the Superintendent stating in respect of each direction the fact of its having been or not having been complied with, accompanied by such observations, if any, as the Superintendent may think fit to make, and the date of the entry.

182. Tatties and watering establishments, or, if necessary, thermantidotes with establishments, in lieu thereof, may be provided for the prison or detention barrack during time of extreme heat, on the recommendation of the senior medical officer of the station, if concurred in by the principal medical officer of the division or brigade. Similarly, punkhas with establishments may be provided in the absence of tatties or thermantidotes. In either case, a report shall be at once made to the Controller of Military Accounts concerned by the principal medical officer of the division or brigade.

Religious Instruction and Duties of the Chaplains.

183. The Church of England Chaplain for the time being at the station in which the prison or detention barrack is situated shall be the Church of England Chaplain of the prison, hereinafter referred to as "the Chaplain."

184. Religious Instruction shall be given by the Chaplain, at hours to be arranged, to those who are willing to receive it. Divine service will be held once during the week, and on Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The Chaplain shall frequently visit the soldiers under sentence, and distribute books deemed proper for Religious Instruction. He shall administer the Holy Communion on suitable occasions to those who are desirous of receiving it. Soldiers under sentence shall attend Divine Service when such service is performed. This rule shall not apply to any soldier under sentence who is visited by a Minister of a Church or persuasion differing from the Church of

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

England. Defaulters, except when in close confinement, shall attend Divine Service, unless they are excluded owing to disorderly conduct.

185. The Chaplain shall communicate to the Officer Commanding any abuse or impropriety in the prison or detention barrack which may come to his knowledge, and shall enter the same in the Chaplain's book.

186. Each soldier under sentence who can read shall be furnished with a Bible and Prayer-Book, such as is approved for the denomination to which he belongs.

187. The Chaplain shall attend the prison or detention barrack as frequently as possible, recording the times of his arrival and departure, and the duties he performed.

188. He shall notify the times of the administration of the Holy Communion, and that soldiers under sentence desiring to become communicants must signify their wish to him before the time appointed, in order that he may confer with them thereon.

189. He shall, as far as possible, see and admonish the soldiers under sentence on admission and discharge; he shall also occasionally see each soldier under sentence separately.

190. Chaplains of any Church or persuasion different from that of the Church of England shall be deemed to be Chaplains within the meaning of these rules, and shall be made acquainted with the names of all soldiers under sentence of their persuasions, and with such other particulars respecting them as may be necessary for the performance of their duties.

191. Such Chaplains shall have access to such soldiers under sentence at the usual hours for the purpose of affording to them Religious Instruction; but they shall not hold communication with any soldiers under sentence other than those of their own persuasion.

192. Such Chaplains shall perform Divine Service at such times as may be appointed, if it should appear to the proper authority that there are a sufficient number of soldiers under sentence to attend and the circumstances of the prison or detention barrack admit of the necessary arrangements for the purpose being made.

193. Such Chaplains shall, so far as may be practicable, see and admonish every soldier under sentence of their persuasions, both on admission and on discharge, and they shall visit any soldier of their persuasion who may require spiritual advice and assistance.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

194. Such Chaplains shall visit the sick soldiers of their persuasion as the exigencies of each case may require.

195. Such Chaplains shall have access to the catalogue of books to be issued to soldiers under sentence, and if they make objection to any book, it shall not be issued to any soldier of their persuasion without superior authority.

196. All Chaplains shall, in carrying out their duties, be careful not to interfere with the established rules and regulations of the prison or detention barrack or the routine of discipline and work. They shall confer with the Officer Commanding on all points connected with their duties; they shall co-operate with him, and with the other officials of the prison or detention barrack, in promoting the good order of the establishment, so far as concerns the duties of their office.

Library.

197. A library shall be provided in each prison or detention barrack, consisting of such books as are likely to impart secular and religious knowledge, which may be issued to the soldiers under sentence under the conditions laid down from time to time. The library shall be under the care of the Church of England Chaplain, who shall keep up the supply of books by purchase under local arrangements up to the amount allotted to the prison or detention barrack for the purpose. The allotment shall under no circumstances be exceeded. Selections shall ordinarily be made from the catalogue of books authorised for soldiers under sentence which has been supplied to each prison, or detention barrack, but books not shown in the catalogue, also a few books in foreign languages, may be purchased, provided that they are of a useful and instructive kind.

Bills, supported by the vendor's receipts, for the value of books purchased by the Chaplain, shall be submitted to the Examiner of Military Accounts of the Division concerned.

School Instruction.

198. School instruction of one hour's duration will be given on 3 days in each week to soldiers in the 2nd stage who are undergoing sentences of 56 days and upwards, and who are likely to benefit by such instruction, such as illiterate soldiers, or those not in possession of a 3rd class certificate of education.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

ARMY ACT (44& 45 VICT., C. 58)—contd.

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—contd.

199. The schools will be under the A. G. in India, and informal inspections and examinations will be carried out by the Inspector of Army Schools to ascertain progress, but not for certificates.

200. The Officer Commanding the Station will be the Commanding Officer of the school.

201. The scope of instruction will be as laid down for 3rd, 2nd and 1st Class Certificates of Education in the Army School Regulations, with the addition of reading, except that men who are to be discharged from the service at the termination of their imprisonment or detention will not be required to learn military accounts, or any other service subject, but will be taught an ordinary debtor and creditor account. Great attention will be paid to handwriting.

202. Room lessons (analogous to home lessons) in the shape of a few pages from a historical or other reader or from a history, may be given to those who wish to have them, but no punishment may be inflicted for neglecting them.

203. The classes will be taught by a member of the Staff certified by the Inspector of Army Schools as competent to teach the prescribed subjects.

204. In order to make the tuition as effective as possible, it will in all cases in which it can be so arranged, be given collectively, under proper supervision, classes being formed in a suitable room, the soldiers under sentence being seated at tables, far enough apart to prevent communication between them and strict discipline being maintained.

205. The instructions will be given at such times as may be considered desirable to suit local conditions, but care must be taken that the drill is not interfered with, and that a minimum of 5 hours' work is performed by each soldier under sentence on every week day.

206. In view of the great importance of education in developing the intelligence of the young soldier, officers in charge are enjoined to do the best in their power to effectively carry on the educational work with the means at their disposal.

207. On economical grounds, demands for books and other school material will be carefully limited; they should be based on the scale sanctioned by Government.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

Precautions against Fire.

208. The Officer Commanding the Station shall issue the necessary orders as safeguards against "Fire," *vide* para. 164, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

209. A daily inspection and report should be made to ensure that tanks which contain water intended for use on such occasions are kept full, and that the pressure in all mains supplied from other sources is sufficient.

210. In the hall of the prison or detention barrack, or other conspicuous part, a board should be placed stating where the hydrants are which would be used in case of fire in the several parts of the prison or detention barrack, and where the keys, turncocks, fire buckets, ladders, and other necessary implements are to be obtained.

211. In case of fire the member of the Staff in charge of the prison or detention barrack at the time will be responsible for the proper arrangements being made.

212. The orders to be observed in case of fire will be read out once a quarter to all the members of the Staff; and non-commissioned officers newly appointed are expected to have made themselves acquainted with them before being considered to have passed their probation.

213. A fire picquet of soldiers under sentence will be told off and located in the rooms nearest to the fire appliances. All the prison or detention barrack staff are to be trained in fire duties, and should have a knowledge of the hydrants.

214. In case of fire occurring in any building occupied by soldiers under sentence, or quarters occupied by members of the staff, or contiguous thereto, safety of life is the main object to be attended to in the first instance; the secure custody of soldiers under sentence, and steps for extinguishing the fire, will be the next consideration.

215. In the event of the assistance of soldiers under sentence being required, the fire party will be turned out, but only as many of these are to be taken at a time as may be necessary for the duty required.

216. In the event of a military guard being present, one half to be posted at intervals round the prison or detention barrack, the other half to be kept in reserve.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—contd.

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—contd.*Visits, to, and Communications with, Soldiers under sentence.*

217. The Superintendent may demand the name and address of any visitor to a soldier under sentence; and when he has any ground for suspicion may search, or cause to be searched, male visitors, such search not to be in the presence of any soldier under sentence or of another visitor; and in case of any visitor refusing to be searched, the Superintendent may deny him admission; the grounds of such proceeding, with the particulars thereof, to be entered in the Superintendent's book.

218. A soldier under sentence after 2 weeks of the term of his sentence have expired shall, provided his conduct and industry have been satisfactory, be allowed to communicate with his relatives and respectable friends by letter, and to be visited by them in the prison or detention barrack, and subsequently he shall be allowed the same privilege at intervals, to be determined according to his good conduct and industry. Not more than three persons shall be admitted to visit a soldier under sentence at one time. No other person shall be allowed to communicate with a soldier under sentence, except at the discretion of the Officer Commanding or Visitor. These privileges may be forfeited at any time for misconduct or breach of regulations of the prison or detention barrack.

219. The Officer Commanding or Visitor may allow any soldier under sentence entitled to a visit to write a letter and receive a reply, in lieu of such visit, should his friends be unable to visit him.

219a. No person shall be admitted to visit a soldier under sentence until he has given his name and address and relationship to or connection with, the soldier, if any, and these particulars shall be duly recorded.

220. If the Superintendent shall know any sufficient cause why any visitor should not be admitted, he shall refuse admission to such person, duly recording the circumstances in his journal.

221. Visitors to soldiers under sentence shall be admitted only to the place appropriated for the purpose, except in special cases with the sanction of the proper authority, and in the case of soldiers under sentence reported by the Medical Officer to be seriously ill, who may be visited elsewhere by any near relative or friend, on a written order of the Officer Commanding or Visitor.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

222. Soldiers under sentence shall be visited in the presence of a member of the Staff.

223. The period of the visit allowed to any soldier under sentence may be extended at the discretion of the Superintendent.

224. No person shall be allowed to visit a soldier under sentence on a Sunday, except in case of emergency.

225. Officers of police may visit soldiers under sentence for the purpose of identification, on production of an order from the proper police or magisterial authority.

226. If there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any person who is admitted within the prison or detention barrack for the purpose of seeing a soldier under sentence brings in or takes out any articles for an improper purpose, or contrary to the regulations of the prison or detention barrack, the Superintendent is authorized to suspend the visit of such person, duly recording the fact in his journal. He may remove from the prison or detention barrack any visitor to such prison or barrack, or to a soldier under sentence, whose conduct is improper, recording the same in his journal.

Offences against the Discipline of Military Prisons or Detention Barracks.

227. (1) No punishment or privations of any kind shall be awarded to soldiers under sentence except by, or under the orders of, the Officer Commanding, the weekly Visitor, or a Board of Visitors.

(2) No soldier under sentence shall be punished until he has had an opportunity of hearing the charges and evidence against him, and of making his defence.

(3) Offences committed by soldiers under sentence against the Staff should be disposed of under these rules.

(4) No soldier under sentence shall, without orders from the General Officer of the Division, be tried by court-martial for offences committed against prison or detention barrack discipline.

228. (1) The Officer Commanding or the weekly Visitor may hear complaints respecting any of the following offences when committed by a soldier under sentence, that is to say:—

- (a) Disobedience of any detention barrack or prison rule;
- (b) Disobedience of the directions of any detention barrack or prison officer;
- (c) Common assaults upon another soldier under sentence;

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

- (d) Profane cursing or swearing;
- (e) Indecent behaviour;
- (f) Irreverent behaviour during Divine Service;
- (g) Insulting or threatening language to any officer or fellow soldier under sentence;
- (h) Idleness or negligence in work or at drill;
- (i) Wilfully damaging detention barrack or prison property; and
- (j) Wilful mismanagement of work.

(2) All the offences mentioned in clause (1) are hereby declared to be offences against detention barrack or prison discipline.

229. The Officer Commanding or the weekly Visitor may examine any person touching such offences, and determine thereupon and punish the offender by—

- (a) admonition;
- (b) reduction from a higher to a lower stage;
- (c) confinement in a punishment room upon bread and water diet for any time not exceeding three days;
- (d) Forfeiture of remission of sentence for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

230. (1) When a soldier under sentence is guilty of repeated offences against prison or detention barrack discipline, or is guilty of any offence against prison or detention barrack discipline, which the Officer Commanding or the weekly Visitor is not by these rules empowered to punish, the Officer Commanding shall direct a Board of Visitors to assemble for the proper investigation of the case.

(2) The investigation shall be recorded in writing, and the examination of witnesses shall be upon oath or affirmation and in the presence of the soldier under sentence, who shall be given the same opportunity of defence that is accorded to a soldier tried by a court-martial.

(3) The Board shall have power to punish such offender as follows, namely:—

- (i) by confinement in a punishment room for any term not exceeding fourteen days, to be kept there on bread and water (the amount of bread to be one and a half pounds *per diem*); but, where this punishment diet is continued beyond three days, the ordinary scale of diet shall be given on the fourth day and every alternate day thereafter. This period of confinement shall be included in, and shall not be in excess of, the term of sentence,

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

provided that when a soldier under sentence is admitted to hospital while undergoing punishment on bread and water diet, or such diet is stopped under medical advice, the soldier shall not be again put on this reduced diet to complete the original term for which the punishment was ordered.

- (ii) Forfeiture of remission of sentence for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days.

231. (1) In cases of urgent necessity, any soldier under sentence may be directed to be kept in irons by the orders in writing of the Officer Commanding or of two Visitors (*see* Appendix III).

(2) Every such order shall specify the cause thereof and the time during which the soldier under sentence is to be kept in irons.

(3) The irons on ordinary occasions shall be common handcuffs.

(4) In extreme cases of refractory conduct, leg-irons may be used with or without handcuffs; but whenever this course is resorted to, an immediate report shall be made to the General Officer Commanding the Division.

(5) No soldier under sentence shall be put in irons or under any other mechanical restraint as a punishment. Irons or other means of mechanical restraint shall be used only when necessary for the purpose of restraining the soldier.

Offences in Relation to Military Prisons and Detention Barracks.

28 and 29 Vict.,
C. 126.

232. The following Sections (37, 38 and 39) *of the Prison Act, 1865, shall be applicable to Military Prisons and Detention Barracks, as provided in Section 133 of the Army Act :—

“ 37. Every person who aids any prisoner in escaping or attempting to escape from any prison, or who, with intent to facilitate the escape of any prisoner, conveys or causes to be conveyed into any prison any mask, dress or other disguise, or any letter, or any other article or thing, shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding two years.

“ 38. Every person who, contrary to the regulations of the prison, brings or attempts by any means whatever to introduce into any prison any spirituous or fermented liquor or tobacco, and any officer of a prison who suffers any spirituous or fermented liquor or tobacco to be sold or used therein, contrary to the prison regulations,

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

on conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or both, in the discretion of the Court, and every officer of a prison convicted under this section shall, in addition to any other punishment, forfeit his office and all arrears of salary due to him.

"39. Every person who, contrary to the regulations of a prison, conveys or attempts to convey any letter or other document, or any article whatever not allowed by such regulations, into or out of any prison, shall, on conviction, incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and, if an officer of the prison, shall forfeit his office and all arrears of salary due to him; but this section shall not apply in cases where the offender is liable to a more severe punishment under any other provisions of this Act."

233. A notice setting forth the penalties that will be incurred by persons committing an offence in contravention of the three preceding sections shall be affixed in a conspicuous place outside the prison or detention barrack.

234. All offences under these rules made cognizable by a Magistrate shall be enquired into and tried according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898: Provided that no Magistrate V of 1898. shall award any sentence in excess of his powers.

System of Progressive Stages.

235. The following instructions will be observed to give effect to the system of progressive stages.

1. A soldier under sentence shall be able to earn on each week-day, 8, 7 or 6 marks according to degree of his industry, good behaviour and attention to military instruction. On Sunday he shall be awarded marks according to the degree of his industry during the previous week.
2. A soldier under sentence who is not at work by reason of his being under punishment is not entitled to receive marks, but if he is on the sick list, he will receive marks according to his behaviour and previous industry, provided his illness has not been brought about by himself. Every soldier under sentence actually at work may receive marks provided he completes the minimum task required of him. A soldier who has not earned marks during the week is not to receive marks on Sunday.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

3. A soldier under sentence who is idle or inattentive at instruction will be reported and be liable to punishment.
4. There shall be two stages which a soldier under sentence shall pass through, or through so much as the term of his sentence admits.
5. He shall commence in the first stage, and shall remain in that stage until he has earned 14 × 8 or 112 marks; afterwards in the second stage, during the remainder of his sentence.
6. A soldier under sentence whose term of detention is 14 days or less shall serve the whole of it in the first stage.
7. A soldier under sentence who is idle, or who misconducts himself, or is inattentive to instruction, shall, in addition to, or in place of, any punishment which may be inflicted on him in accordance with the rules be liable :—
 - (a) To forfeit any stage privileges until he has earned a specified number of marks.
 - (b) To detention in the first stage until he shall have earned, in that stage, an additional number of marks.
 - (c) To degradation to the lower stage until he has earned, in such lower stage, a stated number of marks

As soon as the soldier has earned the stated number of marks, he shall, unless he has, in the meantime, incurred further similar degradation, be restored to the stage from which he was degraded, and be credited with the number of marks he had previously earned therein.

8. A soldier under sentence in the first stage will :—
 - (a) Be employed daily on hard bodily or hard manual work for not more than eight or less than five hours exclusive of meals.
 - (b) Sleep without a palliasse.
 - (c) Perform 2 or 3 hours' military training.
 - (d) Be allowed books of religious and secular instruction.
 - (e) Be allowed exercise on Sunday.
9. A soldier under sentence in the second stage will :—
 - (a) Be employed on work of a less hard description, for not less than five hours daily.
 - (b) Sleep on a palliasse every night.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT, C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

- (c) Perform two or three hours' drill and gymnastics daily.
- (d) Be allowed books of instruction, both religious and secular.
- (e) Receive school instruction, if eligible under the regulations made for the education of soldiers under sentence.
- (f) Be allowed a library book, which may be changed twice a week.
- (g) Be allowed exercise on Sunday.
- (h) Be allowed to receive and write a letter and receive a visit of twenty minutes' duration from a friend.
Letters may be received and despatched at intervals of 14 days, and visitors received after an interval of three weeks, but under special circumstances the Superintendent will use his own discretion in regard to this matter.

236. No soldier under sentence, unless his conduct has been most satisfactory, who has previously served a sentence of imprisonment or detention by Court-Martial shall be eligible for any special employment as cleaner, cook, or orderly, and his work shall be performed, if possible, in strict separation whilst in the first stage.

237. The Visitor will give constant attention to the Progressive Stage system, and will exercise a constant check on the award and registration of marks gained and forfeited. (*See Appendix II.*)

237a. Marks will be awarded daily by the Superintendent, and be proportioned to the behaviour and industry of the soldier under sentence as shown by the amount of work done, taking into account his capability.

237b. The Visitor will take frequent opportunities of inspecting the Stage Registers, so as to exercise a check on the awards.

237c. The Stage Register will invariably accompany a soldier under sentence when he is brought before the Officer Commanding or the Visitor under report, and any sentence affecting his marks or stage privileges will at once be entered in the Register in the column for remarks, and will correspond with the entry in the Punishment Book.

237d. When the punishment awarded to a soldier under sentence for an offence against the discipline of a prison or detention barrack involves the deprivation of any stage privileges, the member

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

of the Staff whose duty it is to carry out the sentence will be furnished with the particulars of it, and he should be required to certify that the award has been duly carried into effect.

Time Tables of Daily Duties and Parades.

238. The duties of the Staff and the employment of soldiers under sentence shall be regulated in accordance with a time table of daily duties fixed by the officer commanding to meet local conditions. A specimen time table for the employment of soldiers under sentence is given below as a guide.

Time Table of Daily Duties.

PRISONS AND DETENTION BARRACKS.

(Soldiers under Sentence.)

WEEK DAYS,		SUNDAYS.	
A.M.		A.M.	
5.30	Bell rings Rise, wash, dress, make beds, and sweep rooms, and prepare for kit inspection	6.30	Rise.
6.5	Check roll taken, slops collected, names taken for Medical Officer, rooms, and hall swept.	7.45	Breakfasts.
6.20	Kit and room inspection, and tasks checked.	10.15	Bell for Divine Service.
6.40	Work commences.	P.M.	
7.45	Breakfasts.	12.30	Dinners.
8.15	Clean equipment, rooms, etc.	5.50	Suppers. Lock up.
8.50	Closeting carried out.	9 0	Lights out.
9.15	Parade in marching order for military training.		
P.M.			
12.25	Military training ceases.		
12.30	Dinners.		
1.0	Clean kits, rooms, and equipment.		
1.15	Recommence work in rooms.		
2.15	Outside work recommences.		
4.15	School.		
5.45	School and work ceases.		
5.50	Suppers.		
6.15	Work recommences in rooms.		
8.0	Work ceases. Lock up.		
9.0	Lights out.		

During inclement weather, it will be within the discretion of a Superintendent to vary the hours laid down for particular work or duty, and to ensure, as far as possible, that the duty, drill, etc., out of doors, is not omitted.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

238*a*. Every soldier under sentence shall parade and be inspected once on every week day in field service order,* and shall periodically drill in this order.

*Drill order in the hot weather.

238*b*. On Sundays all soldiers under sentence at prisons or detention barracks will parade for inspection by the Superintendent, who will then march them to Church.

238*c*. Soldiers under sentence who have been discharged from the Army, or who are to be discharged therefrom on release, will not be practised in drill or gymnastics, or be given military training, but will be kept at hard work instead. Such soldiers may be given walking exercise on the recommendation of the Medical Officer. Soldiers who are under punishment for offences committed in prison or detention barrack will likewise be ineligible for drill, gymnastics, or military training.

238*d*. Cleaning of arms shall be carried out daily.

239. The times of bathing will be arranged by the Superintendent, so that each soldier under sentence has a bath once a week at least.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- I.—Syllabus of Military Training.
- II.—Memorandum on the Earning and Award of Marks under the Progressive Stage and Remission System.
- III.—Form of Order for Soldiers under Sentence to be placed under Restraint.
- IV.—List of Books to be kept at Military Prisons and Detention Barracks and Instructions for keeping them.

APPENDIX I.**Syllabus of Military Training.**

The course of Military Training shall consist of the following subjects :—

- (*a*) Drill, Physical Exercise, Gymnastics, etc.
- (*b*) Musketry.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

- (c) Semaphore Signalling.
- (d) Lectures on Skirmishing and Scouting.
- (e) Lectures explained on a black-board in Outposts, Advanced and Rear Guards.
- (f) Knotting and Splicing and lashing spars and single frames.

Musketry.

Soldiers sentenced by Courts-Martial and those under four months' service, or who have not fired a Recruit's Course of Musketry, shall daily perform Musketry, consisting of firing exercises, aiming, etc.

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum on the Earning and Award of Marks under Progressive Stage and Remission System.

1. The awarding of marks under the Progressive Stage and Remission System is a most important and responsible duty, and requires the greatest care and attention.
2. The object of this system is to train and encourage the soldier under sentence to habits of industry and good conduct. If, therefore, marks are given which are not earned by industry, the whole object of this system is defeated.
3. The principle of this system is that—
 Marks must be earned by industry.
 Marks so earned may be forfeited by misconduct.
4. Rule 235 provides that a soldier under sentence shall be able to earn on each week-day 8, 7, or 6 marks, according to the degree of his industry. There are, therefore, three degrees of industry, each carrying a different reward in the shape of marks, and it is in deciding what has been the degree of industry and in fairly awarding marks that the exercise of care, attention, and judgment, by the Superintendent is most necessary.
5. In order to facilitate the proper awarding of marks, work should be tasked wherever possible, and marks awarded on the following scale :—8 for the maximum task, *i.e.*, what can be performed in the full number of hours laid down by a man working hard during the whole time ; 7 for the medium tasks, or five-sixths of the maximum.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

task; 6 for the minimum task, or two-thirds of the maximum task. But there are some kinds of work which cannot be so treated, and soldiers vary greatly in their capabilities, and it is in such cases that special care and good judgment are required. In these cases, marks should be allotted according to the industry of each soldier.

6. Whenever a soldier under sentence fails to complete the full task laid down or what the Superintendent considers he is capable of performing, or does not do his best at any work he is called upon to do, the fact must be brought to the notice of the Officer Commanding for investigation and decision as to whether the failure is wilful or otherwise, the result being recorded on Army Form C 395, as well as the rate at which he should be tasked.

7. When a soldier is employed at work which is tasked, the amount of work actually done will be marked upon Army Form C 395, or in a book as may be most practicable.

APPENDIX III.

Form of Order.

Dated _____

* Describe the Soldier under Sentence, No. _____ to
 irons. whether
 † insert whether
 in front of or be restrained in * _____
 behind the body.
 They are in any by the wrists † _____
 case to be placed
 in front during
 meals and bed- from this hour _____ to
 time

To the Superintendent }
 in Charge of } \

Signature
 Officer Commanding.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*contd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*contd.*

Irons as above ordered placed on soldier under sentence

_____at_____

_____m

removed at _____m, the

_____day of _____19 .

in charge of _____

APPENDIX IV.

List of Books to be kept at Military Prisons and Detention Barracks and Instructions for keeping them.

The following books shall be kept in the custody of the Superintendent, namely.—

- (a) *The Superintendent's journal of the prison*, in which shall be recorded all occurrences of importance, particularly such as relate to the health and discipline of the soldiers under sentence, to the visits by the Visitor, the Medical Officer and the Chaplains, and to the state of the soldiers under sentence generally as reported daily to the Visitor.

The date of every visit made to the prison or detention barrack by the above-mentioned officers shall be regularly entered, and every entry shall be signed with the name and be in the handwriting of the officer.

- (b) *A Register of soldiers under sentence*, in which shall be entered a nominal roll of soldiers under sentence, with the date of the admission of each, and his age, height, weight, features, particular marks and general appearance.
- (c) *A cash book*, in which shall be entered all sums received and expended on account of the prison or detention barrack.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

ARMY ACT (44 & 45 VICT., C. 58)—*concl'd.*

Revised rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India—*concl'd.*

- (d) *A ration return*, in which shall be entered the number of soldiers under sentence rationed each day, and the exact quantity of each article provided.
- (e) *A punishment book*, in which shall be entered all offences against prison and detention barrack discipline, the dates on which they were committed, and the punishment awarded to the offender.
- (f) *A property book*, in which shall be entered a detailed statement of the money and other effects received with a soldier under sentence.
- (g) *A diary of medical events*
- (h) *A Chaplain's book.*
- (i) *An inspection or minute book, for the use of Visitors*
- (j) *A Visitor's order book*, in which shall be entered respectively the various particulars by these rules prescribed
- (k) *An employment book*, in which shall be recorded the employment of soldiers under sentence.
- (l) *Superintendent's order book*; and
- (m) *A hospital admission and discharge book.* (The Medical Officer shall make the entries in this book)

The Superintendent shall make the entries in the books specified in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), [*offences only*], (f), (k) and (l); the entries in the other books shall be made by the officers concerned, the *punishments* awarded for offences against prison discipline being entered in the punishment book (e) by Visitors.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 1008.]

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

RESERVE FORCES ACT, 1882 (45 & 46 VICT., C. 48).

Regulations for the Indian Section of the Army Reserve.

No 641, dated the 31st July, 1908.—The following regulations which have been approved by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for information :—

Regulations for the Indian Section of the Army Reserve made by the Secretary of State under Section 20 of the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Forces Act, 1906.

A Section of the Army Reserve may be formed in India: it shall be called the Indian Section of the Army Reserve, and shall consist of such numbers as shall be determined from time to time by the Governor General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

European or Eurasian subjects of His Majesty possessing special qualifications which will be specified by the Government of India, may be enlisted into the Indian Section of the Army Reserve.

2. Men belonging to the Indian Section of the Army Reserve will be subject to the provisions of the Reserve Forces Acts, 1882 to 1906, with such modifications as are hereinafter set forth.

3. The Indian Section, or any part of it, will not be liable to be called out on permanent service except by proclamation by the Governor General of India in Council, but may be so called out either for Imperial or Indian service.

4. (i) It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council, at any time when occasion appears to require, to call out the whole or so many as he thinks necessary of the men belonging to the Indian Section of the Army Reserve to aid the Civil power in the preservation of the public peace.

(ii) It shall be lawful for any Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces in any station or district in British India, on the requisition in writing of any Justice of the Peace, to call out for the purpose aforesaid the men belonging to the Indian Section of the Army Reserve who are resident in such station or district, or such of them as he may think necessary.

5. (i) All or any of the men belonging to the Indian Section of the Army Reserve may be called out for annual training at such time or times and at such place or places within British India, and for such period or periods, as may be prescribed, not exceeding in any one year twelve days or twenty drills.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

RESERVE FORCES ACT, 1882 (45 & 46 VICT., C. 48)—*contd.*

Regulations for the Indian Section of the Army Reserve—*contd.*

(ii) Every man so called out may, during his annual training, be attached to and trained with a body of the regular or auxiliary forces.

6. It shall be lawful for the Government of India from time to time to make, and when made to revoke and vary, orders with respect to the government, discipline and pay of the Indian Section of the Army Reserve, and with respect to other matters and things relating to the said Indian Section.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 722.]

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894 (57 & 58 VICT., C. 60).

Certificates of Survey for Vessels registered in India.

No. 396—60, dated the 16th January, 1908.—Under the provisions of sections 65 and 89 of the Merchant Shipping Act (57 & 58 Vict., Chap. 60) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the form referred to in the letter of the Board of Trade and the General Order of His Majesty's Commissioners of Customs, set forth below, shall be adopted in British India for the registry of British ships under the said Act from the 1st July, 1908.

Board of Trade,
Marine Department,
7, Whitehall Gardens,
London, S. W.
12th December, 1907.

M. 27613.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Morley, that certain alterations have recently been made in the form of Certificate of Survey granted under section 6 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to enable a vessel to be registered as a British ship. Copies of Customs General Order¹ ⁷³/₁₉₀₇, which has been issued to Registrars of Shipping in the British Islands, are enclosed for the information of the Secretary of State, as they contain on the second page a print of the new form of Certificate, and I am to suggest that the Government of India might be asked to use their powers under section 89 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in order that the new form may be prescribed for use in the case of vessels which are to be registered in India.

It is desirable that the new form should come into use in all parts of British registry abroad at the same date if possible, and the Board would suggest that the 1st July, 1908, would be a suitable date on which to begin the use of the new form.

They would advise, therefore, that application should be made in good time for a stock of this form, or, if the forms are printed locally, that steps should at once be taken to have a supply of the amended form ready by the date mentioned.

The adoption of the new form of Certificate of Survey renders it necessary to make alterations in the Register Book of Shipping, the Certificate of Registry as a British Ship, and the Transcript of Register, as these are simply records of the particulars enumerated in the Certificate of Survey.

As will be seen from the enclosure, Registrars of Shipping in this country have been instructed to make the necessary alterations

¹ *Infra*, p. 65.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894 (57 & 58 VICT., C. 60)—*contd.*

Certificates of Survey for Vessels registered in India—contd.

in manuscript in the existing stocks of the Register and of the Certificate of Registry and Transcript of Register, and the same course should be followed by those Registrars abroad who obtain their supply of forms from the Board of Trade. In those cases, however, in which Registry forms are printed locally, it will be for the Authorities to decide whether they will print new Registry Books, Certificates of Registry, and forms of Transcript of Register at once, or will cause the necessary alterations to be made in the existing stocks.

The Board consider it desirable that each Registrar of Shipping in India should have a copy of the enclosed General Order, and further copies will be sent to you if you will be so good as to state how many will be required.

I have, etc.,
WALTER J. HOWELL.

The Under-Secretary of State for India.

Sec. Customs.

No. $\frac{13568}{1907}$

General Order $\frac{73}{1907}$

CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON,
21st November 1907.

Registry of Shipping: Amendments to Certificate of Survey (Surveys 59) and consequent amendments to Register Book, Certificate of Registry (No. 344), and Transcript of Register (No. 345).

Officers concerned are informed that the Board of Trade, with the concurrence of the Commissioners, have directed certain amendments in the form of Certificate of Survey for Registry (Surveys 59) and that consequently similar amendments must be made in the Register Book, Certificate of Registry (No. 344), and Transcript of Register (No. 345). The new form of Certificate of Survey is printed on the back hereof, and the specimen forms shewn on pages 91, 99, 116, 221 *et seq.* of the Instructions to Registrars of Shipping are to be amended accordingly.

Fresh forms of Certificate of Registry and Transcript of Register have been approved, and will be issued on the exhaustion of the present stock in which the necessary alterations are to be made.

By Order of the Board,
R. HENDERSON.

F

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894 (57 & 58 VICT., C. 60)—contd.

Certificates of Survey for Vessels registered in India—contd.

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY.

Registry Form No 1, and Surveys 59.

Prescribed by H. M. Customs with the consent of the Board of Trade.

Name of ship	Port of intended registry	Official number, if there has been any former registry.		
Whether British or foreign built.	Whether a sailing or steam-ship, and if a steam-ship, how propelled.	Where built.	When built.	Name and address of builders.

Number of decks . . .	Length from fore part of stem, under the bowsprit, to the aft side of the head of the stern post . . .	Feet.	Tenths.
Number of masts . . .	Length at quarter of depth from top of weather deck at side amidships to bottom of keel . . .		
Rigged	Main breadth to outside of plank . . .		
Stern	Depth in hold from tonnage deck to ceiling at midships . . .		
Build	Depth in hold from upper deck to ceiling at midships, in the case of three decks and upwards . . .		
Galleries	Depth from top of beam amidships to top of keel . . .		
Head	Depth from top of deck at side amidships to bottom of keel . . .		
Framework and description of vessel . . .	Round of beam		
Number of bulkheads . . .	Length of engine room (if any) . . .		
Number of water ballast tanks, and their capacity in tons . . .			

PARTICULARS OF DISPLACEMENT.

Total to quarter the depth from weather deck at side amidships to bottom of keel	} tons.	Ditto per inch immersion at same depth	} tons

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894 (57 & 58 VICT., C. 60)—contd.

Certificates of Survey for Vessels registered in India—contd

PARTICULARS OF PROPELLING ENGINES, etc. (if any).

No. of sets of engines.	Description of engines.	Whether British or Foreign made.	When made.	Name and address of makers.	RECIPROCATING ENGINES.		ROTARY ENGINES.	N. H. P I. H. P Speed of ship.
					No. and diameter of cylinders in each set.	Length of stroke	No. of cylinders in each set.	
		Engines.	Engines.	Engines.				
No. of shafts	Particulars of boilers.	Boilers.	Boilers.	Boilers				
	Description . Number . Iron or steel . Loaded pressure							

PARTICULARS OF TONNAGE.

GROSS TONNAGE.	No. of tons.	DEDUCTION ALLOWED.	No. of Tons.
Under tonnage deck		On account of space required for propelling power.	
Space or spaces between decks		On account of spaces occupied by seamen or apprentices and appropriated to their use, and kept free from goods or stores of every kind, not being the personal property of the crew.	
Turret or Trunk			
Forecastle			
Bridge space			
Poop or break			
Side houses			
Deck houses			
Chart house			
Spaces for machinery and light and air, under sec. 78 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.		These spaces are the following, viz. :—	
Excess of hatchways		Deductions under sec. 79 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and sec. 34 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, as follows :—	
		Cubic metres.	
Gross tonnage			}
Deductions, as per contra			
Register tonnage		Total	

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894 (57 & 58 VICT., C. 60)—*concl'd.*

Certificates of Survey for Vessels registered in India—*concl'd*

NOTE.—The only spaces above the upper deck not included in the cubical contents forming the ship's register tonnage are :—

I, the undersigned _____
 having surveyed the above-named ship, hereby certify that the above particulars are true, and that her name is marked on each of her bows, and her name and the port of registry are properly marked on a conspicuous part of her stern, a scale of feet marked on each side of her stem and of her stern post, and lines permanently and conspicuously marked on each side amidships indicating the position of each deck which is above water, in manner directed by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Dated at _____

his _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Surveyor.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 50.]

t I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1906 (6 EDW. 7, C. 48).

Rules for loading of Timber on Vessels visiting the United Kingdom.

No. 3103-23, dated the 11th April, 1907.—The following rules have been issued by the Board of Trade under the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, to regulate the loading of timber on vessels visiting the United Kingdom, are published for general information :

MERCHANT SHIPPING (LOADING OF TIMBER).

ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER SECTION 10 OF THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1906.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall.

This 7th day of February, 1907.

PRESENT :

The Right Honourable David Lloyd George, M.P.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 10 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, the Board of Trade hereby approve the classes of ships shown in the annexed Rule I for the purpose of carrying heavy wood goods as deck cargo, and do hereby make the regulations given in the annexed Rules numbered II and III.

The Board direct that these three Rules shall come into effect from the date of this Minute.

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

RULE I.

CLASSES OF SHIPS APPROVED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING HEAVY WOOD GOODS AS DECK CARGO.

The classes of ships which are approved for the purpose of carrying heavy wood goods as deck cargo are iron or steel steamships having decked spaces, that is to say, poops, bridges, forecastles or shelter decks, which form part of the permanent structure of the ship, and which comply with the following conditions :

- (a) The space must be within an erection which extends from side to side of the ship.
- (b) The outside plating must be continuous from deck to deck and throughout the full length of the space.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1906 (6 EDW. 7, C. 48)—*contd.*

Rules for loading of Timber on Vessels visiting the United Kingdom—*contd.* :

- (c) The length must be bounded by iron or steel partitions and the total area of the openings in any such partition must not exceed one-fourth of the area of the partition itself.
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RULE II.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE LOADING OF HEAVY WOOD GOODS AS DECK CARGO.

1. Heavy wood goods may only be loaded in covered spaces which form part of the permanent structure of the ship, and which comply with the conditions specified in the preceding Rule I.
 2. Heavy wood goods must not be loaded in any covered space in such a manner as to make the ship unfit, by reason of instability, to proceed to sea and to perform the voyage safely, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended.
 3. Heavy wood goods must be properly stowed and secured so as to prevent shifting.
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RULE III.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SEAMEN FROM RISK ARISING FROM THE CARRIAGE OF WOOD GOODS AS DECK CARGO IN UNCOVERED SPACES ON BOARD SHIP.

1. When wood goods are carried in an uncovered space, there shall be fitted on each side of the ship temporary rails or bulwarks of a substantial character for the full length within which the deck cargo is stowed, extending to a height of not less than 3 feet above the line of the top of the deck cargo.
2. The uprights of such temporary rail or bulwark shall be of substantial scantling and be placed not more than 4 feet apart. The heels of the uprights shall extend down to, and rest on, the deck of the vessel.
3. There shall be attached longitudinally to these uprights for the full length of the deck cargo, spars, deals, battens, guard-ropes or chains, at intervals of not more than 12 inches apart in a vertical direction. If ropes or chains are used, they shall be set-up taut and securely attached to each upright.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1906 (6 EDW. 7, C. 48)—*contd.*

Rules for loading of Timber on Vessels visiting the United Kingdom—*contd.*

4. The temporary rails or bulwarks may consist of closely spaced vertical deals, provided they are properly secured, and that there are protected openings at intervals for water clearance.

5. Where light wood is carried in an uncovered space (not being a space forming the top of any permanent closed in space on the upper deck or a space forming the top of a covered space and the uncovered space is bounded by an open rail formed of wood, iron, or steel stanchions and longitudinal rods, battens or chains, no measures for the protection of the seamen shall be deemed sufficient if the height of such rail exceeds 3 feet 6 inches.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 274.]

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4).

Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement.

No. 23, dated the 15th November, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, the Governor General in Council has, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, made the following rules authorising, at any meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the discussion of the annual financial statement of the Governor General in Council.

RULES FOR THE DISCUSSION OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these rules—

(1) "President" means—

- (a) the Governor General, or
- (b) the President nominated by the Governor General in Council under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or
- (c) the Vice-President appointed by the Governor General under section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, or
- (d) the Member appointed to preside under rule 27 ;

(2) "Member in charge" means the Member of the Council of the Governor General to whom is allotted the business of the Department of the Government of India to which the subject under discussion belongs, and includes any Member to whom such Member in charge may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules ;

(3) "Finance Member" means the Member in charge of the Finance Department of the Government of India ;

(4) "Secretary" means the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and includes the Deputy Secretary and every person for the time being exercising the functions of the Secretary ;

(5) "Financial Statement" means the preliminary financial estimates of the Governor General in Council for the financial year next following ; and

(6) "Budget" means the Financial Statement as finally settled by the Governor General in Council.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement—*contd.*

A.—THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

General order of discussion.

2. (1) On such day as may be appointed in this behalf by the Governor General, the Financial Statement with an explanatory memorandum shall be presented to the Council every year by the Finance Member, and a printed copy shall be given to every Member.

(2) No discussion of the Financial Statement shall be permitted on such day.

3. (1) On such later day as may be appointed in this behalf by the Governor General, the first stage of the discussion of the Financial Statement in Council shall commence.

(2) On this day, after the Finance Member has stated any changes in the figures of the Financial Statement which circumstances may since have rendered necessary, and has made any explanations of that Statement which he may think fit, any Member shall be at liberty to move any resolution entered in his name in the List of Business relating to any alteration in taxation, any new loan or any additional grant to Local Governments proposed or mentioned in such Statement or explanatory memorandum, and the Council shall thereupon proceed to discuss each such resolution in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

4. (1) The second stage of the discussion of the Financial Statement shall commence as soon as may be after all the resolutions which may be moved as aforesaid have been disposed of.

(2) In this stage each head or group of heads specified in the statement contained in the Schedule appended to these rules as being open to discussion, shall be considered separately according to such grouping as the Member in charge may determine.

(3) The consideration of a particular head or group of heads shall be introduced by the Member in charge with such explanations supplementing the information contained in the Financial Statement, as may appear to him to be necessary.

(4) Any Member shall then be at liberty to move any resolution relating to any question covered by any such head or group of heads which may be entered in his name in the List of Business, and the Council shall thereupon proceed to discuss every such resolution in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4) —*con'd.*

Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement—*contd.*

Subjects excluded from discussion.

5. No discussion shall be permitted in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :—

- (a) any subject removed from the cognizance of the Legislative Council of the Governor General by section 22 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 ; or
- (b) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor General in Council with any Foreign State or any Native State in India ; or
- (c) any matter under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

Resolutions.

6. No resolution shall be moved which does not comply with the following conditions, namely :—

- (a) it shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Governor General in Council ;
- (b) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue ;
- (c) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity ;
- (d) it shall not challenge the accuracy of the figures of the Financial Statement ; and
- (e) it shall be directly relevant to some entry in the Financial Statement.

7. A Member, who wishes to move a resolution, shall give notice in writing to the Secretary at least two clear days before the commencement of the stage of the discussion to which the resolution relates, and shall together with the notice submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move.

8. The President may disallow any resolution or part of a resolution without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be moved consistently with the public interests or that it should be moved in the Legislative Council of a Local Government.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement—*contd.*

9. (1) No discussion in Council shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under rule 8.

(2) A resolution that has been disallowed shall not be entered in the proceedings of the Council.

10. Resolutions admitted by the President shall be entered in the List of Business in such order as he may direct.

Discussion of Resolutions.

11. (1) After the mover of a resolution has spoken, other Members may speak to the motion in such order as the President may direct, and thereafter the mover may speak once by way of reply.

(2) No Member other than the mover and the Member in charge shall speak more than once to any motion except with the permission of the President for the purpose of making an explanation.

12. No speech, except with the permission of the President, shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration:

Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same, and the Member in charge may speak for thirty minutes.

13. The discussion of a resolution shall be limited to the subject of the resolution, and shall not extend to any matter as to which a resolution may not be moved.

14. A Member who has moved a resolution may withdraw the same unless some Member desires that it be put to the vote.

15. When, in the opinion of the President, a resolution has been sufficiently discussed, he may close the discussion by calling upon the mover to reply and the Member in charge to submit any final observations which he may wish to make:

Provided that the President may in all cases address the Council before putting the question to the vote.

16. If any resolution involves many points, the President at his discretion may divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.

17. (1) Every question shall be resolved in the affirmative or in the negative according to the majority of votes.

(2) Votes may be taken by voices or by division and shall be taken by division if any Member so desires.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement—*contd.*

(3) The President shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

18. (1) The President may assign such time as with due regard to the public interests he may consider reasonable for the discussion of resolutions or of any particular resolution.

(2) Every resolution, which shall not have been put to the vote within the time so assigned shall be considered to have been withdrawn.

19. Every resolution, if carried, shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Governor General in Council.

20. When a question has been discussed at a meeting of the Council, or when a resolution has been disallowed under rule 8 or withdrawn under rule 14, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year.

B.—THE BUDGET.

21. (1) On or before the 24th day of March in every year the Budget shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member, who shall describe the changes that have been made in the figures of the Financial Statement, and shall explain why any resolutions passed in Council have not been accepted.

(2) A printed copy of the Budget shall be given to each Member.

22. (1) The general discussion of the Budget in Council shall take place on such later day as may be appointed by the President for this purpose.

(2) At such discussion, any Member shall be at liberty to offer any observations he may wish to make on the Budget, but no Member shall be permitted to move any resolution in regard thereto, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.

(3) It shall be open to the President, if he thinks fit, to prescribe a time limit for speeches.

23. The Finance Member shall have the right of reply, and the discussion shall be closed by the President making such observations as he may consider necessary.

C.—GENERAL.

24. (1) Every Member shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the chair.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement—*contd.*

(2) At any time, if the President rises, any Member speaking shall immediately resume his seat.

25. (1) Any Member may send his speech in print to the Secretary not less than two clear days before the day fixed for the discussion of a resolution, with as many copies as there are Members, and the Secretary shall cause one of such copies to be supplied to every Member.

(2) Any such speech may at the discretion of the President be taken as read.

26. (1) The President shall preserve order, and all points of order shall be decided by him.

(2) No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed unless the President thinks fit to take the opinion of the Council thereon.

(3) Any Member may at any time submit a point of order to the decision of the President.

(4) The President shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions.

27. The Governor General may appoint a Member of the Council to preside in his place, or in that of the Vice-President, on any occasion on which the Financial Statement or the Budget or any portion thereof is discussed in the Council.

28. The President, for sufficient reason, may suspend any of the foregoing rules.

THE SCHEDULE.

Heads open to or excluded from discussion under rule 4.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Heads open to discussion.	<i>Heads not open to discussion</i>	Heads open to discussion.	<i>Heads not open to discussion.</i>
I.—Land Revenue.	<i>IV.—Stamps.</i>	1.—Refunds and drawbacks.	<i>2.—Assignments and Compensations.</i>
II.—Opium.	<i>VII.—Customs.</i>	3.—Land Revenue.	
III.—Salt.	<i>VIII.—Assessed Taxes.</i>	4.—Opium.	<i>13.—Interest on debt.</i>
V.—Excise.	<i>XI.—Tributes from Native States.</i>	5.—Salt.	<i>23.—Ecclesiastical.</i>
VI.—Provincial Rates.		6.—Stamps.	

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement—*contd.*

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Heads open to discussion.	Heads not open to discussion.	Heads open to discussion.	Heads not open to discussion.
IX.—Forest.	XVI-A — Courts*	7.—Excise.	25.—Political.
X.—Registration.		8.—Provincial Rates.	27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.
XII.—Interest.	XXXII.—Army.	9.—Customs.	38.—State Railways.†
XIII.—Post Office.	XXXIII — Marine.	10.—Assessed Taxes.	42.—Major Works: Interest on debt.
XIV.—Telegraph.	XXXIV.—Military Works.	11.—Forests.	46.—Army.
XV.—Mint.	All purely Provincial revenue and revenue accruing from divided heads in Provinces possessing Legislative Councils.	12.—Registration.	46-A.—Marine.
XVI-B.—Jails.		13.—Interest on other obligations.	47.—Military Works.
XVII.—Police.		14.—Interest on other obligations.	47-A.—Special Defences.
XIX.—Education.		15.—Post Office.	All statutory charges.
XX.—Medical.		16.—Telegraphs.	All purely Provincial expenditure and expenditure accruing under divided heads in Provinces possessing Legislative Councils.
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.		17.—Mint.	
XXII.—Recruits in aid of Superannuation, etc.		18.—General Administration †	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.		19-A.—Courts of Law.†	
XXIV.—Exchange.		19-B.—Jails.	
XXV.—Miscellaneous.		20.—Police.	
XXVI.—State Railways.		22.—Education.	
XXVIII.—Subsided Companies.		24.—Medical.	
XXIX.—Irrigation, Major Works.		26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.		28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.	
XXXI.—Civil Works.		29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	
		30.—Stationery and Printing.	
		31.—Exchange.	

* Mainly Court-fees and fines.

† These heads include certain statutory charges, which will be excluded from debate.

‡ This head deals purely with interest, sinking funds and annuities.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement—*conold.*

THE SCHEDULE—*conold.*

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Heads open to discussion.	<i>Heads not open to discussion.</i>	Heads open to discussion.	<i>Heads not open to discussion.</i>
		32.—Miscellaneous.	
		33.—Famine Relief.	
		34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	
		35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	
		36.—Reduction of or Avoidance of Debt.	
		40.—Subsidised Companies; Land, etc.	
		41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	
		42.—Irrigation: Major Works—Working Expenses.	
		43.—Minor Works and Navigation.	
		45.—Civil Works.	
		48.—State Railways; Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.	
		49.—Irrigation Works, Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.	

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1598.]

Rules for the discussion of Matters of General public interest in the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 24, dated the 15th November, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, the Governor General in Council has, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, made the following rules authorising at any meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor General the discussion of any matter of general public interest.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the discussion of Matters of General Public interest in the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Definitions.

1. In these rules—

(1) "President" means—

(a) the Governor General, or

(b) the President nominated by the Governor General in Council under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or

(c) the Vice-President appointed by the Governor General under section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, or

(d) the Member appointed to preside under rule 27 ;

(2) "Member in charge" means the Member of the Council of the Governor General to whom is allotted the business of the Department of the Government of India to which the subject under discussion belongs, and includes any Member to whom such Member in charge may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules ; and

(3) "Secretary" means the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and includes the Deputy Secretary and every person for the time being exercising the functions of the Secretary.

Matters open to discussion.

2. Any matter of general public interest may be discussed in the Council subject to the following conditions and restrictions.

3. No such discussion shall be permitted in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :—

(a) any subject removed from the cognizance of the Legislative Council of the Governor General by section 22 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 ; or

(b) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor General in Council with any Foreign State or any Native State in India ; or

(c) any matter under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the discussion of Matters of General Public interest in the
Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Resolutions.

4. Subject to the restrictions contained in rule 3, any Member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest :

Provided that no resolution shall be moved which does not comply with the following conditions, namely :—

- (a) it shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Governor General in Council ;
- (b) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue ; and
- (c) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity.

5. A Member, who wishes to move a resolution, shall give notice in writing to the Secretary, at least fifteen clear days before the meeting of the Council at which he desires to move the same, and shall together with the notice submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move :

Provided that the President may allow a resolution to be moved with shorter notice than fifteen days, and may, in any case, require longer notice or may extend the time for moving the resolution.

6. (1) The Secretary shall submit every resolution of which notice has been given to him in accordance with rule 5 to the President, who may either admit it or, when any resolution is not framed in accordance with rule 4, cause it to be returned to the Member concerned for the purpose of amendment.

(2) If the Member does not, within such time as the President may fix in this behalf, re-submit the resolution duly amended, the resolution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

7. The President may disallow any resolution or part of a resolution without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be moved consistently with the public interests or that it should be moved in the Legislative Council of a Local Government.

8. (1) No discussion in Council shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under rule 6 or rule 7

(2) A resolution which has been disallowed shall not be entered in the proceedings of the Council.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the discussion of Matters of General Public interest in the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

9. Resolutions admitted by the President shall be entered in the List of Business for the day in the order in which they are received by the Secretary :

Provided that the President may give priority to any resolution which he may consider to be of urgent public interest, or postpone the moving of any resolution.

Discussion of Resolutions.

10. The discussion of resolutions shall take place after all the other business of the day has been concluded.

11. (1) After the mover of a resolution has spoken, other Members may speak to the motion in such order as the President may direct, and thereafter the mover may speak once by way of reply.

(2) No Member other than the mover and the Member in charge shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the President, for the purpose of making an explanation.

12. No speech, except with the permission of the President, shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration :

Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same, and the Member in charge may speak for thirty minutes.

13. (1) Every Member shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the chair.

(2) At any time, if the President rises, any Member speaking shall immediately resume his seat.

14. (1) Any Member may send his speech in print to the Secretary not less than two clear days before the day fixed for the discussion of a resolution, with as many copies as there are Members, and the Secretary shall cause one of such copies to be supplied to each Member.

(2) Any such speech may at the discretion of the President be taken as read.

15. The discussion of a resolution shall be limited to the subject of the resolution, and shall not extend to any matter as to which a resolution may not be moved.

16. When a resolution is under discussion any Member may subject to all the restrictions and conditions relating to resolutions specified in rules 3 and 4, move an amendment to such resolution :

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the discussion of Matters of General Public interest in the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Provided that an amendment may not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote

17. (1) If a copy of such amendment has not been sent to the Secretary at least three clear days before the day fixed for the discussion of the resolution, any Member may object to the moving of the amendment; and such objection shall prevail unless the President in exercise of his power to suspend any of these rules allows the amendment to be moved.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every amendment to be printed and send a copy for the information of each Member.

18. A Member who has moved a resolution or an amendment of a resolution may withdraw the same unless some Member desires that it be put to the vote.

19. When, in the opinion of the President, a resolution and any amendment thereto have been sufficiently discussed, he may close the discussion by calling upon the mover to reply and the Member in charge to submit any final observations which he may wish to make:

Provided that the President may in all cases address the Council before putting the question to the vote.

20. (1) When an amendment to any resolution is moved, or when two or more such amendments are moved, the President shall, before taking the sense of the Council thereon, state or read to the Council the terms of the original motion and of the amendment or amendments proposed.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the President to put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the amendments which may have been brought forward.

21. If any resolution involves many points, the President at his discretion may divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.

22. (1) Every question shall be resolved in the affirmative or in the negative according to the majority of votes.

(2) Votes may be taken by voices or by division and shall be taken by division if any Member so desires.

(3) The President shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the discussion of **Matters of General Public interest in the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*concl'd.***

General.

23. (1) The President may assign such time as, with due regard to the public interests, he may consider reasonable for the discussion of resolutions or of any particular resolution.

(2) Every resolution which shall not have been put to the vote within the time so assigned shall be considered to have been withdrawn.

24. Every resolution, if carried, shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Governor General in Council.

25. When a question has been discussed at a meeting of the Council, or when a resolution has been disallowed under rule 7 or withdrawn under rule 18, no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year.

26. (1) The President shall preserve order, and all points of order shall be decided by him.

(2) No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed unless the President thinks fit to take the opinion of the Council thereon.

(3) Any Member may at any time submit a point of order to the decision of the President.

(4) The President shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions.

27. The Governor General may appoint a Member of the Council to preside in his place, or in that of the Vice-President, on any occasion on which a matter of general public interest is discussed in the Council.

28. The President, for sufficient reason, may suspend any of the foregoing rules.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1603.]

Rules for the asking of **Questions in the Legislative Council of the Governor General.**

No. 25, dated the 15th November, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, the Governor General in Council has, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, made the following rules authorising the asking of questions at any meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the asking of Questions in the Legislative Council of the Governor General—contd.

1. In these rules—
 - (1) "President" means—
 - (a) the Governor General, or
 - (b) the President appointed under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or
 - (c) the Vice-President appointed by the Governor General under section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909.
 - (2) "Member in charge" means the Member of the Council of the Governor General to whom is allotted the business of the Department of the Government of India to which the subject of the question belongs, and includes any Member to whom such Member in charge may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules; and
 - (3) "Secretary" means the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and includes the Deputy Secretary and every person for the time being exercising the functions of the Secretary.
2. Any question may be asked by any Member subject to the following conditions and restrictions.
3. No question shall be permitted in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :—
 - (a) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor General in Council with any Foreign State or with any Native State in India, or
 - (b) any matter under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.
4. No question shall be asked unless it complies with the following conditions, namely :—
 - (a) it shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information,
 - (b) it shall not be of excessive length,
 - (c) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity, and

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. C. 4) —*contd.*

Rules for the asking of Questions in the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(d) it shall not ask for an expression of an opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition.

5. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State or a Local Government no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

6. A Member who wishes to ask a question shall give notice in writing to the Secretary at least ten clear days before the meeting of the Council at which he desires to put the question and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the question which he wishes to ask :

Provided that the President may allow a question to be put with shorter notice than ten days, and may in any case require longer notice or may extend the time for answering a question.

7. (1) The Secretary shall submit every question of which notice has been given to him in accordance with rule 6 to the President, who may either allow it or, when any question is not framed in accordance with rules 4 and 5, cause it to be returned to the Member concerned for the purpose of amendment.

(2) If the Member does not, within such time as the President may fix in this behalf, resubmit the question duly amended, the question shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

8. The President may disallow any question, or any part of a question, without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests or that it should be put in the Legislative Council of a Local Government

9. No discussion in Council shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under rule 7 or rule 8.

10. Questions which have been allowed shall be entered in the List of Business for the day, and shall be put in the order in which they stand in the list before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

11. Questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the President may in his discretion determine.

12. Any Member who has asked a question may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which a request for information has been made in his original question.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Rules for the asking of Questions in the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

13 The Member in charge may decline to answer a supplementary question without notice, in which case the supplementary question may be put in the form of a fresh question at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

14. These rules, except rules 6 and 7, apply also to supplementary questions :

Provided that the President may disallow any supplementary question without giving any reason therefor.

15 The President may rule that an answer to a question in the List of Business for the day shall be given on the ground of public interest even though the question may have been withdrawn.

16. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

17 All questions asked and the answers given shall be entered in the Proceedings of the Council :

Provided that no question which has been disallowed by the President shall be so entered.

18. The President may assign such time as, with due regard to the public interests, he may consider reasonable for the putting and answering of questions.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1606]

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 14, dated the 15th November, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, C. 4), the Governor General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, made the following Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India.

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

I. The Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General shall ordinarily be sixty in number and shall consist of—

A.—Members elected by the classes specified in Regulation II, who shall not be less than twenty-five in number ; and

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

B.—Members nominated by the Governor General, who shall not exceed thirty-five in number, and of whom—

- (a) not more than twenty-eight may be officials, and
- (b) three shall be non-official persons to be selected—
 - (i) one from the Indian commercial community,
 - (ii) one from the Muhammadan community in the Punjab, and
 - (iii) one from the landholders in the Punjab.

Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Governor General to nominate so many non-official persons under these Regulations that the majority of all the Members of the Council shall be non-officials.

II. The twenty-five elected Members specified in Regulation I shall be elected as follows, namely:—

- (i) By the non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George 2 Members.
- (ii) By the non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay 2 Members.
- (iii) By the non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal 2 Members.
- (iv) By the non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 2 Members.
- (v) By the non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab 1 Member.
- (vi) By the non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam 1 Member.
- (vii) By the non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma 1 Member.
- (viii) By the District Councils and Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces 1 Member.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

- (ix) By Landholders in the Presidency of Fort St. George 1 Member.
- (x) By Landholders in the Presidency of Bombay 1 Member
- (xi) By Landholders in Bengal 1 Member.
- (xii) By Landholders in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 1 Member.
- (xiii) By Landholders in Eastern Bengal and Assam 1 Member
- (xiv) By Landholders in the Central Provinces 1 Member.
- (xv) By the Muhammadan community in the Presidency of Fort St. George . . 1 Member.
- (xvi) By the Muhammadan community in the Presidency of Bombay 1 Member.
- (xvii) By the Muhammadan community in Bengal 1 Member.
- (xviii) By the Muhammadan community in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 1 Member.
- (xix) By the Muhammadan community in Eastern Bengal and Assam 1 Member.
- (xx) By the Bengal Chamber of Commerce . . 1 Member.
- (xxi) By the Bombay Chamber of Commerce . 1 Member.

Provided that in the case of the second, fourth and succeeding alternate elections by the classes specified in sub-heads (xii) and (xiii), a second Member shall be elected by the Muhammadan members of each of the said classes.

Explanation—The expression “alternate elections” shall not be deemed to include elections to fill casual vacancies.

III. The election of the Members specified in Regulation II shall be effected by the electorates and in accordance with the procedures respectively prescribed in the Schedules to these Regulations. Electorates and electoral procedures.

IV. No person shall be eligible for election as a Member of the Council if such person— Ineligible candidates.

- (a) is not a British subject, or
- (b) is a female, or

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

- (c) has been adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind, or
- (d) is under twenty-five years of age, or
- (e) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent, or
- (f) has been dismissed from the Government service, or
- (g) has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation, or has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, such sentence or order not having subsequently been reversed or remitted, or the offender pardoned, or
- (h) has been debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent authority, or
- (i) has been declared by the Governor General in Council to be of such reputation and antecedents that his election would, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be contrary to the public interest :

Provided that in cases (f), (g), (h) and (i) the disqualification may be removed by an order of the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

V. No person shall be eligible for election under any sub-head of Regulation II unless he possesses the qualifications prescribed for candidates in the Schedule regulating elections under that sub-head.

VI. No person shall be qualified to vote at any election held under these Regulations if such person—

- (a) is a female, or
- (b) is a minor, or
- (c) has been adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind.

VII. Every person, who is elected or nominated under these Regulations to be a Member of Council, shall before taking his seat make, at a meeting of the Council, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown, in the following form, namely :—

I, A. B., having been ^{elected}_{nominated} an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India,

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

His heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty of the office upon which I am about to enter.

VIII. (1) If any person,—

(a) not being eligible for election, is elected under these Regulations, or, Power to declare seats vacant.

(b) having been elected or nominated, subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clause (c), (e), (f), (g) or (h) of Regulation IV, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by Regulation VII within such time as the Governor General in Council considers reasonable,

the Governor General shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare his election or nomination to be void or his seat to be vacant.

(2) When any such declaration is made, the Governor General shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect another person within such time as may be prescribed by such notification, or shall nominate another person, as the case may be.

(3) If any person elected at such fresh election is not eligible for election, the Governor General may nominate any person who is eligible for election by the electorate concerned.

IX. (1) If any person is elected by more than one electorate, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such elections in the Gazette of India, choose, or in his default the Governor General shall declare, for which of these electorates he shall serve, and the choice or declaration shall be conclusive. Candidates elected by several electorates.

(2) When any such choice or declaration has been made, the votes recorded for such person in any electorate for which he is not to serve shall be deemed not to have been given, and the candidate, if any, who, except for the said votes, would have been declared elected for such electorate, shall be deemed to have been duly elected for the same.

X. (1) Save as provided in clause (2) and subject to the provisions of Regulation XVIII, the term of office of an Additional Member shall be three years from the date of his election or nomination, as the case may be : Term of office.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Provided that official Members and Members nominated as being persons who have expert knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation shall hold office for three years or such shorter period as the Governor General may at the time of nomination determine.

(2) A member elected or nominated to fill a casual vacancy occurring by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted, or otherwise, or a Member nominated on failure of an electorate to elect an eligible person, shall hold office so long as the Member whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

Vacancies.

XI. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the case of a Member who represents any interest specified in Regulation II, or at any time within three months of the date when such a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events, the Governor General shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(2) When a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated Member, the Governor General may nominate any person to the vacancy:

Provided that when a casual vacancy occurs—

(a) in the case of an elected Member, the election shall always be made by the same electorate as that which elected the Member whose place is to be filled and shall be subject to the same conditions in respect of eligibility of candidates for nomination as those which governed the election of such Member, and

(b) in the case of a Member nominated as representing any class specified in Regulation I, sub-head B, clause (b), the person nominated shall be selected from the same class.

Failure to elect.

XII. If within the time prescribed by a notification issued under Regulation VIII, clause (2), or Regulation XI, clause (1), the electorate concerned fails to elect, the Governor General may nominate at his discretion any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

Quorum.

XIII. The power of making laws and regulations or of transacting other business vested in the Legislative Council of the Governor General shall be exercised only at meetings at which—

(a) the Governor General, or

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

- (b) the President nominated by the Governor General in Council under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or
- (c) the Vice-President appointed by the Governor General under section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, or
- (d) in the case of the discussions referred to in section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, a Member appointed to preside in pursuance of a rule made under that section,

and fifteen or more Members of the Council, of whom eight at least shall be Additional Members, are present.

XIV. (r) No election shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate elected. Corrupt practices.

(a) A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of these Regulations—

- (i) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury, to any person, or
- (ii) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate, if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Explanation.—A “promise of individual profit” includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom he is interested.

XV. No election shall be invalid by reason of a non-compliance with the rules contained in the Schedules to these Regulations, or any mistake in the use of forms annexed thereto, if it appears that the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in such rules and that such non-compliance or mistake did not affect the result of the election. Non-compliance with rules.

XVI. (r) If the validity of any election is brought in question by any person qualified either to be elected or to vote at such election on the ground of the improper rejection or reception of a nomination or of a vote, or of any corrupt practice in connection with such Disputes as to validity of elections.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

election, or for any other cause, such person may, at any time within fifteen days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in the Gazette of India, apply to the Governor General in Council to set aside such election.

(2) The Governor General in Council shall, after such enquiry (if any) as he may consider necessary, declare, by notification as aforesaid, whether the candidate whose election is questioned or any or what other person was duly elected, or whether the election was void.

(3) If the election is declared void, the Governor General shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect another person within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(4) If within the time so prescribed the electorate fails to elect, the Governor General may nominate any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

Finality of
decisions.

XVII. The decision of the Governor General in Council on any question that may arise as to the intention, construction or application of these Regulations shall be final.

First elections.

XVIII. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these Regulations come into force, a Council shall be constituted in accordance with their provisions.

(2) For this purpose the Governor General shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorates referred to in Regulation III to proceed to elect Members in accordance with these Regulations within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(3) If within the time so prescribed any such class fails to elect, the Governor General may nominate at his discretion for a period not exceeding six months any person who is eligible for election by such class

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I.

[See Regulation II, sub-heads (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), and Regulation III.]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER OR MEMBERS BY THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF THE GOVERNORS OF FORT ST. GEORGE AND BOMBAY AND OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL AND THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Preliminary.

1. "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

Electors.

2. (1) The Member or Members specified in Regulation II, sub-heads (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), shall be elected by the votes of the non-official Members of the Councils of the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay and of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, respectively.

(2) Every such Member shall have one or two votes according as one or two candidates are to be elected.

(3) In the case of the election of two candidates the Member may record both his votes in favour of one candidate.

3. On such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the non-official Members of each of the said Councils shall meet for the purpose of electing the Member or Members whom they are called upon to elect.

4. (1) At such meeting the Returning Officer shall attend, and after explaining the rules shall deliver to each Member present a voting paper in Form I annexed to this Schedule and shall thereafter withdraw.

(2) The Members present shall then proceed to elect from among themselves a chairman, who shall in the first instance state the number of candidates to be elected and call upon the Members to nominate candidates.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Qualifications of candidates.

5. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations and having a place of residence within the Province concerned and such practical connection with that Province as qualifies him to represent it may be nominated as a candidate.

(2) Such nomination may be made by any two Members as proposer and seconder, and the names of all candidates so nominated and their respective proposers and seconds shall thereupon be entered by the chairman in a list which shall be read out and signed by him.

Voting.

6. (1) If the number of candidates duly nominated does not exceed the number of candidates to be elected, the candidate or candidates so nominated shall be declared to be elected, and the chairman shall forthwith inform the Returning Officer of the name and address of such candidate or candidates.

(2) If the number of candidates duly nominated exceeds the number of candidates to be elected, the Members present, including the chairman, shall record their votes on the voting papers in accordance with the instructions thereon.

(3) Neglect on the part of the Member to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

7 The chairman shall then inform the Returning Officer, who shall thereupon return to the meeting, and the chairman shall make over to him the list of candidates nominated.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

8. (1) The Returning Officer shall then collect the voting papers from the Members present and shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject and mark "discarded" against any vote which he may discard on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the name of the elector, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

9. (1) The Returning Officer shall thereupon count the votes in the presence of the Members.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers, sealed as provided by rule 8, to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper or vote on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper, or to the rejection or discarding by the Returning Officer of any voting paper or vote, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

10. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate or candidates to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

11. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

12. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the names of the candidate or candidates elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Appointment of dates, times and places.

13. The Local Government shall appoint such date, time and place as it may think suitable for the meeting of Members under rule 3, and shall notify the same in such manner as it thinks fit.

FORM I.

(See rule 4.)

VOTING PAPER.

Additional Member(s) ^{is}_{are} to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the non-official Members of the Legislative

Council of the
Governor of Fort St. George.
Governor of Bombay.
Lieutenant-Govr. of Bengal.
Lieut.-Govr. of the U. P. of A. and O.

Serial No.	Names of candidates,	Votes.

Instructions.

1. Each Member shall enter the name or names of the candidate or candidates to whom he desires to give his vote or votes.
2. Each Member has as many votes as there are Members to be elected.
3. If two Members are to be elected, a Member may give both his votes to one candidate.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

4. He shall vote by placing the mark \times , or the marks $\times \times$, as the case may be opposite the name of the candidate or candidates to whom he desires to give his vote or votes.

5. The voting paper shall be invalid if the total number of votes recorded on it exceeds the number of Members to be elected.

6. If the mark denoting any vote is so placed that it is doubtful to which candidate such vote is given, the vote shall be invalid.

7. After voting the Member shall sign the paper at the place indicated on the 'back, fold it, and deliver it to the Returning Officer. Voting papers not so signed shall be invalid.

Signature of Member.

SCHEDULE II.

[*See Regulation II, sub-heads (v), (vi) and (vii), and Regulation III.*]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB, EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM, AND BURMA.

Preliminary.

1. "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

Electors.

2. (1) The Members specified in Regulation II, sub-heads (v), (vi) and (vii), shall be elected by the votes of the non-official Members of the Councils of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Burma, respectively.

(2) Every such Member shall have one vote.

3. On such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the non-official Members of each of the said Councils shall meet for the purpose of electing the Member whom they are called upon to elect.

¹ Here indicated on the same page immediately following Rule 7.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

4. (1) At such meeting the Returning Officer shall attend, and after explaining the rules shall deliver to each Member present a voting paper in Form I annexed to this Schedule and shall thereafter withdraw.

(2) The Members present shall then proceed to elect from among themselves a chairman, who shall in the first instance call upon the Members to nominate candidates.

Qualifications of candidates.

5 (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations and having a place of residence within the Province concerned and such practical connection with that Province as qualifies him to represent it may be nominated as a candidate.

(2) Such nomination may be made by any two Members as proposer and seconder, and the names of all candidates so nominated and their respective proposers and seconds shall thereupon be entered by the chairman in a list which shall be read out and signed by him.

Voting.

6. (1) If one candidate only is duly nominated, the candidate so nominated shall be declared to be elected, and the chairman shall forthwith inform the Returning Officer of the name and address of such candidate.

(2) If more candidates than one are duly nominated, the Members present, including the chairman, shall record their votes on the voting papers in accordance with the instructions thereon.

(3) Neglect on the part of the Member to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

7. The chairman shall then inform the Returning Officer, who shall thereupon return to the meeting, and the chairman shall make over to him the list of candidates nominated.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

8. (1) The Returning Officer shall then collect the voting papers from the Members present, and shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(2) The Returning Officer shall mark as "rejected" voting papers which he rejects on the ground that they do not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the name of the elector, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

9. (1) The Returning Officer shall thereupon count the votes in the presence of the Members.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 8 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions thereon, or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

10. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any one of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

11. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Publication of result.

12. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

Appointment of dates, times and places.

13. The Local Government shall appoint such date, time and place as it may think suitable for the meeting of Members under rule 3, and shall notify the same in such manner as it thinks fit.

FORM I.

(See rule 4.)

VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the non-official Members of the
 Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,
Eastern Bengal and Assam,
Burma.

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Instructions.

1. Each Member shall enter the name of the candidate to whom he desires to give his vote
2. Each Member has one vote.
3. He shall vote by placing the mark x opposite the name of the candidate to whom he desires to give his vote.
4. The voting paper shall be invalid if more than one vote is recorded on it.
5. If the mark denoting any vote is so placed that it is doubtful to which candidate such vote is given, the vote shall be invalid.
6. After voting the Member shall sign the paper at the place indicated on the ¹ back, fold it and deliver it to the Returning Officer. Voting papers not so signed shall be invalid.

Signature of Member.

SCHEDULE III.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (viii), and Regulation III.]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE DISTRICT COUNCILS AND MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Preliminary.

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Attesting Officer to perform his duties; and

(2) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

Electorate.

2. (1) The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (viii), shall be elected by the votes of delegates to be selected from among themselves in the manner hereinafter prescribed, by the

¹ Here indicated on the same page immediately following Rule 7.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—contd.

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—contd.

members, other than those appointed *ex-officio*, of the District Councils and Municipal Committees specified below.

(2) The number of delegates which such District Councils and Municipal Committees are entitled to select shall be as follows:—

District Councils.

Nagpur District	.	.	.	3	Hoshangabad District	.	.	.	1
Bhandara	"	.	.	1	Narsinghpur	"	.	.	1
Chanda	"	.	.	1	Nimar	"	.	.	1
Wardha	"	.	.	1	Betul	"	.	.	1
Balaghat	"	.	.	1	Chhindwara	"	.	.	1
Jabalpur	"	.	.	3	Raipur	"	.	.	2
Saugor	"	.	.	1	Bilaspur	"	.	.	1
Damoh	"	.	.	1	Drug	"	.	.	1
Seoni	"	.	.	1					
									Total
									22

Municipal Committees.

Nagpur	5	Balaghat	1	Mandla	1	Burhanpur	1
Umrer	1	Jabalpur	3	Hoshangabad	1	Badnur	1
Bhandara	1	Saugor	2	Harda	1	Chhindwara	1
Chanda	1	Damoh	1	Narsinghpur	1	Raipur	2
Wardha	1	Seoni	1	Khandwa	1	Bilaspur	1
							Total
							28

Selection of delegates.

3. (1) On such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the members above-mentioned of each District Council and Municipal Committee specified in rule 2 shall meet for the purpose of selecting the number of delegates to which it may be entitled.

(2) At such meetings the Attesting Officer shall attend for the purpose of explaining the rules and shall then withdraw.

(3) The business of the meeting shall be conducted by the chairman or president of the Council or Committee, or, in the absence of such chairman or president or if he is an official appointed by Government, by a chairman elected for the purpose.

(4) The selection shall be conducted in accordance with the rules or bye-laws of the Council or Committee for the conduct of business:

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Provided that a person already selected as a delegate for a District Council shall not be eligible as a delegate for a Municipal Committee, and *vice versa*.

(5) When the selection is complete, the chairman or president shall deliver to the Attesting Officer a list of the delegates selected.

(6) The Attesting Officer shall without delay report to the Returning Officer the names and addresses of the delegates selected (hereinafter referred to as electors), and the said names and addresses shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

4. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations who has a place of residence in the Central Provinces and either is a member or has served at least three years as a member of any such District Council or Municipal Committee may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Every nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form I annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by the Attesting Officer to any member mentioned in rule 2 asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed as proposer and seconder by two such members and shall be attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form.

Provided that no member shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Nomination papers shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and when duly attested by the Attesting Officer shall be despatched by him without delay by registered post to the Returning Officer.

5. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

6. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed,

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and may, either of his own motion or on objection made, reject any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of rule 4, sub-rule (3), and his decision shall be endorsed upon such paper, and shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

Voting.

7. (1) If one candidate only is duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more candidates than one are duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

8. (1) On such date and at such time and place as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, the electors desirous of recording their votes shall attend for the purpose before the Returning Officer.

(2) The Returning Officer shall thereupon deliver to each elector a voting paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates, together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(3) The elector shall then sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Returning Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Returning Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(4) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Returning Officer, and there record his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(5) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided and after closing the envelope shall deliver it to the Returning Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—contd.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

9. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every voting paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back; so as to conceal the name of the elector, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

10. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 9 to the candidates or their representatives

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions thereon or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of a voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

11. (1) When the counting of votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

12. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

13. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India

Appointment of dates, times and places.

14. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

- (a) the selection of delegates under rule 3 ;
- (b) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 4 ;
- (c) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 6 ;
- (d) the attestation of voting papers under rule 8 , and
- (e) the counting of votes under rule 10.

FORM I.

(See rule 4.)

NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Address.
4. Signature of proposer.
5. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence by _____ and
 _____ who are personally known to me (or are
 identified to my satisfaction) as members, other than those appointed
ex-officio, of the ^{District Council} Municipal Committee of _____

Date

Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers shall be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested shall be invalid.
2. They shall be presented for attestation on the _____ day of _____ and between the hours of _____ and _____, at the office of _____

• FORM II

(See rule 8.)

VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by Delegates of the District Councils and Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces. The following () candidates have been duly nominated.—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark x opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark x is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate it is intended to apply.

4. The elector shall sign the declaration on the ¹ back of the paper in the presence of the Returning Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.

I hereby declare that I am a Delegate of the District Council
Municipal Committee of

Elector.

(Fold on this line.)

Signed in my presence by the elector, who ^{is personally known to me}
has been identified to my satisfaction,*

Returning Officer.

SCHEDULE IV.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (ix), and Regulation III.]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY LAND-
HOLDERS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Preliminary.

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Attesting Officer to perform his duties.

(2) "Collector" means the District Collector.

¹ Here indicated on the same page immediately following Rule 4.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(3) "Estate" means any permanently-settled estate or temporarily-settled zamindári or any unsettled palaiyam or jághír, and includes any portion of such estate which is separately registered in the office of the Collector.

(4) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

(5) "Zamindár" means the holder of an estate and includes a person in receipt of a malikhána allowance from Government.

Qualifications of electors.

2. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (ix), shall be elected by the votes of all landholders, being persons qualified to vote and having a place of residence in the Presidency of Fort St. George, who—

- (a) possess an annual income, calculated as provided in rules 3, 4, 5 and 6, of not less than fifteen thousand rupees derived from land situated within the Presidency, or
- (b) receive from Government a málíkhána allowance the annual amount of which is not less than fifteen thousand rupees.

3. For the purposes of rule 2 the annual income of a zamindár from his estate shall be taken to be the annual rental upon which he pays land-cess under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, excluding the peshkash or similar charge payable by him to Government.

4. (1) For the purposes of rule 2 the annual income of landholders other than zamindárs shall be calculated as follows:—

- (a) the income of ryotwári holders cultivating their own lands shall be taken to be equal to twice the assessment fixed on the land so cultivated;
- (b) the income of ryotwári holders who have leased their lands to tenants shall be taken to be equal to the assessment fixed on the land so leased;
- (c) the income of holders of ináms shall be taken to be equal to the rental value on which the land-cess is calculated under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, excluding the peshkash, jodi, quit-rent or similar charge payable to Government;

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

- (d) the income of tenants and kánomdárs under ryotwári holders shall be taken to be equal to the assessment fixed on the land;
- (e) the income of tenants of zamindárs and inámdárs shall be taken to be equal to two-thirds of the annual rent value of the lands held by such tenants as determined under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884:

Provided that to the income of tenants holding land free of rent or at a favourable rent calculated as provided in clause (d) or (e) above, as the case may be, there shall be added the difference between the rent (if any) actually charged and the rent ordinarily payable, for land of similar description and with similar advantages in the village or in neighbouring villages; and

- (f) the income of sub-tenants shall be taken to be equal to half the income as determined for the superior tenant.

(2) If, in any case, a separate water-rate or second-crop charge is payable to Government or to a superior holder in respect of any land, such water-rate and charge shall be regarded as forming part of the assessment or rental value, as the case may be, in calculating income under this rule:

Provided that a landholder who collects water-rate or second-crop charge from another person on behalf of Government is not entitled to have anything so collected taken into account when his income is fixed under this rule or rule 3.

(3) If, in any case, it is not possible to calculate income from land in accordance with rule 3 or sub-rule (1) of this rule, the Collector shall determine such income for the purposes of these rules upon the best information available.

5. In all cases under rule 3 and rule 4, the annual income shall be calculated on the figures of the latest fasli year for which figures are available or, in cases where figures for the fasli year are not available, then, proportionately, on the figures of the latest period for which figures are available.

6. (1) In calculating the annual income of all landholders for the purposes of rule 2—

- (a) income derived from an estate shall not be reckoned along with income derived from any land other than an estate,

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

but it may be reckoned along with a *mālikhāna* allowance ;

- (b) subject to the provisions of clause (a), incomes derived from more than one parcel of land, however held, may be reckoned together :

Provided that, in the case of land referred to in rule 13, sub-rule (2), and rule 14, the income derived therefrom shall not be added to any income derived from other land unless the holder of the latter has been nominated, or is entitled, under those rules to represent the joint holders or family in respect of the former land.

- (2) In no case shall income derived from a portion of an estate which is not separately registered in the office of a Collector be taken into account.

7. No person shall be entitled to vote except in the district in which he resides and he shall not be entered in the electoral roll under any other district.

8. No elector shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

Electoral roll.

9. (1) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, an electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule shall be published by the Returning Officer in the local official Gazette.

(2) As soon as may be after the publication of the electoral roll in the local official Gazette, an extract from the electoral roll relating to each district shall be published in the official Gazette of that district, and shall also be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of the Collector.

10. The electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

11. (1) A person who is nominated, or entitled, under rule 13, sub-rule (2) or rule 14, to represent a group of joint owners or a joint family and who is himself possessed of a separate property qualification which entitles him to vote, may elect whether to be entered in the electoral roll in his representative or in his separate capacity.

(2) Every such person shall be entered in one such capacity only, and under the district in which he resides.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

12. Except as expressly provided in these rules, no person claiming to vote on account of the possession of income derived from land for which a public register is kept shall be entitled to have such income taken into account in determining his eligibility to vote unless the land from which the income is derived stands registered in such register in his name.

13. (1) Where land is registered in the name of a single holder, the name of that holder alone shall be entered in the electoral roll.

(2) Where several persons are registered as joint holders of land, a majority of the adult male persons so registered may nominate in writing any one of themselves who is qualified to vote to be their representative for voting purposes, and the name of such representative alone shall be entered in the electoral roll under the district in which he resides, and, if such nomination is not made, no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of such land.

Explanation.—Land registered under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, in the joint names of the registered proprietor and another person is not land registered in the names of joint holders within the meaning of this rule.

14. (1) Where the property of a tarwád or similar joint family under the Marumakkátayam or Aliyasantána law is registered in the name of a woman and would, but for the disqualification of sex, qualify the registered holder to vote, the senior male member of the family shall, if he is qualified to vote, be entered in the electoral roll under the district in which he resides as the representative of the family for voting purposes.

(2) If the senior male member is not so qualified, no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of the property possessed by the family.

15. Except as hereinbefore provided, no person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral roll unless he possesses the prescribed property qualification in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity.

Revision of electoral roll.

16. (1) The electoral roll published under rule 9 shall be subject to revision from time to time as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(2) At any time so notified the Collector may, of his own motion, and shall, on the application of any person whose name appears in the said roll or who claims to have his name inserted therein, revise the said roll, so far as it relates to his district.

(3) On such revision the Collector, after such enquiry as he may think necessary, may order any addition to or alteration in the electoral roll, and the orders passed by him in revision shall be final.

(4) As soon as may be after the expiry of the period fixed by the Local Government as that within which the revision must be completed, the electoral roll, as added to or altered on such revision, shall be published and posted as provided in rule 9.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

17. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by the Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder, and shall be attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Nomination papers shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and when duly attested shall be despatched without delay by the Attesting Officer by registered post to the Returning Officer.

18. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

19. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(2) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers and may, either of his own motion or upon objection made, reject any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of rule 17, sub-rule (3), and his decision shall be endorsed upon such paper, and shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

Voting.

20. (1) If one candidate only is duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more candidates than one are duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

21. (1) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose at such place in the district under which his name appears in the electoral roll and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The Attesting Officer shall thereupon deliver to each elector a voting paper in Form III annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates, together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(3) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(4) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(5) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided, and after closing the envelope shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

22. (1) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered post in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(2) On the day following the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered post a list in Form IV annexed to this Schedule of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

23. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

24. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 23 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions thereon or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of a voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

25. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

26. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

27. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Legislative Department and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

Appointment of dates, times and places.

28. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely:—

- (a) the publication of the electoral roll under rule 9 ;
 - (b) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 17 ;
 - (c) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 19 ;
 - (d) the attestation of voting papers under rule 21 ; and
 - (e) the counting of votes under rule 24.
-

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM I.

(See rule 9.)

ELECTORAL ROLL OF LANDHOLDERS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF
FORT ST. GEORGE FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL
MEMBER TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL.

Serial No on general roll.	Serial No on district roll.	Name of elector.	Name of elector's father, káranvân or sýmân.	Address.	Qualifications.	Whether representing Jolai family or joint landowners.	Serial No. in previous general electoral roll.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Part I. -General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM II.

(*See rule 17.*)

NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate
2. Name of father, kárnavañ or ejmán.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Place of residence.
6. District under which the name of the candidate is entered in the electoral roll
7. Number borne by candidate on the general electoral roll.
8. Signature of proposer.
9. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence on the _____ of _____ 19 by _____ and _____ who are personally known to me (*or* who have been identified to my satisfaction) as electors Nos. _____ and _____ in the extract relating to this district from the electoral roll of Landholders in the Presidency of Fort St George for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

STATION.

Attesting Officer.

DISTRICT.

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers must be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested are invalid.

2. They must be presented for attestation on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ and between the hours of _____ and _____ at the office of _____

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM III

(See rule 21.)

VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Landholders in the Presidency of Fort St. George. The following [] candidates have been duly nominated :—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.
5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be supplied to him for the purpose between the hours of and on the day of 19 .

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears as [] No. on the electoral roll of Landholders in the Presidency of Fort St. George for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

C. N.,
Elector

(Fold on this line).

Signed in my presence by the elector, who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

X. Y.,
Attesting Officer.

FORM IV.

(See rule 22.)

LIST OF THE ELECTORS WHOSE VOTING PAPERS HAVE BEEN
ATTESTED BY

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been attested by me :—

Serial No.	Name of elector.	Address

Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

SCHEDULE V.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (x), and Regulation III.]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY LANDHOLDERS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

1. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (x), shall be elected in the order of rotation hereinafter specified by such—

- (a) Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind,
- (b) Sardars of Gujarat, and
- (c) Sardars of the Deccan,

as are qualified to vote for the election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

2. The order of rotation in which each of the three above mentioned classes of landholders shall exercise its right of election shall be as follows, namely :—

- (1) the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind,
- (2) the Sardars of Gujarat;
- (3) the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind;
- (4) the Sardars of the Deccan;

and thereafter in the same order of rotation.

3. The rules for the election of an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by each of the above-mentioned classes shall apply with the necessary modifications to the election by such class of a Member under this Schedule.

4. The result of the election in each case shall be reported to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department as well as to the Secretary of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the Gazette of India as well as in the local official Gazette.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI.

[*See Regulation II, sub-head (xi), and Regulation III.*]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY LANDHOLDERS IN BENGAL.

Preliminary.

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Attesting Officer to perform his duties; and

(2) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

Qualifications of electors.

2. The election of the Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xi), shall be made by landholders qualified to vote and having a place of residence within the province of Bengal, who—

(a) pay land-revenue or road and public works cesses, as follows:—

(i) in the case of the Presidency, Burdwan and Orissa Divisions, forming one group, land-revenue amounting to not less than twenty thousand rupees or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than five thousand rupees per annum; and

(ii) in the case of the Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, forming another group, land-revenue amounting to not less than fifteen thousand rupees or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than three thousand seven hundred and fifty rupees per annum; or

(b) hold titles conferred or recognised by the Government not lower in rank than that of Raja or Nawab:

Provided that no elector shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.



Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—contd.

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—contd.*Electoral roll.*

3. (r) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, an electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule shall be published by the Returning Officer in the local official Gazette.

(2) As soon as may be after the publication of the roll in the local official Gazette, a copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of every District Magistrate and, in the case of Calcutta, at the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

4. In determining the eligibility of a landholder as an elector—

(a) only such estates and shares of estates as are held by him as proprietor in his own right and not in a fiduciary capacity, and are registered in his own name in registers maintained under the Land Registration Act, 1876, whether such estates or shares are situated in one or more Divisions of the group, shall be taken into account;

(b) if the amount paid by the landholder in respect of any such share of an estate is not definitely known, the District Officer of the district in which such estate is situated shall estimate the amount so paid in respect of such share, and his decision shall be final;

(c) if a landholder pays land-revenue or cesses in respect of estates or shares in estates situated partly in one group and partly in another, and if his payments in neither group reach the amount prescribed for that group, his payments in both groups shall be aggregated, and, if such aggregate equals or exceeds the amount prescribed for the group in which he makes the larger payments, he shall be entitled to be entered in the electoral roll for that group.

5. The electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

Revision of electoral roll.

6. (r) The electoral roll published under rule 3 shall be subject to revision from time to time as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.***INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*****Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.***

(2) At the time so notified any landholder whose name does not appear on the said electoral roll and who claims to have his name included therein, and any person who objects to the entry of any name in such roll, may, within fifteen days after the publication of the notification under the last sub-rule, forward to the Returning Officer, either direct or through the District Magistrate of the district in which he resides, a statement of such claim or objection, as the case may be.

(3) The Returning Officer shall consider and decide upon all such claims or objections, and his decision shall be final.

(4) As soon as may be after the disposal of such claims and objections, the electoral roll, as added to or altered on such revision, shall be published and posted as provided in rule 3.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

7. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by the Returning Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder, and shall be attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form:

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Nomination papers shall be presented for attestation on or before the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and when duly attested shall be despatched without delay by the Attesting Officer by registered post to the Returning Officer.

(5) Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

8. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(2) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers and may, either of his own motion or upon objection made, reject any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of rule 7, sub-rule (3), and his decision shall be endorsed upon such paper, and shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

Voting.

9. (1) If one candidate only is duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more candidates than one are duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall further cause their names to be entered in voting papers in Form III annexed to this Schedule.

(3) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the Returning Officer shall send by registered post to each elector one such voting paper signed by the Returning Officer:

Provided that such a voting paper shall also be supplied to any elector on his applying to the Returning Officer for the same at any time on or before the day appointed as the latest date for the attestation of voting papers, and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

(4) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, each elector desirous of recording his vote shall sign the declaration on the back of the voting paper in the presence of an Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(5) The elector shall then record his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and after placing the voting paper in an envelope and closing the same shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

(7) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed as the latest date for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered post, in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(8) On the day following the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered post a list in Form IV of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

10. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

11. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 10 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions thereon, or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of a voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

12. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

13. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

14. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

Appointment of dates, times and places.

15. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely:—

- (a) the publication of the electoral roll under rule 3;
 - (b) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 7;
 - (c) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 8;
 - (d) the sending of voting papers under rule 9;
 - (e) the attestation of voting papers under rule 9; and
 - (f) the counting of votes under rule 11.
-

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of
the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM I.

(See rule 3)

ELECTORAL ROLL OF LANDHOLDERS IN BENGAL FOR THE ELECTION
OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

DIVISION.

Serial No.	District.	Name of elector.	Father's name	Address of elector.	Qualifications.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM II.

(See rule 7.)

NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Signature of proposer.
6. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence by _____ and _____, who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my satisfaction) as electors Nos. _____ and _____ on the electoral roll of Landholders in Bengal for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Attesting Officer.

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers shall be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested shall be invalid.
2. They shall be presented for attestation on or before the _____ of _____ and between the hours of _____ and _____

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM III.

(See rule 9.)

VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Landholders in Bengal. The following () candidates have been duly nominated:—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Returning Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.
5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in an envelope on or before the day of 19 and between the hours of and .

I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears as No. on the electoral roll of Landholders in Bengal for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Fold on this line.

Signed in my presence by the elector, who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM IV.

(See rule 9)

LIST OF THE ELECTORS WHOSE VOTING PAPERS HAVE BEEN
ATTESTED BY

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been attested by me :—

Serial No.	Name of elector	Father's name.	Address of elector.
1	2	3	4

Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, C. 4)—*contd*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd*

SCHEDULE VII.

[*See Regulation II, sub-head (xii), and Regulation III.*]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY LANDHOLDERS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Preliminary.

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Attesting officer to perform his duties; and

(2) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

2. (1) In the case of the first, third and succeeding alternate elections the Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xii), shall be elected by the landholders of the Province of Oudh.

(2) In the case of the second, fourth and succeeding alternate elections—

(a) the Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xii), shall be elected by the landholders of the Province of Agra, and

(b) the second Member specified in the proviso to the said Regulation shall be elected by Muhammadans entitled to vote as landholders in the Provinces of Oudh and Agra.

Explanation.—The expression "alternate elections" shall not be deemed to include elections to fill casual vacancies.

A.—Elections by Landholders in the Province of Oudh.

3. (1) The election of the Member specified in rule 2, sub-rule (1), shall be made by the British Indian Association of Oudh at an extraordinary general meeting in the manner laid down for the time being in the bye-laws of the said Association for carrying resolutions

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

or recording decisions upon questions of business brought before that body :

Provided that, where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn at such meeting and in such manner as the Chairman thereof may determine.

(2) The result of the election shall be forthwith communicated by the said Association to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette India.

4. Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations and having a place of residence in the Province of Oudh, who is a member of the British Indian Association of Oudh may be elected under rule 3.

*B.—Election by Landholders in the Province of Agra.
Qualifications of electors.*

5. The election of the Member specified in rule 2, sub-rule (2), clause (a), shall be made by all persons qualified to vote and having a place of residence in the Province of Agra who—

- (a) own in that Province land in respect of which land-revenue amounting to not less than ten thousand rupees per annum is payable, or
- (b) own in that Province land free of land-revenue if the land-revenue nominally assessed on such land in order to determine the amount of rates payable in respect of the same, either taken by itself or in addition to land-revenue payable in respect of other land by such owners, amounts to not less than ten thousand rupees per annum, or
- (c) hold the title of Maharaja, Raja or Nawab conferred or recognised by the Government, or
- (d) hold the title of Rajwar, Rao Bahadur, Rao, Rai, Mirza Bahadur, Mirza Khan Bahadur, Chaudhri, or Diwan if hereditary and recognised by the Government

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Provided that no elector shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

Electoral roll

6. (1) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf an electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule shall be published by the Returning Officer in the local official Gazette.

(2) In the case of a Hindu joint family or of a firm or company qualified under rule 5, clause (a), or clause (b), the name of the manager of the family or of any person duly authorised in writing in this behalf by the firm or company shall be entered in the roll as the representative for the purposes of the roll of such family, firm or company, as the case may be.

(3) In determining the eligibility of a landholder as an elector only land-revenue payable or nominally assessed in respect of such land or share in land as he may hold in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity shall be taken into account.

(4) As soon as may be after the publication of the roll in the local official Gazette, an extract from the electoral roll relating to each district shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of the District Magistrate for such district.

7. The electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

Revision of electoral roll.

8. (1) The electoral roll published under rule 6 shall be subject to revision from time to time as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

(2) At any time so notified the District Magistrate may of his own motion, and shall on the application of any person whose name appears on the said roll or who claims to have his name inserted therein, revise the said roll so far as it relates to his district.

(3) On such revision the District Magistrate, after such enquiry and after hearing such persons as may be necessary, may order any addition to or alteration in the electoral roll.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(4) An appeal shall lie from any such order of the District Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, whose decision shall be final.

(5) Such appeal, if any, shall be preferred within one week from the date of the order appealed against.

Provided that the Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, extend the time to a period not exceeding three weeks.

6. As soon as may be after the expiry of the period for appealing or, if an appeal is preferred, after the appeal has been disposed of, the electoral roll, as added to or altered on such revision, shall be published and posted as provided in rule 6

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

9. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by an Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder, and shall be attested by an Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form:

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Nomination papers shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and when duly attested shall be despatched without delay by the Attesting Officer by registered post to the Returning Officer.

10. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers.

11. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW 7, C. 4)—contd.

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—contd.

papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and may, either of his own motion or upon objection made, reject any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of rule 9, sub-rule (3), and his decision shall be endorsed upon such paper, and shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

Voting.

12. (1) If one candidate only is duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more candidates than one are duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

13. (1) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose at such place in the district under which his name appears in the electoral roll and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The Attesting Officer shall thereupon deliver to each elector a voting paper in Form III annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(3) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(4) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(5) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided, and after closing the envelope, shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

14. (1) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered post in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(2) On the day following the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered post a list in Form IV annexed to this Schedule of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

15. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

16. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 15 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions thereon or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of a voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

17. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

18. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

19. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

Appointment of dates, times and places.

20. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

- (a) the publication of the electoral roll under rule 6 ;
- (b) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 9 ;
- (c) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 11 ;
- (d) the attestation of voting papers under rule 13 ; and
- (e) the counting of votes under rule 16.

C.—Elections by Muhammadans entitled to vote as Landholders in Oudh and Agra.

21. The election of the Member specified in rule 2, sub-rule (2), clause (b), shall be made by all Muhammadans who are—

- (a) members of the British Indian Association of Oudh, or
- (b) entitled to vote under the provisions of rule 5.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

district, details of the land-revenue payable or nominally assessed in each district shall be entered in column 6, where the land-revenue payable or nominally assessed in any one district does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

3. In determining the eligibility of a landholder as an elector, only land-revenue payable or nominally assessed in respect of such land or share in land as he may hold in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity shall be taken into account.

FORM II.

(*See rule 9.*)

NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Signature of proposer.
6. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence by _____ and _____ who are personally known to me (*or* who have been identified to my satisfaction) as being the persons whose names appear as _____ and _____ on the electoral roll of Landholders in the province of Agra for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Attesting Officer.

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers shall be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested shall be invalid.
2. They shall be presented for attestation on the _____ day of _____, and between the hours of _____ and _____ at the office of _____.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM III.

(See rule 13.)

VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Landholders in the Province of Agra. The following [] candidates have been duly nominated:—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.
5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be supplied to him for the purpose between the hours of and on the day of 19 .

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears as
[] No. on the electoral roll of Landholders in the
Province of Agra for the election of an Additional Member to the
Legislative Council of the Governor General.

C. N.,

Elector.

(Fold on this line)

Signed in my presence by the elector, who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

X. Y.,

Attesting Officer.

FORM IV.

(See rule 14.)

LIST OF THE ELECTORS WHOSE VOTING PAPERS HAVE BEEN ATTESTED BY

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been attested by me:—

Serial No.	Name of elector.	Address.

Attesting Officer.

L

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VIII.

[*See Regulation II, sub-head (xiii), and Regulation III.*]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY LANDHOLDERS IN EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Preliminary.

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Attesting Officer to perform his duties; and

(2) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

2. (1) The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xiii), shall be elected by the landholders of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

(2) The second Member specified in the proviso to the said Regulation shall be elected by Muhammadans entitled to vote as landholders in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

A.—Elections by Landholders.

Qualifications of Electors.

3. The election of the Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xiii), shall be made by land-holders qualified to vote and having a place of residence in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam who—

(a) hold in their own right as proprietors within the Province one or more estates or shares of estates in respect of which land-revenue amounting to not less than five thousand rupees or cess amounting to not less than twelve hundred and fifty rupees is payable per annum; or

(b) hold titles conferred or recognised by the Government not lower in rank than that of Raja or Nawab:

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Provided that no elector shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

Explanations.—For the purposes of this rule—

- (1) a manager or a trustee, or the holder, of a religious endowment, such as a *mahant* or a *gushain*, or the *mutawali* or manager of a Muhammadan *wakf*, shall not, as such, be deemed to be a person who holds an estate or tenure in his own right;
- (2) except in the Assam Valley Division and the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division, a person shall not be deemed to hold an estate or a share of an estate in his own right, unless such estate or share is registered in his name in registers maintained under the Land Registration Act, 1876;
- (3) when an estate or a share of an estate is held by two or more persons jointly, and the share held by each is not specified in the registers referred to above, it shall be assumed, until the contrary is shown, that they hold equal shares;
- (4) the term "cess" means the cesses levied by Government under the Cess Act, 1880, and includes also the local rates levied in Assam under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879;
- (5) within the Assam Valley Division and Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division the term "proprietor" includes landholders as defined in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886.

Electoral roll.

4. (1) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, an electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule shall be published by the Returning Officer in the local official Gazette.

(2) As soon as may be after the publication of the roll in the local official Gazette, a copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of every District Magistrate.

5. The electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Revision of electoral roll.

6 (1) The electoral roll published under rule 4 shall be subject to revision from time to time as a Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

(2) At the time so notified, the District Magistrate may of his own motion, and shall, on the application of any person whose name appears on the said roll or who claims to have his name inserted therein, revise the said roll so far as it relates to his district.

(3) On such revision the District Magistrate, after such enquiry and after hearing such persons as may be necessary, may order any addition to or alteration in the electoral roll.

(4) An appeal shall lie from any such order of the District Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, whose decision shall be final.

(5) Such appeal, if any, shall be preferred within one week from the date of the order appealed against :

Provided that the Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, extend the time to a period not exceeding three weeks.

(6) As soon as may be after the expiry of the period for appealing, or, if an appeal is preferred, after the appeal has been disposed of, the electoral roll, as added to or altered on such revision, shall be published and posted as provided in rule 4.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

7. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by an Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder, and shall be attested by an Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Nomination papers shall be presented for attestation before 5 P.M. on the day appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

and when duly attested shall be despatched without delay by the Attesting Officer by registered post to the Returning Officer.

8. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

9. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and may either of his own motion or on objection made, reject any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of rule 7, sub-rule (3), and his decision shall be endorsed upon such paper, and shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

Voting.

10. (1) If one candidate only is duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more candidates than one are duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

11. (1) The Returning Officer shall, upon such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, sign and send to each elector by registered post a voting paper in Form III annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates:

Provided that such a voting paper shall also be supplied to any elector on his applying to the Returning Officer or a District Magistrate for the same on or before the day appointed as the latest date for the attestation of voting papers, and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

(2) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose before an Attesting Officer on any day up to 5 P.M.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

on the day appointed by the Local Government as the latest date for the attestation of voting papers

(3) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions, and shall deliver to him an envelope in which to enclose his voting paper after he has voted.

(4) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(5) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided, and after closing the envelope shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

12. (1) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed as the latest date for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered post in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(2) On the day following the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered post a list in Form IV annexed to this Schedule of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

13. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid along the dotted line on the back so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

14. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 13 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions thereon or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of a voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

15. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) When an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any one of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

16. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

17. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government, and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

Appointment of dates, times and places.

18. The Local Government shall appoint and notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

- (a) the publication of the electoral roll under rule 4 ;
- (b) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 7 ;
- (c) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 9 ;
- (d) the sending of voting papers under rule 11 ;
- (e) the attestation of voting papers under rule 11 ;
- (f) the counting of votes under rule 14 .

B.—Elections by Muhammadans entitled to vote as landholders in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

19. The election of the Member specified in rule 2, sub-rule (2), shall be made by all Muhammadans who are entitled to vote under the provisions of rule 3.

20. The provisions of rules 4 to 18 both inclusive, shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to elections under rule 19 .

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM II.

(See rule 7.)

NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Signature of proposer.
6. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence by and , who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my satisfaction) as being the persons whose names appear as and on the electoral roll of Landholders in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Attesting Officer.

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers shall be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested shall be invalid.
2. They shall be presented for attestation before 5 P. M. on the day of 19 at the office of an Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM III.

(See rule 11.)

VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Landholders in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The following [] candidates have been duly nominated :

Serial No	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Returning Officer.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.
5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be supplied to him for the purpose, on or before the day of 19 , and between the hours of and .

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears as No. on the electoral roll of Landholders in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Elector.

Fold on this line.

Signed in my presence by the elector, who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

Attesting Officer.

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Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM IV.

(See rule 12)

LIST OF ELECTORS WHOSE VOTING PAPERS HAVE BEEN ATTESTED BY

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been attested by me.—

Serial No.	Name of elector	Address.

Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IX.

[*See Regulation II, sub-head (xiv), and Regulation III.*]

**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER
BY THE LANDHOLDERS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.**

Preliminary.

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Attesting Officer to perform his duties; and

(2) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

Qualifications of electors.

2. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xiv), shall be elected by the votes of delegates to be selected in the manner hereinafter prescribed by all persons qualified to vote and having a place of residence in the Central Provinces who hold land in those Provinces in proprietary right, and—

(a) whose land is assessed to land-revenue at not less than five thousand rupees per annum; or

(b) whose names are entered in the Durbar list prepared under the authority of the Local Government; or

(c) who hold the office of Honorary Magistrate :

Provided that no person shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

Electoral roll.

3. (1) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, an electoral roll in Form I, annexed to this Schedule shall be published by the Returning Officer in the local official Gazette.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(2) In the case of a Hindu joint family qualified under rule 2, clause (a), the name of the manager of the family, or of any member of the family whom the manager may appoint in writing in this behalf, shall be entered in the roll as the representative, for the purposes of the roll, of such family.

(3) In determining the eligibility of a landholder as an elector, only land-revenue assessed on such land or share in land as he may hold in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity shall be taken into account.

(4) A person who is qualified as an elector for two or more districts may choose the district in which he desires to vote, but shall not be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral roll of more than one district.

(5) As soon as may be after the publication of the roll in the local official Gazette, a copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of every Deputy Commissioner.

The electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

Revision of electoral roll.

5. (1) The electoral roll published under rule 3 shall be subject to revision from time to time as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

(2) At the time so notified the Deputy Commissioner may of his own motion, and shall on the application of any person whose name appears on the said roll or who claims to have his name inserted therein, revise the said roll so far as it relates to his district.

(3) On such revision the Deputy Commissioner, after such enquiry and after hearing such persons as may be necessary, may order any addition to or alteration in the electoral roll.

(4) An appeal shall lie from any such order of the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of the division, whose decision shall be final.

(5) Such appeal, if any, shall be preferred within one week from the date of the order appealed against:

Provided, however, that the Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, extend the time to a period not exceeding three weeks.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(6) As soon as may be after the expiry of the period for appealing or, if an appeal is preferred, after the appeal has been disposed of, the electoral roll, as added to or altered on such revision, shall be published and posted as provided in rule 3.

Selection of delegates.

6. The number of delegates to be selected for each district shall be as follows.—

Nagpur District	.	.	.	4	Hoshangabad District	.	.	3
Bhandara "	.	.	.	2	Narsinghpur "	.	.	3
Chanda "	.	.	.	2	Nimar "	.	.	2
Wardha "	.	.	.	3	Betul "	.	.	1
Balaghat "	.	.	.	1	Chhindwara "	.	.	1
Jabalpur "	.	.	.	4	Raipur "	.	.	3
Saugor "	.	.	.	3	Bilaspur "	.	.	2
Damoh "	.	.	.	1	Drug "	.	.	3
Seoni "	.	.	.	1				
Mandla "	.	.	.	1				
					Total	.	40	

7. On such date and at such time as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the persons whose names are entered in the electoral roll of each district shall meet at the headquarters of that district for the purpose of selecting from among themselves the number of delegates specified in rule 6.

8. (1) At such meeting the Attesting Officer shall attend, and, after explaining the rules, shall sign and deliver to each elector present a voting paper in Form II, hereto annexed, and shall thereafter withdraw.

(2) The electors present shall then proceed to elect from among themselves a chairman, who shall in the first instance state the number of delegates to be selected and call upon such electors to nominate persons up to that number.

9. (1) Any person whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated for selection as a delegate by any two other such persons as proposer and seconder, and the names of all persons so nominated and their respective proposers, and seconds shall thereupon be entered by the chairman in a list which shall be read out and signed by him.

(2) If the number of persons nominated does not exceed the number of delegates assigned to the district as aforesaid, such persons shall be deemed to be selected as delegates, and the chairman shall forthwith inform the Attesting Officer of their names and addresses.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(3) If the number of persons nominated exceeds the number of delegates assigned as aforesaid, the electors present, including the chairman, shall record their votes in the manner prescribed in the voting paper, and deliver the voting papers to the chairman.

10. (1) The chairman shall then inform the Attesting Officer, who shall thereupon return to the meeting, and the chairman shall make over to him the list of candidates nominated together with the voting papers

(2) The Attesting Officer shall then examine the voting papers and count the votes in the presence of the electors, and shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject and mark "discarded" against any vote which he may discard on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

11. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Attesting Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate or candidates to whom the largest numbers of votes have been given to be selected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared selected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Attesting Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

12. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Attesting Officer shall seal up the voting papers and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

13 The Attesting Officer shall without delay report to the Returning Officer the names and addresses of the delegates selected, and the said names and addresses shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

14. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated as a candidate.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form III annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by an Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder, and shall be attested by an Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Nomination papers shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and when duly attested shall be despatched without delay by the Attesting Officer by registered post to the Returning Officer.

15. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

16. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers and may, either of his own motion or on objection made, reject any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of rule 14, sub-rule (3), and his decision shall be endorsed upon such paper, and shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

Voting.

17. (1) If one candidate only is duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more candidates than one are duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

18. (1) On such date and at such time and place as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, the delegates desirous of recording their votes shall attend for the purpose before the Returning Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(2) The Returning Officer shall thereupon deliver to each delegate a voting paper in Form IV annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates, together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(3) The delegate shall then sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Returning Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Returning Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(4) The delegate shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Returning Officer, and there record his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(5) The delegate shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided, and after closing the envelope, shall deliver it to the Returning Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the delegate to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

Counting of votes and declaration of results.

19. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every voting paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the name of the delegate, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

20. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 19 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions therein or to the

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, CH. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

21. (1) When the counting of votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

22. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

23. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

Appointment of dates, times and places.

24. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

- (a) the publication of the electoral roll under rule 3 ;
- (b) the selection of delegates under rule 7 ;
- (c) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 14 ;
- (d) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 16 ;
- (e) the attestation of voting papers under rule 18, and
- (f) the counting of votes under rule 20.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM II.

(See rule 8.)

VOTING PAPER.

Delegate is to be selected by the Landholders of the
Delegates are District.

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Votes.

Attesting Officer.

Instructions.

1. Each elector shall enter the name or names of the candidate or candidates to whom he desires to give his vote or votes.
2. Each elector has as many votes as there are delegates to be selected.
3. If he has more votes than one, he may give all his votes to one candidate, or may distribute them in any manner he thinks fit among the candidates.
4. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, opposite the name or names of the candidate or candidates, the mark x or as many such marks as the number of votes which he desires to give to such candidate.
5. The voting paper will be rejected if the total number of votes recorded on it exceeds the number of delegates to be selected.
6. If the mark denoting any vote is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply, the vote will be discarded.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM III.

(*See rule 14.*)

NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Address.
4. Signature of proposer.
5. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence by _____ and _____, who are personally known to me (*or* who have been identified to my satisfaction) as being the persons whose names appear as _____ and _____ on the electoral roll of Landholders in the Central Provinces for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Attesting Officer.

Date

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers shall be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested shall be invalid.
2. They shall be presented for attestation on the _____ day of _____, and between the hours of _____ and _____, at the office of _____.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM IV.

(See rule 18.)

VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by Delegates selected by Landholders in the Central Provinces. The following () candidates have been duly nominated :—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Instructions.

1. Each delegate has one vote.
 2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
 3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
 4. The delegate shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Returning Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.
- I hereby declare that I am a delegate for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Landholders in the Central Provinces.

C. N.,
Delegate.

(Fold on this line.)

Signed in my presence by the Delegate, who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction.)

X, Y.,
Returning Officer.

¹ In this volume the declaration is printed on the same page, immediately below Rule 4.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of
the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd*

SCHEDULE X.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (xv), and Regulation III.]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE
MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY IN THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT
ST. GEORGE.*Preliminary.*

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Attesting Officer to perform his duties.

(2) "Collector" means the District Collector.

(3) "Estate" means any permanently-settled estate or temporarily-settled zamindari or any unsettled palaiyam or giaghir, and includes any portion of such estate which is separately registered in the office of the Collector.

(4) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

(5) "Zamindar" means the holder of an estate, and includes a person in receipt of a malikhana allowance from Government.

Qualifications of electors.

2. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xv), shall be elected by Muhammadans of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

3. The election shall be made by all Muhammadans qualified to vote and having a place of residence in the Presidency of Fort St. George, who—

(a) are landholders possessing an annual income from land situated within the Presidency of Fort St. George of not less than three thousand rupees; or

(b) pay on their own account income-tax on an income of not less than six thousand rupees; or

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

- (c) are members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George; or
 - (d) are Ordinary or Honorary Fellows of the University of Madras; or
 - (e) are holders of any title conferred or recognized by the Government or are members of the Order of the Star of India or the Order of the Indian Empire or holders of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal; or
 - (f) are in receipt of pensions for service as gazetted or commissioned officers of Government.
4. For the purposes of rule 3, the annual income of a zamindar from his estate shall be taken to be the annual rental upon which he pays land-cess under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, excluding the peshkash or similar charge payable by him to Government.
5. (1) For the purposes of rule 3, the annual income of landholders other than zamindars shall be calculated as follows:—
- (a) the income of ryotwari holders cultivating their own lands shall be taken to be equal to twice the assessment fixed on the land so cultivated;
 - (b) the income of ryotwari holders who have leased their lands to tenants shall be taken to be equal to the assessment fixed on the land so leased;
 - (c) the income of holders of inams shall be taken to be equal to the rental value on which the land-cess is calculated under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, excluding the peshkash, jodi, quit-rent or similar charge payable to Government;
 - (d) the income of tenants and kanomdars under ryotwari holders shall be taken to be equal to the assessment fixed on the land;
 - (e) the income of tenants of zamindars and inamdars shall be taken to be equal to two-thirds of the annual rent-value of the lands held by such tenants as determined under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884:
- Provided that to the income of tenants holding land free of rent or at a favourable rent calculated as provided in clause (d) or (e) above, as the case may be, there shall be added the difference between the rent (if any) actually charged

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

and the rent ordinarily payable for land of similar description and with similar advantages in the village or in neighbouring villages;

- (f) in the case of sub-tenants, the income shall be taken to be equal to half the income as determined for the superior tenant.

(2) If in any case a separate water-rate or second-crop charge is payable to Government or to a superior holder in respect of any land, such water-rate and charge shall be regarded as forming part of the assessment or rental value, as the case may be, in calculating income under this rule :

Provided that a landholder who collects water-rate or second-crop charge from another person on behalf of Government is not entitled to have anything so collected taken into account when his income is fixed under this rule or rule 4.

(3) If, in any case, it is not possible to calculate income from land in accordance with rule 4 or sub-rule (1) of this rule, the Collector shall determine such income for the purposes of these rules upon the best information available.

(4) In all cases under this rule and rule 4, the income shall be calculated on the figures of the latest fasli year for which figures are available or, in cases where figures for the fasli year are not available, then, proportionately, on the figures of the latest period for which figures are available.

6. In calculating the annual income of all landholders for the purposes of rule 3,—

- (a) income derived from an estate shall not be reckoned along with income derived from any land other than an estate, but it may be reckoned along with a malikhana allowance;
- (b) subject to the provisions of clause (a), incomes derived from more than one parcel of land, however held, may be reckoned together : Provided that, in the case of land referred to in rule 13, sub-rule (2), and rule 14, the income derived therefrom shall not be added to any income derived from other land unless the holder of the latter has been nominated, or is entitled, under those rules, to represent the joint holders or family in respect of the former land ;
- (c) in no case shall income derived from a portion of an estate which is not separately registered in the office of a

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Collector be taken into account, nor shall income derived from land be reckoned with income derived from any other source.

7 (1) No person shall be entitled to vote except in the district in which he resides, and he shall not be entered in the electoral roll under any other district.

(2) In the case of a person or firm claiming to vote on the ground of payment of income-tax, such person or firm shall vote only in the district which is determined for the purposes of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, as the district in which he resides or in which the firm has its principal place of business, as the case may be.

8. No elector shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

Electoral roll.

9. (1) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, an electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule shall be published by the Returning Officer in the local official Gazette.

(2) As soon as may be after the publication of the electoral roll in the local official Gazette, an extract from the electoral roll relating to each district shall be published in the official Gazette of that district, and shall also be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of the Collector.

10. The electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

11. A person who is nominated, or entitled, under rule 13, sub-rule (2), or rule 14, 15 or 16, to represent a group of joint owners, a joint family or a firm, and who is himself possessed of a personal qualification or of a separate property qualification which entitles him to vote, may elect whether to be entered in the electoral roll in his representative or separate capacity, and he shall be entered in one such capacity only and under the district in which he resides.

12 Except as expressly provided in these rules, no person claiming to vote on account of the possession of income derived from land for which a public register is kept shall be entitled to have such income taken into account in determining his eligibility to vote unless the land from which the income is derived stands registered in such register in his name.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—contd

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—contd.

13. (1) Where land is registered in the name of a single holder, the name of that holder alone shall be entered in the electoral roll.

(2) Where several persons are registered as joint holders of land, a majority of the adult male persons so registered may nominate in writing any one of themselves who is qualified to vote to be their representative for voting purposes, and the name of such representative alone shall be entered in the electoral roll under the district in which he resides, and, if such nomination is not made, no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of such land.

Explanation.—Land registered under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, in the joint names of the registered proprietor and another person is not land registered in the names of joint holders within the meaning of this rule.

14. Where the property of a tarwād or similar joint family under the Marumakkatayan or Aliyasantāna law is registered in the name of a woman and would, but for the disqualification of sex, qualify the registered holder to vote, the senior male member of the family shall, if he is qualified to vote, be entered in the electoral roll under the district in which he resides as the representative of the family for voting purposes, and, if the senior male member is not so qualified, no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of the property possessed by the family.

15. Where a joint family is assessed as such to pay income-tax, a majority of the adult male members of the family may nominate in writing any one of themselves who is qualified to vote as their representative for voting purposes, and the name of such representative alone shall be entered in the electoral roll under the district in which he resides, and if such nomination is not made, no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of the payment of income-tax.

16. Where a firm, composed solely of Muhammadan members, pays income-tax on the prescribed minimum income, a majority of the adult male members of the firm may nominate in writing one of themselves who is qualified to vote to vote on behalf of the firm, and his name only shall be entered in the electoral roll under the district in which he resides, and if such nomination is not made, no entry shall be made in the electoral roll in respect of the firm.

17. Except as hereinbefore provided, no person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral roll unless he possesses the prescribed property qualifications in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity.

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Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Revision of electoral roll.

18. (1) The electoral roll published under rule 9 shall be subject to revision from time to time as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

(2) At the time so notified the Collector may, of his own motion, and shall on the application of any person whose name appears on the said roll or who claims to have his name inserted therein, revise the said roll so far as it relates to his district.

(3) On such revision the Collector, after such enquiry as he may think necessary, may order any addition to or alteration in the electoral roll, and the orders passed by him in revision shall be final.

(4) As soon as may be after the expiry of the period fixed by the Local Government as that within which revision must be completed, the electoral roll, as added to or altered on such revision, shall be published and posted as provided in rule 9.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

19. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II, annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by the Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder, and shall be attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Nomination papers shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and when duly attested shall be despatched forthwith by the Attesting Officer to the Returning Officer by registered post.

20. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

21. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers every candidate

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers and may, either of his own motion or upon objection made, reject any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of rule 19, sub-rule (3), and his decision shall be endorsed upon such paper, and shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

Voting.

22. (1) If one candidate only is duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more candidates than one are duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

23. (1) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose at such place in the district under which his name appears in the electoral roll, and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The Attesting Officer shall thereupon deliver to each such elector a voting paper in Form III, annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates, together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(3) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(4) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(5) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided, and after closing the envelope, shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

24. (1) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—contd.

delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered post in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(2) On the day following the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered post a list in Form IV of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

25. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

26. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 25 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions thereon, or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of a voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

27. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates, and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications, made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

28. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result

29. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Legislative Department and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

Appointment of dates, times and places.

30. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

- (a) the publication of the electoral roll under rule 9 ;
 - (b) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 19 ;
 - (c) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 21 ;
 - (d) the attestation of voting papers under rule 23 ; and
 - (e) the counting of votes under rule.
-

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM I.

(See rule 9.)

ELECTORAL ROLL OF MUHAMMADANS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Serial No. on general electoral roll.	Serial No. on district roll.	Name of elector.	Name of elector's father, karnavan or ejman	Address.	Qualifications	Whether representing joint family or joint landowners.	Whether representing a firm.	Serial No. in previous general electoral roll.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7 C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM II.

(See rule 19.)

NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Name of father, kárvan or ejmán.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Place of residence.
6. District under which the name of the candidate is entered in the electoral roll.
7. Number borne by candidate on the general electoral roll.
8. Signature of proposer.
9. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence on the day of 19
by and , who are personally known to me (or who have
been identified to my satisfaction) as voters Nos. and
in the extract relating to this district from the electoral roll of
Muhammadans in the Presidency of Fort St George for the election
of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor
General.

STATION.

DISTRICT.

Attesting Officer.

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers must be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested are invalid.
2. They must be presented for attestation on the day of
and between the hours of and at the
office of

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM III.

(See rule 23.)

VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Muhammadan community in the Presidency of Fort St. George. The following [] candidates have been duly nominated :—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.
5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be supplied to him for the purpose between the hours of and on the day of 19 .

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears as [] No. on the electoral roll of Muhammadans in the Presidency of Fort St. George for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

C. N.,
Elector.

(Fold on this line.)

Signed in my presence by the elector, who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

X. Y.,
Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM IV.

(See rule 24.)

LIST OF THE ELECTORS WHOSE VOTING PAPERS HAVE BEEN ATTESTED BY

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been attested by me :—

Serial No.	Name of elector.	Address.

Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

SCHEDULE XI.

[*See Regulation II, sub-head (xvi), and Regulation III.*]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

1. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xvi), shall be elected by the votes of the Muhammadan non-official Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

2. Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations and qualified to vote for the election of an Additional Member by the Muhammadan community in the Presidency of Bombay to the said Legislative Council, shall be eligible for election.

3. The rules for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the non-official Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay shall apply with the necessary modifications to every election under this Schedule.

SCHEDULE XII.

[*See Regulation II, sub-head (xvii) and Regulation III.*]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY IN BENGAL.*Preliminary.*

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Attesting Officer to perform his duties; and

(2) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Qualifications of electors.

2. The members specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xvii), shall be elected by the votes of all Muhammadans having a place of residence in the Province of Bengal who are qualified to vote and possess one of the following qualifications, namely :—

- (a) are Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ; or
- (b) are holders of any title conferred or recognised by the Government, or are members of the Order of the Star of India or of the Order of the Indian Empire or holders of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal ; or
- (c) are Ordinary or Honorary Fellows of the University of Calcutta ; or
- (d) own land in respect of which land-revenue amounting to not less than seven hundred and fifty rupees is payable per annum ; or
- (e) own land in respect of which road and public works cesses amounting to not less than one hundred and eighty-seven rupees eight annas are payable per annum to Government either directly or through a superior landlord ; or
- (f) pay on their own account income-tax on an income of not less than six thousand rupees per annum ; or
- (g) are in receipt of pensions for service as gazetted or commissioned officers of the Government :

Provided that no elector shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

Electoral roll.

3. (1) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, an electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule shall be published by the Returning Officer in the local official Gazette.

(2) As soon as may be after the publication of the roll in the local official Gazette, a copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of every District Magistrate and, in the case of Calcutta, of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

4. In determining the eligibility of a landholder as an elector, only land-revenue or road and public works cesses payable in respect of such land or share in land as he may hold in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity shall be taken into account.

5. The electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

Revision of electoral roll.

6. (1) The electoral roll published under rule 3 shall be subject to revision from time to time as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

(2) Any Muhammadan whose name does not appear on the said electoral roll, and who claims to have his name included therein, and any person who objects to the entry of any name in such roll, may, within fifteen days after the publication of the notification referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule, forward to the Commissioner of the Division in which he resides a statement of such claim or objection, as the case may be.

(3) The Commissioner shall consider and decide upon all such claims or objections, and his decision shall be final.

(4) As soon as may be after the disposal of such claims and objections, the electoral roll, as added to or altered on such revision, shall be published and posted as provided in rule 3.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

7. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations, whose name is on the electoral roll, may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II, annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by an Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder, and shall be attested by an Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper

(4) Nomination papers shall be presented for attestation on or before such date and at such time and place as may be appointed

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4) —*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

by the Local Government in this behalf, and when duly attested, shall be despatched forthwith by the Attesting Officer to the Returning Officer by registered post

(5) Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

8 (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and may, either of his own motion or on objection made, reject any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of rule 7, sub-rule (3), and his decision shall be endorsed upon such paper, and shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

Voting.

9 (1) If one candidate only is duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more candidates than one are duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall further cause their names to be entered in voting papers in Form III, annexed to this Schedule.

(3) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the Returning Officer shall send by registered post to each elector one such voting paper signed by the Returning Officer :

Provided that such a voting paper shall also be supplied to any elector on his applying to the Returning Officer for the same on or before the day appointed as the latest date for the attestation of voting papers, and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

(4) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, each elector desirous of recording his vote

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

shall sign the declaration on the back of the voting paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions contained on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(5) The elector shall then record his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and after placing the voting paper in an envelope and closing the same shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

(7) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed as the latest date for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered post in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(8) On the day following the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered post a list in form IV annexed to this Schedule of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

10. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

11. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 10 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions thereon, or to the rejection

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

by the Returning Officer, of a voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

12. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

13. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

14. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

Appointment of dates, times and places.

15. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

- (a) the publication of the electoral roll under rule 3 ;
- (b) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 7 ;
- (c) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 8 ;
- (d) the sending of voting papers under rule 9 ;
- (e) the attestation of voting papers under rule 9 ; and
- (f) the counting of votes under rule 11.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM II.

(*See rule 7*)

NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Signature of proposer.
6. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence by _____ and _____
 who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my,
 satisfaction) as electors Nos. _____ and _____ on the
 Electoral Roll of Muhammadans in Bengal for the election of an
 Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor
 General

Attesting Officer.

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers shall be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested shall be invalid.
2. They shall be presented for attestation on or before the _____ day of _____ 19____, and between the hours of _____ and _____, at the office of an Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM III.

(See rule 9.)

VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Muhammadan community in Bengal. The following () candidates have been duly nominated :—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Returning Officer.

Instructions.

- 1 Each elector has one vote.
- 2 He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
- 3 The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer,

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.

5 Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in an envelope between the hours of and on any day before the day of 19 .

No.

I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears as [] No. on the Electoral Roll of Muhammadans in Bengal for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

C. N.,

Elector.

Signed in my presence by the elector, who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

X. Y.,

Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4) — *contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

SCHEDULE XIII.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (xviii), and Regulation III.]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Preliminary.

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Attesting Officer to perform his duties; and

(2) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

Qualifications of electors.

2. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xviii), shall be elected by the votes of all Muhammadans qualified to vote and having a place of residence in the said Provinces who —

- (a) own land in respect of which land-revenue amounting to not less than ten thousand rupees is payable per annum, or
- (b) own land free of land-revenue if the land-revenue nominally assessed on such land in order to determine the amount of rates payable in respect of the same, either taken by itself or in addition to land-revenue payable in respect of other land by such owners, amounts to not less than ten thousand rupees per annum, or
- (c) pay on their own account income-tax on an income of not less than ten thousand rupees per annum, or
- (d) are Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, or
- (e) are Ordinary or Honorary Fellows of the University of Allahabad, or

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

- (f) are Trustees of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh; or
- (g) are holders of any title conferred or recognised by the Government, or are members of the Order of the Star of India or the Order of the Indian Empire or holders of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, or
- (h) are in receipt of pensions for service as gazetted or commissioned officers of the Government, or
- (i) are Honorary Assistant Collectors, Honorary Magistrates or Honorary Munsifs:

Provided that no elector shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

Electoral roll.

3. (1) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, an electoral roll, in Form I annexed to this Schedule, shall be published by the Returning Officer in the local official Gazette.

(2) When a firm or company is composed exclusively of persons who are Muhammadans and such firm or company is qualified under rule 2, clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c), the name of any person duly authorized in writing in this behalf by the firm or company shall be entered in the roll as the representative for the purposes of the roll of such firm or company.

(3) In determining the eligibility of a landholder as an elector, only land-revenue payable or nominally assessed in respect of such land or share in land as he may hold in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity shall be taken into account.

(4) As soon as may be after the publication of the roll in the local official Gazette, an extract from the electoral roll relating to each district shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of the District Magistrate for such district.

4. The electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

Revision of electoral roll.

5. (1) The electoral roll published under rule 3 shall be subject to revision from time to time as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(2) At the time so notified the District Magistrate may of his own motion, and shall on the application of any person whose name appears on the said roll or who claims to have his name inserted therein, revise the said roll so far as it relates to his district.

(3) On such revision the District Magistrate, after such enquiry and after hearing such persons as may be necessary, may order any addition to or alteration in the electoral roll.

(4) An appeal shall lie from any such order of the District Magistrate to the Commissioner of the Division whose decision shall be final.

(5) Such appeal, if any, shall be preferred within one week from the date of the order appealed against :

Provided that the Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, extend the time to a period not exceeding three weeks

(6) As soon as may be after the expiry of the period for appealing or, if an appeal is preferred, after the appeal has been disposed of, the electoral roll, as added to or altered on such revision, shall be published and posted as provided in rule 3.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

6. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations and whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by an Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder and shall be attested by an Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Nomination papers shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and when duly attested shall be despatched without delay by the Attesting Officer by registered post to the Returning Officer.

7. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

8. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers and may, either of his own motion or upon objection made, reject any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of rule 6, sub-rule (3), and his decision shall be endorsed upon such paper, and shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

Voting.

9. (1) If one candidate only is duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more candidates than one are duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

10. (1) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose at such place in the district under which his name appears in the electoral roll and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The Attesting Officer shall thereupon deliver to each such elector a voting paper in Form III annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates, together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(3) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(4) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(5) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided, and after closing the envelope shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

11. (1) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered post in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(2) On the day following the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered post a list in Form IV annexed to this Schedule of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

12. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

13. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 12 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions thereon, or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of a voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

14. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

15. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

16. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

Appointment of dates, times and places.

17. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely:—

- (a) the publication of the electoral roll under rule 3;
- (b) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 6;
- (c) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 8;
- (d) the attestation of voting papers under rule 10; and
- (e) the counting of votes under rule 13.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM I.

(See rule 3.)

ELECTORAL ROLL OF MUHAMMADANS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

No. on roll.	Serial No. on district list.	Name of elector.	Father's name.	Address.	Qualifications
1	2	3	4	5	6

Instructions.

1. The roll shall be prepared by districts, each elector's name being entered under the district in which he resides.

2. In the case of an elector qualified under rule 2 (a) or 2 (b) who pays land-revenue, or holds land free of revenue in more than one district, details of the land-revenue payable or nominally assessed in each district shall be entered in column 6, where the land-revenue payable or nominally assessed in any one district does not exceed Rs10,000.

3. In determining the eligibility of a landholder as an elector, only land-revenue payable or nominally assessed on account of such land or share in land as he may hold in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity shall be taken into account.

4. In the case of an elector qualified under rule 2 (c), the entry in column 6 shall be "Payment of income-tax," and shall not state the actual income on which tax is paid.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM II.

(See rule 6.)

NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate,
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Signature of proposer.
6. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence by _____ and _____ who are personally known to me (*or* who have been identified to my satisfaction) as being the persons whose names appear as _____ and _____ on the electoral roll of Muhammadans in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Attesting Officer.

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers shall be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested shall be invalid.
2. They shall be presented for attestation on the _____ day of _____ 19____, and between the hours of _____ and _____, at the office of _____

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM III.

(See rule 10.)

VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Muhammadan community in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The following () candidates have been duly nominated :—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.
5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

supplied to him for the purpose between the hours of and
on the day of 19 .

I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears as
No. on the electoral roll of Muhammadans in
the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

C. N.,
Elector.

(Fold on this line.)

Signed in my presence by the elector, who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction),

X. Y.,
Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

SCHEDULE XIV.

[*See Regulation II, sub-head (xix), and Regulation III.*]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY IN EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Preliminary.

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Attesting Officer to perform his duties; and

(2) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

Qualifications of electors.

2. The election shall be made by all Muhammadans qualified to vote and having a place of residence in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam who—

- (i) hold a title recognised or conferred by the Government of India, or are members of the Order of the Star of India or of the Order of the Indian Empire, or are holders of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, or
- (ii) are Honorary or Ordinary Fellows of the University of Calcutta, or
- (iii) hold in their own right, as proprietors or permanent tenure-holders, one or more estates or shares of estates, or one or more tenures held direct from the zamindar, or shares of such tenures, in respect of which land-revenue amounting to not less than seven hundred and fifty rupees or cess amounting to not less than one hundred and eighty-seven rupees and eight annas is payable annually; or
- (iv) have, during the financial year immediately preceding the commencement of the election, individually paid income-tax in respect of an annual income of not less than six thousand rupees; or

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

- (v) are in receipt of pensions for service as gazetted or commissioned officers of Government;

Provided that no elector shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule—

- (1) the term "holder in his own right" shall be deemed to include the *mutawali* or manager of a *wakf* estate, but does not include a trustee or a manager in an estate other than a *wakf* estate;
- (2) except in the Assam Valley Division and the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division, a person shall not be deemed to hold an estate or a share of an estate in his own right, unless such estate or share is registered in his name in registers maintained under the Land Registration Act, 1876;
- (3) when an estate or a share of an estate is held by two or more persons jointly, and the share held by each is not specified in the registers referred to above, it shall be assumed, until the contrary is shown, that they hold equal shares;
- (4) the term "cess" means the cesses levied by Government under the Cess Act, 1880, and includes also the local rates levied in Assam under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879;
- (5) within the Assam Valley Division and Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division, the term "proprietor" includes landholders as defined in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886.

Electoral roll.

3. (1) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, an electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule shall be published by the Returning Officer in the local official Gazette.

(2) As soon as may be after the publication of the roll in the local official Gazette, a copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of every District Magistrate.

Part V.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

4. The electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

Revision of electoral roll.

5. (1) The electoral roll published under rule 3 shall be subject to revision from time to time as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

(2) At the time so notified the District Magistrate may of his own motion, and shall on the application of any person whose name appears on the said roll or who claims to have his name inserted therein, revise the said roll so far as it relates to his district.

(3) On such revision the District Magistrate, after such enquiry and after hearing such persons as may be necessary, may order any addition to or alteration in the electoral roll.

(4) An appeal shall lie from any such order of the District Magistrate to the Commissioner of the Division, whose decision shall be final.

(5) Such appeal, if any, shall be preferred within one week from the date of the order appealed against:

Provided that the Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, extend the time to a period not exceeding three weeks.

(6) As soon as may be after the expiry of the period for appealing or if, an appeal is preferred, after the appeal has been disposed of, the electoral roll, as added to or altered on such revision, shall be published and posted as provided in rule 3.

Qualifications and nomination of candidates.

6. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by the Returning Officer or by the District Magistrate, or any district to any elector asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder, and shall be attested by an Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the form:

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Nomination papers shall be presented for attestation before 5 P.M. on the day appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and when duly attested shall be despatched without delay by the Attesting Officer by registered post to the Returning Officer.

7. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

Scrutiny of nomination papers.

8. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers and may, either of his own motion or on objection made, reject any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of rule 6, sub-rule (3), and his decision shall be endorsed upon such paper, and shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

Voting.

9. (1) If one candidate only is duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more candidates than one are duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

10. (1) The Returning Officer shall, on such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, sign and send to each elector by registered post a voting paper in Form III annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates:

Provided that such a voting paper shall also be supplied to any elector on his applying to the Returning Officer or a District Magistrate for the same on or before the day appointed as the latest date

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—contd.

for the attestation of voting papers, and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

(2) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose before an Attesting Officer on any day up to 5 P.M. on the day appointed by the Local Government as the latest date for the attestation of voting papers.

(3) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions and shall deliver to him an envelope in which to enclose his voting paper after he has voted.

(4) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(5) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided, and after closing the envelope shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

11. (1) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed as the latest day for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered post in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(2) On the day following the Attesting Officer shall also send to the Returning Officer by registered post a list, in Form IV annexed to this Schedule, of the electors whose voting papers have been attested by him.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

12. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

13. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 12 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions thereon, or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of a voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final, subject to reversal by the Governor General in Council in the event of the election being questioned under Regulation XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officers shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon

14. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) When an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any one of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

15. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of result.

16. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—contd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of
the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

Appointment of dates, times and places.

17. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date, and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

- (a) the publication of the electoral roll under rule 3 ;
- (b) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 6 ;
- (c) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 8 ;
- (d) the sending of voting papers under rule 10 ;
- (e) the attestation of voting papers under rule 10 ; and
- (f) the counting of voting under rule 13.

FORM I.

(See rule 3.)

ELECTORAL ROLL OF MUHAMMADANS IN EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Serial No. on roll.	Name of district.	Name of elector.	Father's name.	Address.	Qualifications.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4) — *contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM II.

(See rule 6.)

NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Signature of proposer.
6. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence by _____ and _____, who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my satisfaction) as being the persons whose names appear as _____ and _____ on the electoral roll of Muhammadans in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Attesting Officer.

Instructions.

1. Nomination papers shall be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested shall be invalid.
2. They shall be presented for attestation before 5 P.M. on the _____ day of _____ 19____, at the Office of an Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM III.

(See rule 10.)

VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Muhammadan community in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The following () candidates have been duly nominated :

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Returning Officer.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark x opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark x is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.

5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be supplied to him for the purpose on or before the day of 19 and between the hours of and

I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears as No. on the electoral roll of Muhammadans in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Elector.

(Fold on this line.)

Signed in my presence by the elector, who is personally known to me (*or who has been identified to my satisfaction.*)

Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (O EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

FORM IV.

*(See rule 11.)*LIST OF THE ELECTORS WHOSE VOTING PAPERS HAVE BEEN
ATTESTED BY

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been attested by me —

Serial No.	Name of elector.	Address.

Attesting Officer.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—*contd.*

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—*contd.*

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—*contd.*

SCHEDULE XV.

[*See Regulation II, sub-head (xx), and Regulation III.*]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xx), shall be elected by the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
 2. Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations, who is at the date of the election a member of the said Chamber, shall be eligible for election
 3. On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the said Chamber shall elect the Member aforesaid in such manner as a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta is for the time being elected by the said Chamber under section 6 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.
 4. The Chairman of the said Chamber shall forthwith report the result of the election to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.
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SCHEDULE XVI.

[*See Regulation II, sub-head (xxi), and Regulation III.*]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xxi), shall be elected by the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
2. Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations who is at the date of the election a member of the said Chamber, shall be eligible for election.
3. On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the said Chamber shall elect the Member aforesaid in such manner as a Trustee for the Port of Bombay is for the time being elected by the said Chamber under section 6 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

Part I.—General Rules, Proclamations and Notifications made under Statutes relating to India—concl'd.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909 (9 EDW. 7, C. 4)—concl'd.

Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General—concl'd.

4. The President of the said Chamber shall forthwith report the result of the election to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1165.]

Date of Operation of Act.

No. 4212, dated 15th November, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8, sub-section (2), of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, ch. 4), the Governor General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, appointed the fifteenth day of November, 1909, as the date on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into operation for all purposes and for all Councils in British India.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1163.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR, 1869 (V OF 1869).

Addition to Attestation Document of Native Military Surveyors.

No. 183, dated the 1st June, 1906.—With reference to article I, clause (3), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), as amended by Act XII of 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that when a Native Military Surveyor who passed out from Rurki prior to the 1st October 1905, and is serving under the old rules for surveyors has elected to come under the new rules (promulgated in India Army Order No. 489 of 1905), the following addition shall be made to the man's attestation document, *vis.* :—

" In supersession of that portion of my attestation paper regarding period of Army service, I hereby agree to serve for the term of fifteen years reckoned from the date of my attestation : Provided that if I am permanently transferred to the Survey Department at any time during the above term of years, I shall, if I wish to do so, be permitted to take my discharge."

In any case where a Native Military Surveyor voluntarily assents, in writing, to the above addition to his attestation document, such addition shall have the same force as the original attestation.

[See Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 374.]

Application of Act to followers at certain frontier posts.

No. 501, dated the 7th June, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Part I (Preliminary), Heading (d) (Application of Articles), clause (g), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the said Articles of War shall apply to persons not otherwise subject to military law who are followers of His Majesty's Indian forces at the following frontier posts, namely :—

Chumbi,
Phari,
Gyantse,

and in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 166 of the same Articles the Governor General in Council is also pleased to extend that Article to the above-mentioned frontier posts.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 456.]

Amendment of Rules as to attestation and enrolment.

No. 519, dated the 14th June, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 1, clause (1), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR, 1869 (ACT V OF 1869)—*contd.*

Amendment of Rules as to attestation and enrolment—*contd.*

the following addition be made to G. G. O. No. 568¹ of 1895, namely :

In the list of "Persons to be both enrolled and attested" the following shall be added, namely :—

"Langris (cooks), Langri-bhistis (cooks' water-carriers) and Bhistis of the Royal Artillery, entertained after the first day of July nineteen hundred and seven."

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 487.]

No. 241, dated the 12th March, 1909 :—In pursuance of the powers conferred by Article 1, sub-article (3), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), as amended by the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894 (XII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in 1G. G. O. No. 568, dated the 31st May, 1895, as subsequently amended namely :—

For the 2forms of attestation, the following shall be substituted :—

Soldiers and reservists.

ATTESTATION OF

No. _____ Name _____, Corps _____
_____ on the _____

Questions to be put before attestation.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What is your name ? _____ | 1. _____ |
| 2. What is your father's name _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. What is your village, thana, ^{pergunnah} _{tehsil} , and district ? _____ | 3. { Village _____
Thana _____
Pergunnah _____
Tehsil _____
District _____ |
| 4. What is your age ? _____ | 4. _____ years _____ |
| You are warned that if after attestation it is found that you have wilfully given a false answer to any of the following six questions you will be liable to trial by court-martial. | |
| 5. What is your religion, class and tribe ? _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment by the civil power ? _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Indian Forces or to the reserve ? _____ | 7. _____ |

¹[See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 157.]

²For further additions, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 165.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR, 1869 (ACT V OF 1869)—*contd.*

Amendment of Rules as to attestation and enrolment—*contd.*

8. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Indian Forces or in the reserve? If so, state in which, and cause of *discharge? } 8. _____
9. Have you ever been summarily dismissed or discharged from any part of His Majesty's Indian Forces, or by sentence of court-martial? } 9. _____
10. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? } 10. _____

*The recruit should be asked to produce his discharge certificate

Conditions of service.

1. You must go wherever † ordered by land or sea, and allow no caste usages to interfere with your military duty.
2. You will be liable to general service in that you may, by order, be permanently transferred to any corps of the group to which the corps in which you are serving belongs.

13 When you have served three years in a native corps or five years in the submarine mining corps from the date of attestation, you will, wherever serving, be entitled to receive your discharge within two months from the date of applying for it, provided that—

- (a) War is not imminent or existing;
- (b) the company to which you belong is not ten per cent. below strength;
- (c) if you are a bandsman, trumpeter, drummer, bugler, artificer, armourer, mochi, or engine-driver in any unit except the submarine mining corps, you cannot claim your discharge until you have served ten years as such; if you are a school-master, clerk, farrier or tailor, until you have served five years as such; if you are a surveyor, until you have served fifteen years from the date of attestation.

4. When called out for service or training you must present yourself at the time and place prescribed (*for reservists only*).

5. Subject to the condition noted below, you will be entitled to your discharge at any time except when war is imminent or existing.

† For Proviso, see Notification No. 520, dated 17th June, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 483.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR, 1869 (ACT V OF 1869)—*contd.*

Amendment of Rules as to attestation and enrolment—*contd.*

If you wish to take your discharge before you have served two years in the reserve, you will be required *before being granted such discharge*, to refund the cost of the passage to your home granted to you when you were transferred to the reserve, or the amount expended on passage when you were enrolled in the reserve (*for reservists only*).

6. You must not leave India without the permission of your Commanding Officer, and you must at once inform him of any change of your address in India (*for reservists only*).

(A) I _____ do solemnly declare that (A) In the case of the a
the above answers made by me to the above questions are true. I testation of
accept conditions 1, 2, 3 (soldier) and am willing to fulfil the en- man enroll
1, 2, 4, 5, 6 (reservist) on the acti
gements made. establishme
of a corps or
a man enroll
in a reser
establishment

Signature of soldier
reservist
Signature of witness.

(B) I _____ accept conditions 4, 5, and 6, (B) In the case of a pe
and am willing to fulfil the engagements made son transfe

NOTE.—A person transferred to or re-enrolled in the reserve serves on his original attestation red from
so far as conditions 1 and 2 are concerned. active to a
serve esta
lishment,
re-enrolled
a reserve
establishment.

Signature of person enrolled in the
reserve.

Signature of witness.

Oath or (affirmation) to be taken by a recruit and by a man enrolled on a reserve establishment.

I _____, do*
that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, His heirs and successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in His Majesty's Indian Forces and go wherever I may be ordered by land or sea, and that I will observe and obey all commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

* Solemn
affirm
Christian
Sikh, swear

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.

The above-named was cautioned by me that if he made a false answer to any of the six questions concerned he would be liable to

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR, 1869 (ACT V OF 1869)—*contd.*

Amendment of Rules as to attestation and enrolment—*contd.*

trial by court-martial. The questions were then read to the man in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been entered as replied to. He has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me at _____ on this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

Signature of Attesting Officer.†

† The following officers may attest recruits :—The O. C. a cavalry, artillery, or infantry unit, a corps of sappers and miners, a military railway company, a company or the Aden section of the submarine mining corps; failing these, the recruit must be taken before a magistrate.

Non-Combatants.

ATTESTATION OF

No. _____ Name _____ Corps, _____
Department, _____
Enrolled at _____ on the _____
for employment as a _____

Questions to be put before attestation.

1. What is your name? _____ 1. _____
 2. What is your father's name? _____ 2. _____
 3. What is your village, thana, pergunnah, tehsil, and district? _____ 3. { Village _____
 tehsil Thana _____
 Pergunnah _____
 Tehsil _____
 District _____
4. What is your age? _____ 4. _____ years _____

You are warned that if after attestation it is found that you have wilfully given a false answer to any of the following six questions you will be liable to trial by court-martial.

5. What is your religion, class, and tribe? _____ 5. _____
6. Have you ever been sentenced }
to imprisonment by the civil } 6. _____
power? _____ }

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR, 1869 (ACT V OF 1869)—*contd.*

Amendment of Rules as to attestation and enrolment—*contd.*

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 7. Do you now belong to any corps or department of His Majesty's Indian Forces or to the reserve? | } 7. _____ |
| | |
| 8. Have you ever served in any corps or department of His Majesty's Indian Forces or in the reserve? If so, state in which, and cause of *discharge? | } 8. _____ |
| | |
| 9. Have you ever been summarily dismissed or discharged from any part of His Majesty's Indian Forces or by sentence of court-martial? | } 9. _____ |
| | |
| 10. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? | } 10. _____ |
| | |

*The man should be asked to produce his discharge certificate.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

1. You must go wherever ordered by land or sea, and allow no caste usages to interfere with your duty.
2. You will be liable to general service, in that you may be transferred to any other unit or branch of the corps or department for which attested. [This does not apply to langris (cooks), langri-bhistis (cook's water-carriers) and bhistis (i) of the Quartermaster's establishment in units of the native army, (ii) of the Royal Artillery.]
3. You will be required to serve the period specified below for the class and corps or department in which you are being attested, or to which you may thereafter be appointed, before being entitled to your discharge, which will then be granted within two months from the date of applying for it, provided that war is not existing nor imminent, and that any other condition delaying discharge prescribed for your class does not exist at the time.

I.—Supply and Transport Corps active list.

- (a) Veterinary dafadars; attendants of mules, ponies and bullocks, engaged in India for service in Burma with Army Transport,—three years.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR, 1869 (ACT V OF 1869)—*contd.*

Amendment of Rules as to attestation and enrolment—*contd.*

- (b) All classes not otherwise specified,—six years.
- (c) Silladar surwans of Camel Corps,—seven years.
- (d) Shoeing-smiths, saddlers, carpenters, blacksmiths, hammermen, and bellowsmen,—twelve years.

Special Conditions.—The grant of discharge under classes (a), (b), (c), and (d) is further subject to the establishment of the Supply and Transport Corps or of the unit to which the person belongs not being 10 per cent. below its authorised strength.

II.—Supply and Transport Corps reservists.

- (e) Veterinary dafadars,—five years.
- (f) Shoeing-smiths, saddlers, carpenters, blacksmiths, hammermen and bellowsmen,—six years.
- (g) Drivers,—three years.

III.—Army Bearer and Army Hospital Corps.

- (h) All classes—three years, but the grant of discharge is further subject to the establishment not being 10 per cent. below its authorised strength, and that exceptional sickness is not prevailing.

IV.—British units, native mountain batteries and non-silladar cavalry regiments.

- (i) Syces,—six years.

V.—Corps and departments.

- (j) Fort armament lascars; ordnance department lascars employed in arsenals and depôts; storemen (artillery),—until attaining the age of 55 years or until lawfully released from the service.
- (k) Packers, cutlers, sikligars, tinsmiths, carpenters, writers and ¹[compounders,] of the medical stores department—may take their discharge at any time provided war is not imminent or existing.
- (l) Langris (cooks), langri-bhistis (cooks' water-carriers) and bhistis of either the Quartermaster's establishment in units of the native army or the Royal Artillery,—six years.

¹ For substitution of words "chemists' assistants," for this word, see Notification No. 189, dated 4th March, 1910. (Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 229.)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR, 1869 (Act V of 1869)—*contd.*

Amendment of Rules as to attestation and enrolment—*contd.*

4. When called out for training, service, or muster, you must present yourself at the time and place prescribed (*for reservists only*).

I _____ do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true. I accept conditions 1, 2* and 3, also 4 if attested for immediate or future service in the reserve, and am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

*Not applicable to the persons referred to in (f) above.

Signature of witness. Signature of person under attestation.

OATH (OR AFFIRMATION) TO BE TAKEN BY THE PERSON UNDER ATTESTATION.

I _____, do† _____, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, his heirs and successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in His Majesty's Indian Forces and go wherever I may be ordered by land or sea, and that I will observe and obey all commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

†Solemnly affirm (if a Christian or Sikh swear).

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.

The above-named _____ was cautioned by me that if he made a false answer to any of the six questions concerned, he would be liable to trial by court-martial. The questions were then read to the man in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been entered as replied to. He has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me at _____ on this _____ day of _____.

Signature of Attesting Officer.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 209.]

No. 381, dated the 23rd April, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 1, sub-article (1), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), as amended by Act XII of 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 568 (Judicial), dated the 31st May, 1895, as amended by the like notification No. 95 (Judicial), dated the 7th November, 1902, in the list of "persons

† See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 157.]

* See footnote 2 on p. 158, Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR, 1869 (ACT V OF 1869)—*concl'd.*

Amendment of Rules as to attestation and enrolment—*concl'd.*

to be both enrolled and attested" for the item "Personnel of the Transport establishment" and all the entries against it the following shall be substituted, namely :—

- (a) Men of the driver establishment and native supervising staff of mule, pony, bullock, elephant, donkey and camel transport (including Silladar Camel Corps but excluding Corps composed of the special grantees of land on the Chenab Canal).
- (b) Shoeing-smiths and artificers (namely blacksmiths, saddlers, palanmakers, carpenters, hammermen and bellowsmen)
- (c) Bhisties of Silladar Camel Corps.
- (d) Syces (except such as are paid by the supervising staff out of pony allowance).
- (e) Transport Veterinary Dafadars.
- (f) Clerks with Transport units.
- (g) Veterinary Assistants of the Civil Veterinary Department who join the reserve of Transport Veterinary Dafadars for service with transport in time of war.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 308.]

Amendment of Rules of Procedure for Courts-martial.

No. 380, dated the 23rd April, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 190 of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), as amended by Act XII of 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in rule 164 of the *Rules of Procedure* issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department ¹ No. 710 (Judicial), dated the 30th June, 1899, as amended by the like notification ²Nos. 619 (Judicial), dated the 24th June, 1904, and ³653 (Judicial), dated the 28th July 1905, for the words "The Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, Divisional Transport, and organised unit, or station supply other than a departmental officer with honorary rank" the words "The Officer Commanding an organized transport unit or a Divisional Supply or Transport Officer or a Station Supply Officer other than a departmental officer with honorary rank" shall be substituted.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 308.]

[See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 178.]

[See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 227, footnotes (1) and (2).]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

COURT-FEES ACT, 1870 (VII OF 1870).

Reduction and Remission of Court-fees upon applications relating to Licenses under the Arms Act Rules, 1909.

No. 3103, dated the 16th August, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of all previous ¹ Notifications on the same subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

- (a) to remit all fees payable under [schedule ² (II) to the said Act] upon applications relating to licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the ³ Indian Arms Rules, 1909, other than licenses or duplicates of the nature herein-after referred to in sub-head (b) ; and
- (b) to reduce to one anna all fees, exceeding one anna, payable under the said schedule upon applications relating to licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the said Rules, in respect of which—
 - (i) no fee is payable under the said Rules, or
 - (ii) the fee payable under the said Rules has been collected in full.

[*See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 745.*]

¹ [Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 276].

² As amended by Notification No. 4594, dated 23rd December, 1909, *see* Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1712.

³ *See* Notification No. 3102, dated 16th August, 1909, under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, *ibid.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS ACT, 1873 (V OF 1873).

Rules for investment through Post Office in Government Securities.

INVESTMENTS.

Purchase of Government Securities.

No 6051—6055—192, dated the 12th July, 1907.—46¹ (1) Any person, whether previously a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank or not, may invest through the Post Office in Government Securities, in one of the 3½ per cent. loans, specifying in his application either the sum to be invested or the nominal value of the securities to be purchased: provided that the sum to be invested or the nominal value of securities to be purchased shall be in whole rupees, and not less than ₹10: provided also that the total amount invested in any one official year from the 1st of April to the 31st of March shall not exceed ₹1,000, and that the total amount invested through the Post Office, after deducting any sum sold through the Post Office, shall not exceed ₹5,000 in the case of an adult or ₹4,000 in the case of a minor.

(2) If the nominal value of securities purchased is less than ₹100, an investment certificate will be issued. If the nominal value of the securities is ₹100, the investor may have either an investment certificate or a whole piece of Government paper for the amount, and if the nominal value of the securities is above ₹100, he may have either (i) an investment certificate for the entire amount, or (ii) whole pieces of Government paper of ₹100, or any multiple of ₹100, and an investment certificate for the remainder, provided that the remainder is not less than ₹10.

NOTE.—In the case of all applications for the purchase of Government Securities, either the whole, or a portion of the balance standing at the credit of the depositor's Savings Bank account may be made available, or a special deposit made, for the purpose of providing the amount required.

(3) When whole pieces of Government paper are required, the investor has the option of requesting in his application, that the paper should remain in the custody of the Comptroller, Post Office, or be delivered to him. When paper is to be delivered to the investor it will be encased, for payment of interest at the District Treasury and be forwarded to the post office for delivery to the investor. In the case of Government Securities represented by an investment certificate, the securities will remain in the custody of the Comptroller, Post Office, and no paper can be delivered to the investor or encased for payment of interest at the Treasury.

(4) Applications for investment certificates and Government Promissory Notes must be made on separate forms of application prescribed by the Director-General of the Post Office. If the applicant

¹ [See Genl. Stat. R. and O., 1907, Vol. I, p. 339.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS ACT, 1873 (V OF 1873)—*contd.*

Rules for investment through Post Office in Government Securities—*contd.*

is already a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank, he should present his pass-book with his application; if he is not already a depositor, a pass-book will be prepared and delivered to him.

(5) When an application for an investment certificate is presented at a head or a sub-post office, an investment certificate, signed by the head or sub-postmaster as the case may be, will be handed to the investor *across the counter of the post office*. When the application is presented at a branch post office, an investment certificate will be obtained for the investor from the head office or the sub-office to which the branch office is subordinate. The Comptroller, Post Office, will fix the rate at which Government Securities represented by investment certificates can be purchased. This rate will be communicated to head and sub-postmasters, and will remain in force until it is changed by the Comptroller.

(6) Two or more investment certificates may, at any time, be exchanged for a single certificate of their aggregate value. The certificates to be exchanged must be presented at the local post office, entered in the form of application prescribed for the purpose by the Director-General of the Post Office.

(7) Applications for Government Promissory Notes presented at any post office will be forwarded to the Comptroller, Post Office, at Calcutta, who will take the necessary steps for the purchase. *The investor will be charged with the actual price paid for the Government Promissory Notes.* When the pass-book is presented at the post office, the transactions connected with the investment will be noted therein.

NOTE 1.—The annual limit of Rs.1,000 and the maximum limit of Rs.5,000 for investments through the Post Office do not apply to investments in connection with public accounts with regimental, police and other conjoint accounts, or with security deposit accounts.

NOTE 2.—No portion of the balance of an account which is subject to six months' notice of withdrawal may be withdrawn for the purpose of investment in Government Securities until the expiry of the notice prescribed by rule 26 (1).

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 584.]

Amendment of Post Office Savings Banks Rules.

No. 1194—1198-46, dated the 5th February, 1908.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st April, 1908, the following additions to and alterations in the rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank published with the resolution of the Government of India in this Department, ¹No. 509, dated the 11th March, 1905, as subsequently amended:

¹ [See Genl Stat R. and O., 1907, Vol I, p. 316.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACT, 1873 (V OF 1873)—*contd.*

Amendment of Post Office Savings Banks Rules—*contd.*

- (a) *For* the words "close an account..... it was not intended" in the last two lines of rule 2, the following shall be substituted :—

"close accounts or, in the case of accounts opened on behalf of minors, to stop the receipt of further deposits should he have reason to believe that the accounts are being used for a purpose for which the Savings Bank was not intended".

- (b) The following shall be added to rule 6 :—

NOTE.—If through any cause, an account has been opened in contravention of the provisions of this rule, the depositor shall not be entitled to claim interest on the account, and the Comptroller, Post Office, may require him to close it at once".

- (c) The existing note to rule 26 shall be numbered 1 and the following additional note shall be inserted :—

"NOTE 2.—In the case of withdrawals made from the accounts of female depositors by their authorised agents under rule 19, the agent must sign the following certificate on the application for withdrawal :— 'Certified that the depositor is on this day alive and sane,'"

- (d) The following shall be substituted for rule 28 :—

"The amount to be withdrawn will be entered in the pass-book and a fresh balance struck, as in the case of a deposit, against the initials of the postmaster and an impression of the date stamp of the office. The amount will then be paid to the depositor or to the person presenting the pass-book and application, and his receipt taken, in all cases free of stamp duty on the warrant of payment."

- (e) *For* rule 29 and the note there the following shall be substituted :—

" 29. (1) The payment of a withdrawal at a sub-post office is subject to the condition that funds are available in the office. If funds are not available, they will be obtained as soon as possible. In such a case the depositor will be informed of the date on which he should come to the post office to receive payment, and he will retain his pass-book. The amount will be paid on presentation of the pass-book on the date mentioned or any subsequent date within one week from that date.

" (2) Every application for a withdrawal at a branch post office will be sent to the head or sub-office to which the branch office is subordinate, for a warrant of payment.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACT, 1873 (V OF 1873)—*contd.*

Amendment of Post Office Savings Banks Rules—*contd.*

The depositor will be informed of the date on which he should come to the branch office to receive payment and he will retain his pass-book. The amount will be paid on presentation of the pass-book on the date mentioned or any subsequent date within one week from that date.

- " (3). Payment at sub and branch offices will be made to the depositor or other person presenting the pass-book under the conditions laid down in rule 26 (2), and his receipt will be taken, in all cases free of stamp duty, on the warrant of payment. The transaction will be entered in the pass-book against the initials of the sub or branch postmaster and an impression of the date stamp of the office.

" NOTE—In the case of an application to withdraw from (a) a minor's account, (b) a security deposit account, (c) any of the conjoint accounts specified in rule 44, payment cannot, in any circumstances, be made until a warrant of payment is received from the head office."

- (f) For the words "according to the tables appended to these rules, in which all fractions of a pie are discarded" in lines 7 and 8 of rule 30, the words "to the nearest pie" shall be substituted; and the foot-note to that rule beginning "owing to the facts" and ending "is 9 pies" shall be expunged.

- (g) In rule 33 for "rule 34" in the last line of clause (1) "rules 34 and 34A" shall be substituted, and the words "even when the sub-office.....for ordinary withdrawals" in the last two lines of clause (2) shall be expunged.

- (h) The following shall be added below rule 34:—

" NOTE—In these cases interest (if any is payable) on deposits subject to six months' notice of withdrawal will be calculated at the higher rate allowed on such deposits."

- (i) Below rule 344 the following shall be added:—

" NOTE—The note below rule 34, applies also to this rule."

- (j) The following shall be added to the note below rule 37:

" In these cases interest on deposits subject to six months' notice of withdrawal will be calculated at the higher rate allowed on such deposits."

- (k) In rule 42, clause (k), for the words "twelve consecutive months" in line 1, the words "a calendar month."

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACT, 1873 (V OF 1873)—*concl'd*

Amendment of Post Office Savings Banks Rules—*concl'd.*

shall be substituted, and in place of the amount "Rs. 2,000" in the second line "Rs. 1,000" shall be entered.

(l) In rule 44, clause (e), for the words "twelve consecutive months" in the second line, the words "a calendar month" shall be substituted, and the amount "Rs. 2,000" in the third line shall be altered to "Rs. 1,000".

(m) In rule 45, clause (c) the words "and either at call or subject to six months' notice of withdrawal" shall be expunged, and the words "deposits in security deposit accounts are allowed only at call" shall be substituted.

2. The interest tables Nos. I and II for deposits at call, and deposits subject to six months' notice of withdrawal appended to the rules shall be cancelled.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 104.]

No. 2933—2938-103, dated the 19th March, 1908—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following addition to and alterations in the rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, published with the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department¹ No. 509, dated the 11th March, 1905, as subsequently amended.

To rule 44, the following shall be added as clause (d), and the existing clauses (d), (e) and (f) shall be numbered (e), (f) and (g), respectively :—

"Secretaries of Cantonment Committees are also allowed to open similar accounts on behalf of non-pensionable employes paid from cantonment funds, in accordance with rules, which may from time to time be sanctioned by the Government of India"

For the note below clause (c) the following shall be substituted and placed below the new clause (d) :—

"*Note*—Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent any member of any of the above mentioned classes of persons, for whom a conjoint account has been opened, from opening an account of his own, in his individual capacity."

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 218.]

¹ [See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 316.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX OF 1876).

Bronze coins coined by the British Government for the Raja of Sailana to be legal tender in British India.

No. 4366-I.A., dated the 17th December, 1908.—Whereas His Highness the Raja of Sailana (Sailana being a Native State within the meaning of the Native Coinage Act, 1876) has asked the Government of India to have bronze coins of the denomination marginally noted current in British India made under the said Act at the mints of the Government of India for the Sailana State, to the aggregate nominal value of three thousand five hundred rupees (₹3,500), such being the amount estimated as requisite for circulation in the said State :

And whereas the said coins have been made and are identical in weight with the coins of the Government of India of the same metal, and the devices upon their obverse and reverse which differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the said State, have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language

And whereas the said Raja on behalf of himself, his heirs, and successors, has undertaken to take back at its nominal value all coin so made which may accumulate in British treasuries :

And whereas the said Raja on behalf of himself, his heirs, and successors, has undertaken to abstain, during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification, from coining in his own mint any bronze or copper coins and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall after the expiration of the said term, be struck under his or their authority or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction :

And whereas the said Raja has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in the bronze or copper coins of the Government of India, shall, in the territories subject to His Highness, be legal tender in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India :

And whereas, the said Raja, for himself, his heirs, and successors has agreed not to issue the coins made for the said Sailana State under the said Act below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation :

Now, therefore, the Governor General in Council, in consideration of the premises, and in exercise of the power conferred by the Native Coinage Act, 1876, section 3, is pleased to declare that a tender of

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876 (IX OF 1876)—*concl'd.*

Bronze coins coined by the British Government for the Raja of Sailana to be legal tender in British India—*concl'd.*

payment of money, if made in the said bronze coins made under the said Act for the said State of Sailana, shall be a legal tender in British India.

[*See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 1903.*]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT, 1876 (XI OF 1876).

Stock or other securities on which Presidency Banks may advance and lend money and open cash credits.

No. 4734-A., dated the 29th July, 1907.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36, sub-section (a), clause (3) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876), as amended by section 3 (ii) of Act I of 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the following State-aided railways as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36 (a) of the Act :—

1. Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
2. Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.
3. Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway.
4. Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway.
5. Tapti Valley Railway.
6. Amritsar-Patti Railway.
7. Southern Punjab Railway (including Ludhiana Extension).
8. Mymensing-Jamalpur-Jaganathganj Railway.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 661.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

OPIUM ACT, 1878 (I OF 1878).

Duty on Malwa opium imported into the Punjab, or North-West Frontier Province through Ajmer.

No. 3693-Ex., dated the 19th June, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the notification in this Department, ¹ No. 2307-Ex., dated the 18th May, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs280 shall be levied, with effect from the date of this notification, on each chest of Malwa opium of 140½ lb. avoirdupois net weight imported into the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Province through Ajmer :

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of :—

- (a) Poppy-heads ; or
- (b) Opium on which duty has already been paid on export from Ajmer to the Punjab or to the North-West Frontier Province.

[See Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 521.]

Duty on opium imported into the Punjab.

No. 3694-Ex., dated the 19th June, 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, ¹ No. 4713-S. R., dated the 5th October, 1895, and No. 3613-Ex., dated the 17th July, 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs2 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the date of this Notification, upon all opium imported into the Punjab :

² Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of :—

- (a) Poppy-heads ; or
- (b) Opium on which duty has already been paid in the North-West Frontier Province :

Provided also that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of Malwa opium imported for use in the Jhind State under the proviso to the notification of the Punjab Government No. 1250 S. Revenue, dated 11th July, 1908.

[See Gazette of India, 1903, Pt. I, p. 521.]

¹ See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 369.

² This proviso was substituted by Notification No. 4220-Exc., dated the 13th July, 1908, see Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 675.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

Import into British India of American or West Indian unfumigated Cotton Seed.

No. 5103-79, dated the 3rd July, 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of American or West Indian Cotton Seed, except such as has been fumigated to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector.

[See Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 456.]

Import into Aden of certain goods when not covered export passes.

No. 4902-62, dated the 7th June, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Aden of any goods specified in the annexed schedule, except such as are imported under cover of an export pass-note issued in respect of them by an Officer of Customs at the place of export.

Schedule.

Ostrich eggs.

2. Heads, horns, skins, feathers or flesh of any of the undermentioned animals;

- (1) Zebra.
- (2) Giraffe.
- (3) Eland.
- (4) White-tailed gnu.
- (5) Wild ass.
- (6) Buffalo.
- (7) Elephant.
- (8) Vulture.
- (9) Secretary-Bird.
- (10) Owl.
- (11) Rhinoceros-bird or beef eater (*Buphaga*), any species.
- ¹ (12) *
- (13) Rhinoceros.
- (14) All Antelopes and Gazelles.

¹ Ostrich omitted by Notification No. 3596-51, dated the 20th May 1909, see Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 393.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Import into Aden of certain goods when not covered by export passes—*contd.*

- (15) Cheetah (*Cynoelurus*),
- (16) Aard-wolf.
- (17) Smaller monkeys of each species.
- (18) Marabouts.
- (19) Egret.
- (20) Wild pig.
- (21) Smaller cats.
- (22) Warthog (*Phacocharus*).
- (23) Greater Bustard.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 451.]

Import into British India of pink quinine.

No. 6462-78, dated the 1st August, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of quinine which has been coloured pink.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 661.]

Import into British India of certain publications.

No. 8003-103, dated the 19th September, 1907.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, of the following publications:

- 1. The "Gaelic American".
- 2. The "Indian Sociologist".
- 3. "Justice."

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 850.]

Export of Mhowra flowers from British India to Portuguese Possessions in India.

No. 127-4, dated the 9th January, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of

¹ Cancelled by Notification No. 10704-103, dated 17th December, 1907, Gazette of India 1907, Pt. I, p. 1143.

See, however, Notification No. 5455-82, dated 27th July, 1909, *infra*, p. 240.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Export of Mhowra flowers from British India to Portuguese Possessions in India—*contd.*

1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by sea or by land of Mhowra flowers from any part of British India to any part of the Indian Possessions of His Majesty the King of Portugal and Algarves.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 32.]

Import into British India of the "Sufvatul Akhbar."

No. 2940—32, dated the 19th March, 1908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, of the Arabic newspaper called "Sufvatul Akhbar."

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 218.]

Import of cocaine by post into British India.

No. 3566, dated the 9th April, 1908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 9227—75, dated the 29th November, 1906, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of cocaine by means of the post; and to restrict its importation by any other means to cases in which it is imported by persons, or by their authorised agents, who have been specially permitted to import the drug by a Local Government or Administration or by the Madras Board of Revenue.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 310.]

Import into British India of apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

No. 5120—73, dated the 14th July, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to restrict the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any apparatus for wireless telegraphy, to cases in which such apparatus is imported by persons to whom a license to establish a system of wireless telegraphy has been granted by the Governor General in Council under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 567.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Import into British India of Mr. Sarvakar's pamphlet on the Indian Mutiny.

No. 5345—81, dated the 23rd July, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the book or pamphlet in Marathi on the subject of the Indian Mutiny by Vinayek Damodar Sarvakar, or any English translation or version of the same.

[*See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 604.*]

Import into British India of the "Justice."

No. 5455—82, dated the 27th July, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, of the publication "Justice."

[*See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 622.*]

Import into British India of eucaine etc.

No. 8555—119, dated the 18th November, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of eucaine, bota eucaine,¹ [lactate eucaine] and holocaine by means of the post; and to restrict the importation of these articles by any other means to cases in which they are imported by persons, or by their authorised agents, who have been specially permitted to import these drugs by a Local Government or Administration or by the Madras Board of Revenue.

[*See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1628.*]

Import of novocain by post into British India.

No. 8963—117, dated the 9th December, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 7079-91, dated the 23rd August, 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of novocain by means of the post; and to restrict its importation by any other means to cases in which

¹ For those words read "beta eucaine lactat." See Notification No. 3024-32, dated 23rd April, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 341.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council.—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Import of novocain by post into British India—*concl.*

it is imported by persons, or by their authorised agents, who have been specially permitted to import the drug by a Local Government or Administration or by the Madras Board of Revenue.

[*See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1676.*]

Import of "the Talvar" into British India.

No. 9148—128, dated the 13th December, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land into British India, of any copy of the paper entitled "The Talvar" (or "Shamsher").

[*See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1695.*]

Amendment of Rules as to cotton goods ordinarily sold by length or by the piece.

No. 4610—4, dated the 31st May, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 A, sub-section 2 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act IV of 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 2 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department : No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891 :

"2. Other classes of piece-goods shall not be detained if unstamped; and unstamped cotton and woollen piece-goods imported for the personal use of individuals or private associations of individuals and not for trade purposes shall not be detained."

[*See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 401.*]

Tariff values on goods imported into British India.

No. 9388—129, dated the 17th December, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1891 (VIII of 1891), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894), Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by¹ Notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January, 1910, for the articles specified in column 2 of the

¹ General Rules and Orders, 1907, Vol. I, page 378.

² Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 380.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule:

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall affect any additional duty imposed under the powers conferred by sections 8A and 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Act, 1899 (XIV of 1899), the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902 (VIII of 1902), the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1903 (XII of 1903), and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1904 (XI of 1904).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF).

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, living.		<i>R a.</i>	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	Free.
	Articles of Food and Drink.			
2	COFFEE	cwt.	35 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—			
	Almonds without shell	"	65 0	"
	" in the shell	"	16 0	"
	" (kagazi)	"	35 0	"
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	19 0	"
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand	60 0	"
	" other	"	38 0	"
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt.	15 0	"
	Currants	"	23 0	"
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	7 8	"
	" wet " baskets and bundles	"	5 8	"
	" " in pots, boxes, tins and crates	"	7 0	"
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	10 0	"
	Garlic	"	6 8	"
	Hops	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	45 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Raisins, black	"	"
	" kishmish, Persian Gulf	"	"
	" Munakka, " "	cwt.	21 0	"
	" other sorts	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Walnuts, all descriptions	"	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	"	"
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	Free.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—<i>contd.</i>		Rs a.	
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	"	"
	Beef and Pork	"	"
	Bêche de mer	"	"
	Butter	lb	1 6	"
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt.	11 0	"
	Cheese	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	China preserves in syrup	cwt (nett)	28 0	"
	" " dry, candied	lb	0 5	"
	Cocum	cwt.	3 8	"
	Fish-maws	"	Free.
	Flour	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt.	60 0	"
	Margarine	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Pork hams	"	"
	Shark-fins	"	Free.
	Singally and sozille	"	"
	Vinegar, in casks	<i>ad valorem</i>	Two and one-half per cent.
	" not in casks—			
	Persian	"	Five per cent.
	Indian	"	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries	"	"
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split or sliced, from Goa	cwt.	12 0	"
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Straits and Dutch East Indies	"	7 0	"
	Betelnuts, whole from Ceylon	"	9 0	"

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink— <i>contd.</i>		<i>R a.</i>	
7	SPICES— <i>contd.</i>			
	Betelnuts raw, split (sundried) from Ceylon	cwt.	17 0	Five per cent.
	" —all other sorts	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	12 0	"
	Cloves	"	35 0	"
	" stems and heads	"	7 0	"
	" in seeds, narlavang	"	10 0	"
	Ginger, dry	"	24 0	"
	Mace	"	1 2	"
	Nutmegs	"	0 5½	"
	" in shell	"	0 4	"
	Pepper, black	cwt.	24 0	"
	" white	"	40 0	"
	All other sorts of spices	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
8	SUGAR, crystallised, beet	cwt.	10 4	"
	" " and soft, refined in China	"	11 0	"
	" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above	"	10 0	"
	" " " " from Java 16 to 22 Dutch standard	"	9 0	"
	" " " " " 15 Dutch standard and under	"	8 8	"
	" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch standard and over	"	9 12	"
	Molasses from Java	"	2 4	"
	" " other countries	"	3 0	"
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV — (IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—<i>concl'd.</i>		<i>R a.</i>	
9	Tea, black	lb	0 11	Five
	„ green	„	0 9	per cent.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	<i>ad valorem</i>	„
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt.	2 2	„
	Alum	„	4 12	„
	Arsenic (China mansil)	„	30 0	„
	„ other sorts	„	<i>ad valorem</i>	„
	Bicarbonate of soda	cwt.	6 0	„
	Copperas, green	<i>ad valorem</i>	Two and
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	„	one-half per cent.
	Sal ammoniac	cwt.	31 0	„
	Sulphate of copper	„	17 0	„
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	„	5 8	„
	„ („), roll	„	5 4	„
	„ („), rough	„	4 12	„
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including salt-petre, borax, grape sugar, and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, and kainit salts, which are free	<i>ad valorem</i>	„
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloe, black	<i>ad valorem</i>	„
	„ Socotra	„	„	„
	Aloe-wood	„	„	„

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials— <i>contd.</i>		<i>R</i> <i>a.</i>	
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS— <i>contd.</i>			
	Anti-plague serum	Free.
	Asafoetida (hing)	cwt.	90 0	Five per cent.
	" coarse (hingra)	"	28 0	"
	Atáry, Persian	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	0 6	"
	Brimstone (amalsára)	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Calumba root	cwt.	7 8	"
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb	1 8	"
	" partially refined, cake, in blocks of about 13lb	"	1 2	"
	" in powder	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	30 0	"
	China root (chobchini), rough	"	9 0	"
	" ("), scraped	"	15 0	"
	Cocaine	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Cubebs	cwt.	56 0	"
	Galaragal, China	"	5 8	"
	Pellitory (alcalkara)	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Peppermint crystals	"	"	"
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	"	...	Free.
	Salap	cwt.	250 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes or salaras)	cwt.	40 0	"
	¹ Tobacco, unmanufactured	Free.
	" manufactured excluding cigarettes	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	" " Cigarettes of a value not exceeding Rs per thousand	lb	2 0	"

¹ See now duty imposed by S. 2 of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1910 (8 of 1910).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles,	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials— <i>concl.</i>		R a.	
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS— <i>concl.</i>			
	Tobacco, manufactured Cigarettes of a value exceeding Rs per thousand	lb.	7 8	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium (for which see Schedule III)	...	ad valorem	"
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb	1 4½	"
	" " " 50 "	"	1 8½	"
	" " " 60 "	"	1 12	"
	" " " 70 "	"	2 0½	"
	" " " 80 "	"	2 4½	"
	" " " 100 "	"	2 13	"
	" " moist, 10 "	"	0 4½	"
	" " " 16 "	"	0 7	"
	" " " 20 "	"	0 8	"
	Aniline " " indigo, blue	"	0 6½	"
	" " dry	"	1 0	"
	" salts	ad valorem	"
	Avar bark	cwt.	3 4	"
	Buzgand (gulpista)	lb	ad valorem	"
	Cochineal	0 14	"
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	ad valorem	"
	" Persian	cwt.	48 0	"
	Madder or manjit	ad valorem	"
	Orchilla weed	"	"
	Sappan wood and root	"	"
	Turmeric	"	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	"	"
13	Metals and Manufactures of Metals. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual			

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
13	<p>Metals and Manufactures of Metals—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>or animal labour. [<i>Exceptions, which are free:</i> (i) Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i>, exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; (iii) the following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers and butter workers; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and welt forks; (v) box</p>		Rs. a.	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff Values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—<i>contd.</i>		<i>R a.</i>	
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—<i>contd.</i> backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or mill-owner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill]	...	<i>ad valorem.</i>	Five per cent.
14	MACHINERY , namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts	Free.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery	"
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	<i>Note.</i> —Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff Values on goods imported into British India.—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals— <i>contd.</i>		Rs. a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals— Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	" " " China	..	"	"
	" patent or yellow metal, sheets weighing 1 lb or above per square foot, and sheathing, braziers, and plates .	cw .	47 0	"
	" patent or yellow metal (old) .	"	32 0	"
	" sheets, flat or in rolls, weighing less than 1 lb per square foot	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" wire	"	"
	" all other sorts	"	"
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	"	"
	" braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt.	56 0	"
	" nails and composition nails	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" old	cwt.	42 0	"
	" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	"	50 0	"
	" China, white, copperware	lb	2 0	"
	" foil, or danksana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	hundred leaves.	2 2	"
	" " " coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	"	2 4	"
	" wire, including phosphor-bronze	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	"	"
	German silver	"	"
	Gold bullion and coin	"	Free.
	" leaf	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—<i>contd.</i>		<i>R a.</i>	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals— <i>contd.</i>			
	Iron, plate, other kinds, above $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and strips	ton	105 0	One per cent.
	“ sheets, “ “ up to “ “	“	115 0	“
	“ sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered or planished	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	“
	“ sheets, corrugated, galvanised, or black	ton	195 0	“
	“ hoop	“	130 0	“
	“ nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt.	9 8	“
	“ “ other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	<i>ad valorem</i>	“
	“ nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	“	“
	“ old	cwt.	2 0	“
	“ pig	<i>ad valorem</i>	“
	“ pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	“	“
	“ rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fishplates, other than those described in No. 60, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	“	“
	“ rice-bowls	“	“
	“ ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	“	“
	“ rivets and washers, all sorts	“	“

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—<i>contd.</i>		<i>R a.</i>	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals— <i>contd.</i>			
	Iron wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	One per cent.
	" cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna per Imperial gallon under No. 16	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
	" all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Lametta	...	"	"
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests, which are free)	"	" 10	"
	Quicksilver	lb	20 0	"
	Shot, bird	cwt.	"	"
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Steel, anchors and cables	...	"	One per cent.
	" blooms	...	"	"
	" angle, T.	ton	95 0	"
	" " and hoop, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" bars (other than cast steel)	ton	95 0	"
	" " Swedish and similar qualities	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" " nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under ½ inch in diameter	ton	100 0	"
	" bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished or polished	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" channel, including channel for carriages	...	"	"

¹See now duty imposed by S. 2 of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1910 (8 of 1910).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals— <i>contd.</i>		Rs. a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals— <i>contd.</i>			
	Steel plates above $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and strips	ton	105 0	One per cent.
	„ sheets up to $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ . . .	„	115 0	„
	„ sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered or planished . . .	„	<i>ad valorem</i>	„
	„ sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	195 0	„
	„ hoop	„	130 0	„
	„ nails	„	<i>ad valorem</i>	„
	„ nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	„	„	„
	„ old	ton	120 0	„
	„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes . . .	„	<i>ad valorem</i>	„
	„ cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel . . .	„	„	„
	„ ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	„	„	„
	„ pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like . . .	„	„	„
	„ rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fishplates, other than those described in No. 60, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars . . .	„	„	„
	„ rivets and washers, all sorts . . .	„	„	„

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—<i>concl'd.</i>		<i>R a.</i>	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals— <i>concl'd.</i>			
	Steel wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	<i>ad valorem</i>	One per cent.
	" cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna per Imperial gallon under No. 16 .	can	0 3 ¹	Five per cent.
	" all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Tin, block	cwt.	115 0	"
	" foil, and other sorts	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Zinc or spelter, nails	"	"
	" " tiles or slabs, soft . .	cwt.	21 0	"
	" " " " hard . . .	"	17 0	"
	" " all other sorts, including boiler tiles	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	All other sorts of metals	"	"
	Oils.			
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petrol-line, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon	...	1 ¹ One anna.

¹ See now duty imposed by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1910 (8 of 1910), S. 3 (iii).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—contd.

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—contd.

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—contd.

GENERAL DUTIES—contd.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Oils—contd.		R. a.	
16	PETROLEUM, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the hatching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
"	which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	...	"	"
	Cocoanut-oil	CWT.	" 24 0	"
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45), and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use which are free	...	"	"

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—<i>contd.</i>		₹ a.	
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	..	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
19	BANBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	Free.
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	"
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described	"	"
24	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	"	"
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars, designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free	"	"

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured— <i>contd.</i>		<i>R a</i>	
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE, including lacquered ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32)	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	"	"
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	Free.
	" twist and yarn	"	"
	" sewing and darning thread	"	"
	" piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	<i>ad valorem</i>	Three and one-half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY AND SAND	Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23) china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	"	"
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	"	"

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured— <i>contd.</i>		Rs. a.	
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen thread	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels	"	"
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	"	"	"
	Cutch and gambier	cwt.	18 0	"
	Gamboge	lb	1 12	"
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	20 0	"
	" Arabic	"	18 0	"
	" Bdellium	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" Benjamin, raw	cwt.	22 0	"
	" " cowrie	"	80 0	"
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh) . . .	"	30 0	"
	" Olibanum or frankincense	"	Free.
	" Persian (false)	cwt.	12 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	"	35 0	"
	Rosin	"	8 8	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	"	"
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	"	"
40	HORN	Free.
	" articles made of, not otherwise described	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.			
41	<p>Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—</p> <p>Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free</p> <p>All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a Native regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, or by a unit of the Imperial Service Troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment or unit or the Officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the <i>bona fide</i> exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty:—</p> <table><tr><td>Bags for bagpipes.</td><td>Carriages (brown or black).</td></tr><tr><td>Cardholders.</td><td></td></tr></table>	Bags for bagpipes.	Carriages (brown or black).	Cardholders.		...	<i>R a.</i> <
Bags for bagpipes.	Carriages (brown or black).						
Cardholders.							

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured— <i>contd.</i>		Rs. a.	
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof— <i>concl'd.</i> Cases for Key pads for reed reeds and instruments. mouth- Ligatures for reed pieces instruments. Cases (leather Mouthpieces and or wooden). caps therefor. Chanters, Mutes for brass pipe, and instruments. practice. Pipe tassels for bagpipes. Cleaners for bagpipes. brass and Reeds. reed instru- Ribbons for bag- ments. pipes Cord for bag- Ropes for drums pipes. Shanks and slides Crooks. for brass instru- Drones for ments. bagpipes. Silver buckles for Drum heads. drums. Drum sticks. Silver buttons for Drum flesh drums. hoops. Springs. Fingertops. Snares. Green broad- Taps for brass cloth for instruments. drums. Valve corks. Green silk rib- Valve tops and bon for drums. needles.			
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE— Unmanufactured— Elephants' grinders " tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10lb and over	cwt. " "	35 0 1,000 0	Five per cent. " "

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured— <i>contd.</i>		R a.	
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE— <i>conold.</i> Unmanufactured— Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10lb Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres, and points) Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3lb and under 4lb Sea-cow or moye teeth each less than 3lb All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	cwt. " " " " "	900 0 650 0 260 0 215 0 150 0 <i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent. " " " " "
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver— Silver-ware, plain Silver-ware, embossed or chased } other than European. All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free.	{ tola " " "	1 4 1 10 <i>ad valorem</i>	" " "
44	JUTE, raw " articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free <i>ad valorem</i>	Free. Five percent.

¹ For substituted entry see notification No. 1353-129, dated 17th February, 1910, *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 192.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—<i>contd.</i>		<i>R a.</i>	
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free.	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
46	MALT	"	"
47	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	"	Free.
48	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	"	"
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including lincresta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Lead, red, dry	cwt.	16 8	"
	" white, dry	"	17 8	"
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	"	2 12	"
	Paints, composition	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" patent driers	"	"
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	3 0	"
	Verdigris	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	105 0	"
	Zinc, white, dry	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	"	"

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values in goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured— <i>contd.</i>		R a.	
51	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste-paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, which are free	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	„ articles made of paper and papier-mâché	„	„
52	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked . . .	cwt.	40 0	„
	Kapurkachri (zedoary) . . .	„	15 0	„
	Patch leaves (patchouli) . . .	„	17 0	„
	Rose-flowers, dried . . .	„	20 0	„
	Rose-water . . .	Imperial gallon	2 6	„
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule II) . . .	„	<i>ad valorem</i>	
53	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen . . .	„	„	„
	Dammer . . .	„	„	„
	Pitch, American and European . . .	„	„	„
	„ coal . . .	„	„	„
	Tar, American and European . . .	„	„	„
	„ coal . . .	„	„	„
	„ mineral . . .	„	„	„

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured— <i>contd.</i>		₹ a.	
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	Free.
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	15
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	15
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper	15
58	RAGS	15
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	15
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts			

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured— <i>contd.</i>		<i>R a.</i>	
60	thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing; Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , specifically include therein	Free.
61	SEEDS—except oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India which are free— All sorts	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
62	SHELLS AND COWRIES— Chanks—large shells, for cameos " white, live " dead Cowras Cowries, bazar, common " yellow, superior quality " Maldiva " sankhla Mother-of-pearl, nacre Nakhla Tortoise-shell " nakh cwt. cwt. lb "	" " " " 4 0 5 8 7 0 85 0 115 0 12 0 5 0	" " " " " " " Free. Five per cent. " "

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*contd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured— <i>contd.</i>		R s.	
62	SHELLS AND COWRIES— <i>concl.</i> All other sorts, including articles marked of shell, not otherwise described .	lb	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	Free.
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK— Bokhara	lb	9 0	Five per cent.
	Floss	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Piece-goods	"	"
	Sewing thread, China	"	"
	Raw silk—Chaharam, Indo-China, and yellow Shanghai	lb	4 8	"
	Mathow	"	2 12	"
	Other kinds of China including re-reeled silk	"	6 0	"
	Waste and Kachra	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Panjam	lb	2 4	"
	Persian	"	4 8	"
	Siam	"	2 8	"
	All other sorts, including cocoons	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
65	SOAP	"	"
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	Free.
67	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 51)	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	"	"
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	"	"

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*concl'd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*concl'd.*

Tariff values on goods imported into British India—*concl'd.*

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concl'd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—<i>concl'd.</i>		<i>R a</i>	
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
72	TOILER REQUISITES not otherwise described	"	"
73	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games	"	"
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sun-shades of all kinds	"	"
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines	"	"
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except fire-wood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	"	"
77	WOOL, raw	Free.
	„ articles made of, including felt	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule	"	"

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1695.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*contd.*

Exemption of oil-seeds imported by sea from Native States from duty.

¹No. 9088—118, dated the 30th September, 1908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 892.]

Exemption from import duty of all band instruments other than stringed instruments intended for Imperial Service Troops.

¹No. 9624—24, dated the 20th October, 1908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to Imperial Service Troops the concession granted in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, ²No. 3983—24, dated the 23rd April, 1908, to Native Regiments of His Majesty's regular forces and Military Police Battalions, under which all band instruments (other than stringed instruments) and certain specified accessories are exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 947.]

Exemption of certain articles for the Imperial Service Troops from duty.

No. 6311—85, dated the 25th August, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to Units of the Imperial Service Troops the concession granted in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, ³No. 582 S. R., dated the 26th January, 1904, to Units of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India, under which certain specified articles imported for the use of such Units are exempted from the Customs duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894): provided that the articles imported are covered by a

¹ Now embodied in Arts. 61 and 41 respectively of schedule to Notification No. 9338—129, dated 17th December, 1909, *supra* p. 241 (268).

² Not reproduced as having been provided for in Art. 41 of notification referred to in the first note of this page.

³ See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 419.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878)—*concl'd.*

Exemption of certain articles for the Imperial Service Troops from duty—*concl'd.*

certificate from the Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops concerned to the effect that they are necessary for such troops and will be used solely for military purposes.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 765.]

Import into British India of magazine entitled "Svaraj."

No. 6467—96, dated the 1st September, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the magazine entitled "Svaraj". "*The Indian Nationalist.*"

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 782.]

Import into British India of "The Bande Mataram."

No. 7936—108, dated the 21st October, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the paper entitled "The Bande Mataram," a monthly organ of Indian Independence and printed at Geneva.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1074.]

Cancelling the Notification as to import of sugar into parts of Madras near French territory.

No. 3782—2, dated the 16th April, 1908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 205 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel, with effect from the 1st May, 1908, the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, ¹No. 783-S. R., dated the 12th February, 1903, whereby the bringing by land of any sugar into those parts of the Province of Madras which are contiguous to French territory was prohibited.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 328.]

¹ See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 377.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

No. 3102, dated the 16th August, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 11, 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and in supersession of all previous ¹Notifications on the same subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the subjoined rules relating to arms, ammunition and military stores:

Provided that all exemptions, exclusions or withdrawals made, all licenses or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced and all powers conferred by or under any Notification hereby superseded, and in force at the commencement of this Notification, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, reduced or conferred hereunder.

THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1909.

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¹ See Genl. Stat. R. & O., Vol. I, p. 452.

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INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878' (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

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Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

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Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

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Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

THE RULES.

Short Title. 1. These rules may be called the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

Interpretation. 2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

- (a) all words and expressions, which are defined in the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them thereby; and the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 13 to 19 of the said Act shall be deemed to apply as if these rules were an enactment made by the Governor General in Council after the commencement of the said Act,
- (b) all references to the "Magistrate of the District" shall, in the case of Aden, be construed as referring to the Assistant Resident.

Application of the Act.

Exemption, exclusion and withdrawal.

3. Under section 27,—

- (a) the persons and classes of persons,
- (b) the arms and ammunition, and
- (c) the parts of British India,

specified or described in Schedules I to IV are, respectively, exempted, excluded and withdrawn, to the extent there indicated, from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act.

4. For the purposes of the definition of "military stores" contained in section 4, all sections of the Act are extended, throughout British India, to all lead, sulphur and saltpetre.

Extension.

Searching Posts.

5. For the purposes of section 11, searching posts shall be established at the land custom-houses between British India and—

Searching posts.

- (a) the French Settlements on the eastern and western coasts, and
- (b) the Portuguese Settlements on the western coast.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores —*contd.*

Import.

Restriction upon import of cannon and certain other articles.

6. (1) A license for the import of—

- (a) cannon,
- (b) articles designed for torpedo service,
- (c) war-rockets or
- (d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

shall not be granted save under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the district of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department.

(2) A copy of every license granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall be forthwith sent—

- (a) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned to any other place, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

Restriction upon import of arms, ammunition and military stores from Portuguese India.

7. A license shall not be granted for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India.

Restriction upon import of certain rifles.

8. (1) A license shall not be granted the import by sea or river or land—

- (a) of rifles of .303 or of .430 bore or parts of or fittings for rifles of such bores or, save as otherwise provided by rule 31, of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles;
- (b) save by special order certified under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the district of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department, of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, of any other bore;
- (c) of any fire-arms or ammunition into Burma through the medium of the Post Office.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1), clause (b), shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power to grant, save as otherwise provided by rule 7, a license for the import of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the license, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into certain ports. 9. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 6 to 8, a license may, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) be granted for the import by sea—

- (a) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at any Presidency-town and at Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police ;
 - (b) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at the ports of Calicut, Karachi and Aden, by the District Magistrate ;
 - (c) of saltpetre or lead, at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein, by the District Magistrate ; and
 - (d) of sulphur in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the Government of Madras to be required in good faith for medicinal, manufacturing or agricultural purposes, in respect of the port of Tuticorin, by the said Government.
- (2) All arms, ammunition or military stores imported into Aden shall be—
- (a) landed at the Abkari Pier at Tawahi-only, and
 - (b) removed thence by the importer to such Government warehouse as the Resident may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

10. Save as otherwise provided by rules 6 to 8, a license for the import by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores—

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from Madras, Rangoon or Bombay into certain ports.

- (a) from the port of Madras into the port of Tuticorin, Cochin, Bimlipatam, Coconada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban or Masulipatam, or
- (b) from the port of Rangoon into the port of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy or Mergui,
- (c) from the port of Bombay into the port of Cochin or Mangalore,

may be granted by the Magistrate of the district in which the port of import is situated.

11. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 6 to 8, and subject to the provisions of rule 32, sub-rule (2), a license for the import by land or river, otherwise than into Ajmer-Merwara, of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted.

Import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores, otherwise than into Ajmer-Merwara.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

- (a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or to Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or
 - (b) where they are consigned to any other place, by the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.
 - (2) Where arms belonging to any person who—
 - (a) resides in a Native State in India, and
 - (b) is exempted under Schedule I from the necessity for taking out a license in respect of such arms,
 are imported solely for the purpose of repair, the Political Agent for such State may grant a similar license which shall also cover the re-export to such State of such arms.
 - (3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported from a Native State, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the Political Agent for such State.
 - (4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by road or river and consigned to a district not on the frontier of British India a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the Magistrate of the district into which they cross such frontier; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district.
 - (5) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by rail, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent by the authority granting it to the railway authorities at the place to which such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.
- 12. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 6 to 8, a license for**
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p><small>Imports of arms, ammunition or military stores into Ajmer-Merwara.</small></p> | <p>the import into the district of Ajmer-Merwara of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted—</p> |
|--|---|
- (a) under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or
 - (b) under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of Bombay, provided that the ammunition is *bond fide* required for the exclusive use of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway; and that the application for such license is made by a responsible officer of the said Railway, or
 - (c) by any other officer specially empowered by the Government of India in this behalf.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

(2) A copy of every license granted under sub-rule (1) shall be forthwith sent to the Commissioner of the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

(3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by rail, a copy shall be forthwith sent by the officer granting the license to the railway authorities at the place to which such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

13. (1) The railway authorities, to whom a copy of a license has been sent under rule 11, sub-rule (5), or rule 12, sub-rule (3), shall require the consignee to produce the original license, and shall satisfy themselves—

Scrutiny by railway authorities of consignments,

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him correspond with the description given in such license, and
- (b) that such license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(2) Where, in any case referred to in sub-rule (1),

- (a) the consignee fails to produce the original license, or
 - (b) the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him do not correspond with the description given in such license, or
 - (c) the license is not identical in substance with the copy sent to the railway authorities,
- such authorities shall not deliver the consignment, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

14. (1) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a license shall,

Production and delivery of Import licenses.

- (a) where the consignment crosses the frontier by land or river produce the license, within six days of such crossing, before the Magistrate of the district into which the consignment so crosses, or other officer empowered by him in this behalf; and
 - (b) in any case in which the consignment is imported by land or river, deliver the license, within six days of the arrival of such consignment at its destination—
 - (i) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or
 - (ii) in any other place, to the Magistrate of the district.
- 2) Every officer before whom a license is produced or to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself —

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the license ; and
- (b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export.

15. (1) A license shall not be granted, save by special order certified under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the District of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department, for the export by sea of—

(a) cannon, or—

(b) save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (2) rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1), clause (b), shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power to grant a license for the export by sea of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles which, in the opinion of the authority granting the license, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

16. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 15, a license for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores may, subject to the provisions of sub-rules (2) and (4), be granted—

(a) at the port of any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) at the port of Calicut, Karachi or Aden, by the Magistrate of the district.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (3), every license granted under sub-rule (1) shall be for export either—

(a) subject to the provisions of rule 33, sub-rule (2), to such of the ports mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1), or

(b) from the port of Madras to such of the ports mentioned in rule 10 (a), or

(c) from the port of Rangoon to such of the ports mentioned in rule 10 (b), or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

(d) from the port of Bombay to such of the ports mentioned in rule 10 (c), or

(e) to such other place in His Majesty's dominions outside India,

as may be specified or described therein.

(3) A license may be granted at any of the ports mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1) for the export by sea of saltpetre or lead to the ports of Akyab or Moulmein.

(4) A copy of every license of the nature referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of sub-rule (2) and in sub-rule (3) shall be forthwith sent—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to any Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

17. (1) A license may be granted under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by the officers enumerated in column 1 of Schedule V from the ports mentioned in column 2 to the ports mentioned in column 3, and subject to the conditions mentioned in column 4 in each case, for the export by sea of arms other than—

(a) cannon, or
(b) such rifles or parts of or fittings for rifles as fall within the restriction imposed by rule 15
or for the export by sea of ammunition or military stores from any of the ports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, or Aden—

(i) to any port in any Native State in India, or

(ii) subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3), to any port, other than a British port, in any other foreign territory.

(2) A license shall not be granted under sub-rule (1) for export to any such port on the sea-board of Arabia as is referred to in clause (ii) of that sub-rule, other than a port in the political charge of the Resident—

(a) at Aden,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

(b) in the Persian Gulf, or

(c) in Turkish Arabia.

(3) A copy of every license issued under this rule for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any port in a Native State in India or to any port in the political charge of the Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, or of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia shall be sent forthwith by the authority granting it to the Political Agent, Resident (unless the Resident at Aden be the authority granting the license), or the Political Resident concerned, and such Political Agent, Resident or Political Resident may, in his discretion, require the licensee or his agent to produce the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by such license for his inspection before permitting them or it to be delivered to the consignee.

(4) The authority granting a license under this rule shall also send a copy of such license to the agents or master of the vessel by which it is intended that the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license shall be shipped to the port of destination, and such agents or master shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless such case or package is accompanied by the original license, and shall satisfy themselves or himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition, or stores correspond with the description given in such license, and

(b) that such license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them or him.

(5) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (5)—

(a) the case or package is not accompanied by the original license, or

(b) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such license, or

(c) the license is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them or him, such agents or master shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

18. (1) A license for the export by land or river—

Export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to Native States or out of Ajmer-Merwara.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

- (a) of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place beyond the frontier of British India, or
- (b) of arms, ammunition or military stores out of the district of Ajmer-Merwara, may be granted—
 - (i) under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or
 - (ii) by the officers enumerated in column 1 of Schedule VI for the places mentioned in column 2 and subject to the conditions mentioned in column 3 in each case.
- (2) A license for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to any Native State in the political charge of the Government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab or Eastern Bengal and Assam, or of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces may be granted under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or such Chief Commissioner, respectively, or by such other officer as may be empowered by the Government of India in this behalf.
- (3) Where any arms, ammunition or stores exported under a license granted under this rule are exported to a Native State, a copy of such license shall be forthwith sent to the Political Agent for such State.
- (4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by road or river, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the Magistrate of the district out of which they cross the frontier of British India; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district.
- (5) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent by the authority granting it,—
 - (a) in the case of a consignment despatched from a Presidency-town or from Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police and
 - (b) in all other cases, to the Magistrate of the district from which the consignment is to be despatched.
- (6) The Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the district shall forthwith send a copy to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched; and the railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms—

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original license and shall satisfy themselves—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such license, and
- (b) that such license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.
- (7) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (6)—
 - (a) the case or package is not accompanied by the original license, or
 - (b) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such license, or
 - (c) the license is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them, such authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

19. (1) Where any arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by road or river,—

- (a) the consignee, or
- (b) if the arms, ammunition or stores are in charge of any person travelling with them, such person shall, within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier and before it so crosses, deliver the license to the Magistrate of such district or other officer empowered by him in this behalf.

(2) Every officer to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the license, and
- (b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Transport.

20. (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited over the whole of British India, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license.

Prohibition of transport of arms, ammunition or military stores otherwise than under license.

(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 33, nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to apply to—

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

- (a) arms, ammunition or military stores which are covered by a license for their import or export and are being transported in accordance with such license—
- (i) from the port or other place of import to the place of destination in British India ;
- (ii) from the place of despatch in British India to the port or other place of export ;
- (iii) in the port of import and re-export during transhipment.
- (b) arms, ammunition or military stores transported—
- (i) by any person, licensed to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such a license, in reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, or
- (ii) by a licensed dealer, in a case or package legibly addressed to such a person as is referred to in clause (i) in compliance with an order given by such person for the supply of such articles in reasonable quantities for his own use ; or
- (c) arms and ammunition transported, in reasonable quantities for his own use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed.
21. (1) A license for the transport of—
- Restrictions upon transport of cannon and certain other articles
- (a) cannon,
- (b) articles designed for torpedo service,
- (c) war-rockets, or
- (d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, shall not be granted save under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the district of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department.
- (2) A copy of every license granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall be forthwith sent—
- (a) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned to any other place, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

22. (r) Save as otherwise provided by rule 21, and subject to the provisions of rule 33, sub-rules (2) and (3), and rule 36, sub-rule (2), a license for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted—

- (a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from a Presidency-town or from Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or
 - (b) where they are consigned from any other place, by the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated,
 - (c) where they are consigned from any place in Baroda to any other place in Baroda separated therefrom by British Indian territory, by the Resident or Assistant Resident in Baroda.
- (2) A copy of every license granted under sub-rule (r) for transport beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it shall be forthwith sent—

- (a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to any Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or
 - (b) where they are consigned to any other place, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.
- (3) A copy of every license granted under sub-rule (r) by the Magistrate of a district for transport within the limits of such district shall be forthwith sent to the subordinate Magistrate (if any) having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are transported by rail, a copy of the license shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station; and the consignment shall not leave the railway premises unless the railway police or, if there are no railway police, the railway authorities have satisfied themselves that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the license.

23. (r) The consignee of any arms, ammunition or military stores transported by land or river under a license, other than a general license granted under rule 32, sub-rule (2), shall deliver the license, within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination,—

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.—*contd.*

- (a) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or
 - (b) in any other place, to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place of destination or such other Magistrate as he may appoint for this purpose.
 - (2) Any officer to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule 1) shall satisfy himself—
 - (a) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the license, and
 - (b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,
- and any subordinate Magistrate, to whom a license is delivered under clause (b) of that sub-rule, shall return it to the Magistrate of the district.

Manufacture and sale.

24. (1) A license—

Manufacture, conversion, sale and keeping for sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.

- (a) to manufacture, convert, sell or keep and sell, or

Form XII.

- (b) to keep and sell

any arms, ammunition or military stores may, save as otherwise provided by sub-rule (2) be granted—

- (i) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (ii) in any other place, by the Magistrate of the district.

(2) A license—

Form XIII.

- (a) to manufacture, convert, sell or keep and sell, or
- (b) to keep and sell

Form XIV.

recoiling-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles shall not be granted save—

- (i) by the Local Government, or
- (ii) in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind.

(3) The Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind may, by licenses granted by it or him under this rule, authorize selected dealers to keep and sell a specified amount of ammunition for rifles of 303 or of 450 bore:

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878,—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

Provided that the licensee shall not sell from his stock to any person who does not hold—

- (a) a license to possess such ammunition, or
- (b) a license for the export of balled ammunition from a Native State granted by a Political Officer under the third proviso to the second paragraph of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, no. 3001 L.A., dated the 27th June, 1903.
- (4) Every Magistrate and every Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector may, within the local limits of his authority,—
 - (a) enter and inspect any premises in which arms or ammunition or military stores, including sulphur, are manufactured, converted, sold, or kept and sold, and
 - (b) examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Possession.

25. (1) A license for the possession of—

Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.

- (a) cannon,
- (b) articles designed for torpedo service,
- (c) war-rockets, or

(d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, shall not be granted save under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the district of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department.

(2) A copy of every license granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall be forthwith sent—

- (a) where the articles are to be kept in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police; or
- (b) where they are to be kept in any other place, to the Magistrate of the district.

26. Save as otherwise provided by rule 25 and rule 33, sub-rules

Possession of fire-arms, ammunition or military stores.

(2) and (4), a license for the possession only of fire-arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted by the Magistrate of any district, or in the Presidency-towns or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

Possession and going Armed.

27. (1) Save as otherwise provided in rule 25 and rule 33, sub-Form XI rules (2) and (4), a license for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display may, subject to the provisions of sub-rules (4) and (5) of this rule, be granted—

(a) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place, by the Magistrate of the district, provided that no license shall be granted for the possession of rifles of the .303 or .450 bore or ammunition for the same, or for going armed with such rifles, unless such rifles and ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India.

(2) A license granted under sub-rule (1) shall on countersignature—

(a) by the Commissioner, or

(b) where there are no Commissioners, by such other officer as the Local Government may empower in this behalf, be valid for such divisions or districts within the Province as he may specify.

(3) In places to which section 15 applies, a license may be granted under sub-rule (1) to the heir or successor of any person to whom arms have been presented by or under the orders of the Government, in respect of such arms.

(4) A license may be granted under sub-rule (1) for the possession of reasonable quantities of ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of .303 or .450 bores to any person lawfully in possession, for sporting purposes of a rifle of such bore.

(5) On every license of the nature referred to in sub-rule (4) there shall be entered the amount of ball ammunition which the licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing

28. Save as otherwise provided by rule 33, sub-rules (2) and (4), Form XVI a license for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle may be granted by the Magistrate of any district.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

29. Save as otherwise provided by rule 33, sub-rules (2) and (4),
 Possession of arms and am- a license for the possession of arms and am-
 munition and going armed for munition and for going armed for the destruc-
 the protection of crops. tion of wild animals which do injury to crops
 or cattle may be granted by the Magistrate of any district
 Provided that such license—

- (a) shall only be granted to *bonâ fide* cultivators ;
- (b) shall be valid only for the place or tract specified in the license by the licensing officer.

30. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 33, sub-rules (2) and
 Going armed on a journey. (4), a license for going armed on a journey in
 or through any Province may be granted—

- (a) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police ;
- (b) in any other place, by the Magistrate of the district ; or
- (c) in the case of a person residing in any Native State in India, by the Political Agent for such State.

(2) Where a Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of a district receives an application for a license of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) from any person who—

- (a) is not resident within the local limits of his authority ; or
- (b) is not personally known to him, he shall, before granting the license, ascertain—
 - (i) when the applicant resides in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, from the Commissioner of Police,
 - (ii) when the applicant resides in any other place in British India, from the Magistrate of the district, or
 - (iii) when the applicant resides in any Native State in India, from the Political Agent for such State,

whether there is any objection to the grant of the license, unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be clearly unnecessary.

Possession and Import or Transport.

31. (1) A licensed dealer authorized by the Local Government
 Possession by dealers of certain ball'd ammunition with liberty to import. under rule 24, sub-rule (3), to keep and sell

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

a specified amount of ball'd ammunition for rifles of '303 or of '450 bore may be permitted—

(a) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place, by the Magistrate of the district, to import such ammunition up to such amount.

(2) Where application is made under sub-rule (1) for permission to import ball'd ammunition, the dealer shall produce his license and, if permission is granted, the authority granting it shall endorse on the license the quantity of ball'd ammunition for which, and the date on which, such permission was granted.

32. (1) A license may be granted—

Form IX.

Possession and transport by cultivators and contractors of certain blasting material.

(a) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place, by the Magistrate of the district, to any cultivator, contractor or other like person for the possession and transport of gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, blasting gelatine, and detonating caps in reasonable quantities, proved to the satisfaction of the authority granting the license to be required in good faith for blasting purposes.

(2) A general license may be granted by similar authority to dealers in explosives, contractors and mining agents for the transport of dynamite, blasting gelatine, detonating caps and other explosive material ordered or required by the consignee in good faith for blasting purposes. Form X.

(3) The provisions of rule 23, relating to the delivery of transport licenses and the scrutiny of articles transported, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, be deemed to apply in the case of gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps transported under a license granted under sub-rule (1).

Applications for and grant of licenses.

33. (1) A license, having effect beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it, shall not be granted for the export, import or transport of any arms, ammunition or military stores—

(a) to any Native State in India, without the consent of the Political Agent for such State; provided that the consent of such Political Agent shall not be

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

necessary in cases where the consignee is a European subject of His Majesty and a gazetted civil or commissioned military officer, and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee ;

(b) to any Presidency-town or Rangoon, without the consent of the Commissioner of Police ; or

(c) to any other place in British India, without the consent of the Magistrate of the district.

(2) Save by the Commissioner of Police in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, a license shall not be granted under rule 11, rule 16, sub-rule (2), clause (a), rule 22, rule 26, rule 27, rule 28, rule 29, or rule 30 in respect of any breech-loading rifle or ball ammunition without the previous sanction—

(a) in the Madras Presidency, of the Board of Revenue ;

(b) in the province of Coorg, of the Chief Commissioner ; or

(c) in any other place, of the Commissioner.

(3) Save as aforesaid, a license shall not be granted under rule 22 for the transport of any breech-loading rifle or ball ammunition to any place in—

(a) the North-West Frontier Province, or

(b) the Rawalpindi or the Dera Ghazi Khan or the Mianwali or the Attock District of the Punjab,

without the previous sanction—

(i) of the Local Government, or

(ii) where the rifle or ammunition is transported from Sind, of the Commissioner in Sind.

(4) A license shall not be granted under rule 26, rule 27, sub-rule (1), clause (b), rule 28, rule 29 or rule 30, sub-rule (1), by any Magistrate of a district in Burma without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

(5) The consent or previous sanction referred to in this rule may be obtained either

(a) by the applicant for the license, or

(b) by the officer to whom application for the grant of such license is made.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

(6) Where the consent or previous sanction is sought by the officer to whom application for the grant of the license is made, he shall send a copy of the proposed license to the authority whose consent or previous sanction is required; and on receipt of the reply of such authority, he shall either grant the license or inform the applicant that his application is refused.

34. (1) Every person who wishes to obtain a license under these rules shall apply in writing to the nearest authority empowered to grant such license, and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such license to be granted.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1) every application for a license—

(a) for the import by land or river,

(b) for the export, or

(c) for the transport

of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify—

(i) the place of destination,

(ii) the route,

(iii) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and

(iv) the quantity, description, average price and purpose of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores.

(3) Where the grant of the license requires the consent or previous sanction of some other authority specified in rule 33, the application shall state whether such consent or previous sanction has been obtained and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

35. (1) Every license shall be granted or renewed and every ^{Form and language of} pass shall be granted, in the appropriate form ^{licenses.} set forth in Schedule VII and, save as therein otherwise expressly provided, the arms, ammunition or military stores specified and the persons named, in the license shall alone be covered thereby.

Every such license shall be written or printed—

(a) where it is granted in a Presidency-town or in Rangoon or where it is granted in a district and is intended for use beyond the limits of such district, in English and, if the licensing officer so directs, in the vernacular, or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

- (*b*) where it is granted in a district and is intended for use within the limits of such district, in English or in the vernacular as the licensing officer may direct.

36. (*r*) Save as herein otherwise provided, every license under these rules shall, unless previously forfeited, be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitations imposed by the appropriate form set out in Schedule VII, the authority granting it may enter thereon.

(*2*) A license for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores shall not, save for special reasons to be recorded by the authority granting it, be granted for a period longer than twice the time likely to be occupied in the journey to the place of destination by the route indicated on the license.

(*3*) Every license may, at its expiration and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to consent or previous sanction, be renewed by the authority who granted it.

37. (*r*) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a license or to give his consent or previous sanction to such grant or renewal may, in his discretion,—

(*a*) refuse to grant or renew such license or to give such consent or sanction, or

(*b*) refer the application for orders to the Government (if any) to which he is subordinate.

(*2*) Every such authority shall exercise all powers and perform all duties, conferred or imposed by these rules, subject to the control of the executive authorities to whom he is subordinate.

Obligation to produce licenses

38. (*r*) Any person who—

(*a*) holds a license granted or renewed or a pass granted under these rules, or

(*b*) is acting under colour of such a license or pass, shall forthwith produce such license or pass upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police-officer of a rank not below that of officer in charge of a police-station.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-rule (*r*) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of any authority empowered to grant or renew a license to grant or renew it upon any condition, not inconsistent with the said sub-rule, with respect to the production of such license.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.*Fees.*

39. (1) Every license granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be chargeable with the fee (if any) indicated on the appropriate form set forth in Schedule VII.

(2) where any arms, other than—

(a) cannon, or

(b) rifles falling within the prohibition contained in rule 8, or any ammunition or military stores are imported under a license into any British port and re-exported thence and re-imported into any of the ports specified in rule 9 or in rule 10, the necessary licenses for such re-export under rule 16 and for such re-import under rule 9 or rule 10 shall be respectively chargeable with a fee of one rupee only.

(3) The Government of India may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, the fee payable in respect of any license.

(4) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any license of the nature hereinafter referred to may, by general or special order of the Local Government, be remitted or reduced :—

(a) for the import, transport or possession of sulphur in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government to be required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition ;

(b) for the export to a Native State of ammunition required for the use of a public railway or other public work ;

(c) under rule 11 to any person for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the authority granting the license to be required in good faith for the protection of person or property.

(5) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any license in form VII may be remitted, subject to the conditions stated in each case, as follows, namely :—

(a) Under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal in respect of ammunition

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

exported to a Native State for the use of a public railway or other public work,

- (b) by all Political Officers authorised to grant licenses in form VII, in the case of arms and ammunition exported for the personal use of persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule I.

(6) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any license in form VII shall be remitted in the case of all licenses in that form issued by the Commissioner of Police in Madras or Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta or by the District Magistrates of Meerut and Rawalpindi.

(7) The fee payable in respect of a license in form VII granted by the District Magistrate of Malabar for export to Mahé shall be reduced to one rupee in every case in which the value of the consignment does not exceed twenty rupees.

40. Where a license granted or renewed under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, the authority empowered to grant such license may grant a duplicate—

- (a) where the original license was granted without the payment of any fee to a cultivator or other like person, free of all fee;
- (b) where such original license was granted on the payment of a fee not exceeding one rupee, on payment of a fee of the same amount; or
- (c) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

41. (1) All fees payable under rule 39 or rule 40 shall be collected by impressed stamps.

(2) The Government may, by general or special order, direct in regard to any application for a license or duplicate in respect of which a fee is payable—

- (a) that the application shall be written upon an impressed stamp of a value equal to such fee, and that in such case the license or duplicate shall be granted or renewed on plain paper, or
- (b) that the license shall be written upon an impressed stamp, to be supplied by the applicant, of a value equal to such fee, and that in such case, the application may be written on plain paper.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

(g) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules has been collected and the application for the grant or renewal of a license or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

SCHEDULE—I.

PERSONS EXEMPTED.

(Rule 3.)

1. The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined table are exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

The Table.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(1) Every Maharaja, Raja, Nawab or Member of any Order of Knighthood and every person who—</p> <p>(a) holds the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, or</p> <p>(b) bears a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India, or</p> <p>(c) holds a sword granted to him in public Darbar under the orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind, or</p> <p>(d) holds a certificate received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India, by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria,</p> <p>(e) is exempted from personal appearance in a Civil Court,</p>	<p>All, except—</p> <p>(a) cannon,</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(c) war-rockets,</p> <p>(d) rifles of '303 or '450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India,</p> <p>and ammunition which can be fired from the same ;</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition</p>	<p>The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as—</p> <p>(a) the Government of India, or</p> <p>(b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 16.</p>

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(2) Every Member or ex-Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma or Eastern Bengal and Assam.	All, except— (a) cannon ; (b) articles designed for torpedo service ; (c) war-rockets ; (d) rifles of 303 or 450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same ; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition. Ditto ... - ...	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India or (b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(3) Every Commissioned or Gazetted Officer of His Majesty's Military or Naval forces or of His Majesty's Indian Marine Service, every commissioned native officer of the Imperial Service Troops in active service (every Member of the Imperial Cadet Corps), every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or sailor in the service of His Majesty, every enrolled volunteer and such officers of the Police (including officers subordinate to the Criminal Intelligence Department), Forest, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Medical, Salt, Opium, and Excise Departments as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct: Provided that a native soldier while absent from his regiment on leave, shall be exempt only in respect of such arms and ammunition as may be covered by a pass granted to him by his commanding officer.	Ditto ... - ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

¹ Added by Notification No 3638, dated 30th September, 1909, see Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1010.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p><i>Explanation</i>—The term "soldier" as used in this clause does not include a "reservist."</p> <p>(4) Every Justice of the Peace, every Deputy Collector, every officer salaried or honorary of the Judicial Service of a rank not below that of a Magistrate of the third class, Muosif or Judicial Myook, and every officer of the Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Assistant Engineer.</p> <p><i>Explanation</i>.—In the Madras Presidency, the word "Muosif" applies to "District Munsifs" appointed; under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.</p>	<p>All, except—</p> <p>(a) cannon,</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service;</p> <p>(c) war-rockets,</p> <p>(d) rifles of 303 or 450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same;</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.</p>	<p>The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as—</p> <p>(a) the Government of India, or</p> <p>(b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 16.</p>
<p>(5) Every retired commissioned or gazetted native officer or non-commissioned officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces and every retired commissioned or gazetted officer of Imperial Service Troops who—</p> <p>(a) is in receipt of a pension as such, or</p> <p>(b) not being in receipt of such a pension, has been recommended for exemption by his Commanding Officer by entry recorded on his discharge certificate, and such pensioned officers of the Civil Departments as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct,</p>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

• Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(6) Every pensioned Gurkha officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.	Kukris	All
(7) Every revenue official and postal runner in any frontier or wild district where his superior departmental officer directs him to carry arms on duty	Such arms as his superior departmental officer may direct him to carry.	...	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(8) Such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorized by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms.	Such arms as the Superintendent of Geological Survey may direct him to possess or carry.	..	Ditto.
(9) Every Consul Consular Agent, duly accredited Wakil or Agent of any Native State in India.	All, except — (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of 303 or 450 bore, other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Ditto.
(10) the holder for the time being of the office of Diwan of Idar in the Mahi Kanta Agency, or of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(11) Maharaja Deb Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, ex-Primo Minister of Nepal, residing at Mussoorie.	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition. Ditto . .	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(12) General Khadga Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, residing at Saugor.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
(13) Every European or East Indian subject of His Majesty, every Armenian and every European or American who is not a natural born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, only so long as he is temporarily residing or travelling in India.	Ditto . .	In addition and without prejudice to the foregoing proviso and restriction, any person possessing fire-arms in Burma without license in virtue of this exemption shall annually register them— (a) where they are possessed in Rangoon, in the office of the Commissioner of Police, and (b) in any other case in the office of the District Magistrate; on or before such date as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct.	Ditto.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(14) Every ruling Prince or Chief, and such members of the families or high officials of a ruling Prince or Chief as the Local Government or Political Agents may designate, on the occasions of his or their entering or residing in British India with his or their retinues, to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Political Agent under the special or general orders of—</p> <p>(a) the Government of India, or</p> <p>(b) the Local Governments in respect of Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments, respectively,</p> <p>and all officials of such Princes or Chiefs passing through British India on duty.</p>	<p>All, except—</p> <p>(a) cannon,</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(c) war-rockets,</p> <p>(d) rifles of '303 or '450 bore, other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India,</p> <p>and ammunition which can be fired from the same,</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.</p>	<p>This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the Local Government or the Political Agent, as the case may be.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 16.</p>
<p>(15) (a) Every land-holder or member of a Municipal Board or Committee, being of approved loyalty and good position and designated in any list issued in this behalf by the Local Government.</p> <p>(b) Every Malikana-holder in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency.</p> <p>(c) Every person of Coorg race and every jumma tenure-holder in Coorg who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties.</p> <p>(d) Every person who holds firearms presented to him by the Government of Burma.</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as—</p> <p>(a) the Government of India, or</p> <p>(b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control,</p> <p>may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(16) Save in the Punjab, every head of a village, ghatwal, dighwar or other rural police-officer.	Such arms as the Local Government may notify to be necessary for the discharge of his police duties.	...	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(17) Every subject of the Baroda or Indore State, or of any State or jagir in the Bundelkhand Agency who may transport arms or ammunition across any part of British India from one part of the territory of such State to another part of the territory of the same State under a license granted by the Resident or Assistant Resident of Baroda, or Resident at Indore or the Political Agent or his Assistant, respectively.	Such arms or ammunition as may be covered by his license.	...	Ditto.
(18) The following persons and their retainers, namely— (a) the ancient Zamindars and poligars of the Madras Presidency, and the Mahant of Tirupati, in the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency; (b) the Dekkhan and Southern Mahratta Country Sardars, such of the Mehwasi Chiefs of the Khandesh District; and such members of the Talpur family of Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate; (c) the great Zamindars of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam; (d) the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab; (e) Shan Sawbwas and other Native Chiefs in Burma;	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of '303 or '450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the Local Government may make, regarding— (a) the persons to be included in this category, and (b) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case, (c) the purposes for which such arms may be carried.	Ditto.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(f) the Zamindars of the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces ;</p> <p>(g) such nobles and high officials of the Baroda State as the Government of India may designate ;</p> <p>(h) such nobles and high officials of the Hyderabad State as the Government of India may designate ;</p> <p>(i) such officials of the Paigah Nobles and the larger jagirdars of the Hyderabad State, as may be authorized by the Resident to carry arms when travelling on duty from one part of the territory to another part of the same territory.</p>	<p>All, except—</p> <p>(a) cannon,</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(c) war rockets,</p> <p>(d) rifles of '303 or '450 bore, other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India,</p> <p>and ammunition which can be fired from the same ;</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.</p>	<p>This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the Local Government may make, regarding—</p> <p>(a) the persons to be included in this category, and</p> <p>(b) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case,</p> <p>(c) the purposes for which such arms may be carried.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 16,</p>
<p>(19) (a) The Oudh retainers of His Highness Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh, K.C.S.I., Bahadur, of Kapurthala, Raja-i-Rajagan.</p> <p>(b) The retainers of the following nobles in the United Provinces—</p> <p>Raja Mahendra Man Singh of Bhadwar.</p> <p>Raja Rup Sah of Jaganpur.</p> <p>Raja Ram Singh, C.I.E., of Ramnora.</p> <p>Raja Sardor Singh, Bahadur, of Katchra.</p> <p>His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Singh, Bahadur G. C. I. E., of Benares.</p> <p>Raja Udai Pratap Singh, C. S. I., of Bhinga.</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the Local Government may make, regarding—</p> <p>(a) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case,</p> <p>(b) the purposes for which such arms may be carried.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

SCHEDULE I—contd.

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>Raja Balwant Singh, C. I. E., of Awa.</p> <p>Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Parshad Singh, K. I. E., of Balrampur.</p> <p>Raja Kishen Kumar of Sahaspur Bilari.</p> <p>Kunwar Rukmangad Singh of Katari.</p> <p>Raja Ram Partab Singh of Mandi.</p> <p>Maharani Jagdamba Devi of Ajudhiya.</p> <p>Shahzada Baidoo Singh, residing in the Rae Bareilly District.</p> <p>(c) The retainers of— Raja Raghooj Rao of Deor in the Central Provinces.</p> <p>(d) The Prince of Arcot.</p>	<p>All, except—</p> <p>(a) canoes,</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(c) war rockets,</p> <p>(d) rifles of 303 or 450 bore, other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India,</p> <p>and ammunition which can be fired from the same,</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.</p>	<p>This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the Local Government may make, regarding—</p> <p>(a) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case,</p> <p>(b) the purposes for which such arms may be carried.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 16.</p>
<p>(20) (a) Rajbansi and Bindrahan, sons of the late Ram Bakhsh Subadar Bahadur, of the Nepal Escort, residing at Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.</p> <p>(b) The undermentioned persons belonging to the Bhavnagar State Imperial Service Lancers while temporarily residing or travelling in British India—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kot Daffedar Hanubhai Ranchodji. 2. Duffedar Mangalsinh Sheoprasad. 3. Daffedar Kasalsinh Mulubha. 4. Farrier Jehangirkhan Chhotukhan. 5. Farrier Ismail Govind. 6. Farrier Sheikh Abdulkhani Sheikh Husen. 	<p>The sword and dagger granted to their father for good services to the Government.</p> <p>The swords of honour presented to them by His Highness the Thakorsahib of Bhavnagar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late War.</p>	<p>"</p>	<p>Those contained in section 15.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878) — *contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
7. Sowar Rampasad Matadin. 8. Sowar Kirpalsinh Badluesinh. 9. Sowar Jetubhai Kala. 10. Sowar Naihuhai Madarsinh.	The swords of honour presented to them by His Highness the Thakorsahib of Bhavnagar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late War.	...	Those contained in section 15.
(21) Every British officer in Staff, departmental and regimental employ, every member of a Volunteer Corps and every Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of the Army (including a Staff Sergeant or Warrant Officer who is an instructor of a Volunteer Corps).	Single barrel rifles of .303 bore required for match-shooting purposes.	1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and Volunteers become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs. 4. The owner shall, at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps, senior officer or Head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that, in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and Volunteers, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and	All.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(22) Any of the undermentioned persons not being members of trans-border tribes :—</p> <p>(a) any Baloch belonging to any organised tuman while within the limits of such tuman or any other tuman in the Dehra Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab.</p>	<p>All arms, except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.</p>	<p>in the case of Staff and departmental officers will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps, in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment.</p> <p>5. This exemption shall in the case of volunteers cease to have effect on the owner leaving the Volunteer force.</p> <p>Provided that, if he departs from India immediately after so leaving, he may take the weapon with him.</p> <p>6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted, provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.</p>	<p>Those contained in section 13.</p>

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*concl.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*concl.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores —*concl.*

SCHEDULE I—*concl.*

The Table—concl.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(b) armed guards accompanying sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (1 of 1874); or</p> <p>(c) villagers residing in—</p> <p>(i) the North-West Frontier Province, or</p> <p>(ii) the Isakhel Tahsil of the Mianwali district, or the Attock Tahsil of the Attock district of the Punjab pursuing raiders or members of trans-border tribes or Baluchas who have committed, or attempt to commit any offence in British India.</p> <p>(23) Any of the persons described in sub-heads (b) and (c) of entry (19).</p>	<p>All arms and ammunition except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 14 and 15.</p>

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE II.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

(Rule 3.)

2. Within the areas specified in the first column of the subjoined table, the arms, ammunition and military stores described in the second column are exempted from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

The Table.

Area.	Arms or ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
British India	Bows and arrows,	All.
	Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognized military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniform;	Do.
	Swords imported for presentation as Army or Volunteer prizes; and	Do.
	Ornamental arms of an obedeete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes;	Do.
	Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs. and having— (a) a calibre of less than one inch, (b) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and (c) the interior of the bore unrifled .	Do.
	Gunwads and wire-cartridges	Those contained in section 6.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

SCHEDULE II—contd.

The Table—contd. *

Area.	Arms or ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
	All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any license or exemption granted in Berar under the law for the time being in force relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; provided that the conditions of such license or exemption are observed.	All.
British India, excepting Burma, Aden, and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India.	(1) Lead required <i>bonâ fide</i> for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird shot) up to any quantity. (2) Leaden bullets and bird shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the Local Government may fix. (3) Saltpetre (4) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Local Government may fix.	Do. Do. Do. Do.
Burma, Aden and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India.	Lead required <i>bonâ fide</i> for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Local Government may fix.	Do.
Burma	Sulphur, not exceeding one seer	Do.
Aden and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India.	Sulphur, not exceeding ten seers	Do.
Burma and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India.	Saltpetre required for medicinal or goldsmith's purposes in quantities not exceeding 10 lbs.	Do.
The Madras Presidency	Spears	Do.
The Bombay Presidency— (a) generally,	Spears and hunting knives	Do.
(b) in any district, or part of a district, which the Government may declare to come within this exemption.	Katyars used in Mahratta marriage processions.	Do.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE II—*concl'd.*

The Table—concl'd.

Area.	Arms or ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions
The province of Bengal—		
(a) generally	Kukris and daos	All.
(b) in the district of Angul .	Swords	Do.
(c) in the districts of Shahabad, Patna and Gaya.	Swords carried by tahsildars or peons when employed in the collection, custody or remittance to Treasuries of water-rates.	Do.
(d) in any district, or part of a district, which the Local Government may declare to come within this exemption.	Spears	Do.
The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—		
(a) in the Kumaon division and the Dehra Dun district.	Kukris	Do.
(b) in any district, or part of a district, which the Local Government may declare to come within this exemption.	Spears	Do.
Burma—		
(a) generally	Daos intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes.	Do.
(b) in the Arakan Hill Tracts .	Spears	Do.
The province of Eastern Bengal and Assam—		
(a) generally	Kukris	Do.
(b) in any district or part of a district, which the Local Government may declare to come within this exemption.	Spears	Do.
(c) in the Garo Hills and the Cachar, Lushai Hills, Naga Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills districts.	Swords and daggers	Do.
Central Provinces	Spears and hunting knives	Do.
Coorg	Ditto	Do.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE III.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXEMPTED.

(Rule 3.)

3. The arms, ammunition and military stores described in the subjoined table are exempted from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6.

The Table.

I. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into and landed in bond at or brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port to which export from the port of shipment is permitted under the rules for the time being in force.

II. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into the port of Aden and consigned, whether with or without transshipment, from any other British port to any other port, other than a port on the eastern sea-board of Africa, to which the shipment of arms is for the time being forbidden by an order signed by the Resident at Aden.

SCHEDULE IV.

PARTS OF BRITISH INDIA WITHDRAWN.

(Rule 3.)

4. The areas specified in the first column of the subjoined table are withdrawn, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

The Table.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) All Scheduled Districts in the Madras Presidency.	All, except rifled arms and cannon.	All, except those contained in sections 12 and 25.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

SCHEDULE IV—contd.

The Table—contd.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition	Prohibitions and directions.
(2) The Chittagong Hill Tracts of Eastern Bengal and Assam.	All	Those contained in sections 13 and 14.
(3) Ajmer-Merwara and those parts of the Mirzapur district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh which are situated on the right bank of the river Son.	All, except cannon	Ditto
(4) The lands ceded to the British Government by His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the North-Western Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes) and lie between the stations of Bahawalpur and Walher.	All	Those contained in sections 14 to 16. Provided that a person who refuses or omits to comply with any regulation or rule of the Railway for the time being in force relating to the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.
(5) The lands lying within the State of His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Southern Punjab Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes) and so much of the said lands as lie between the stations of Samasata and Shujawalpur.	All	Ditto ditto.
(6) The lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Rajputana Malwa Railway in the Nimar district of the Central Provinces (including the lands occupied as stations, outbuildings and for other railway purposes) between the stations of Morakka and Nunar Kheri.	All	Ditto ditto.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*concl'd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*concl'd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*concl'd.*

SCHEDULE IV—*concl'd.*

The Table—concl'd.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
(7) The following parts of the Punjab, namely :— (a) the parganas of Lahaul and Spiti; (b) all parts, other than any area included in a Municipality of the Dera Ghazi Khan district.	All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	Those contained in section 13.
(8) The following parts of the Punjab, namely :— (a) The parganas of Lahaul and Spiti. (b) The Dera Ghazi Khan district.	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	Those contained in sections 14 and 15.
(9) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely :— (a) All parts other than any area included in a Cantonment or Municipality of the Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. (b) The jagir of the Nawab of Amb, known as the feudal Tanawal (including the Phulera Jagir). (c) The villages, other than the Municipality of Baffa, enumerated in the schedule to the Notification of the Government of the Punjab in the Home Department, No. 2460, dated the 3rd July, 1879.	All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	Those contained in section 13.
(10) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely :— The whole of the North-West Frontier Province with the exception of those villages of the Hazara District which are not enumerated in the schedule to the notification of the Government of the Punjab in the Home Department, No. 2460, dated the 3rd July, 1879.	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	Those contained in sections 14 and 15.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE V.

OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENSES FOR EXPORT BY SEA TO PORTS IN NATIVE STATES, OR TO FOREIGN TERRITORY.

(Rule 17.)

1	2	3	4
Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export.	Ports to which they may grant licences to export.	Conditions.
(1) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.	Any port in British India.	Ports in Native States or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Madras.
(2) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Ditto	Ports in Native States or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay, or to ports within the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Any ports on the coast of Africa. Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.	For sporting shot guns, and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the private use of the consignee.
(3) The Commissioner in Sind.	Karachi	Ports within the territory of His Highness the Rao of Kutch. Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.	For sporting shot guns, and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the private use of the consignee.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE V—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licenses to export.	Ports to which they may grant licenses to export.	Conditions.
(4) The Political Resident at Aden.	Aden . . .	Any port on the coast of Africa or Arabia (other than a port on the latter coast which is within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia). Any port on the coast of Arabia which is within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.	... For sporting shot guns, and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the private use of the consignee.
(5) The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and the Political Agent, Kutch. ¹	Bombay and Karachi.	Any port in the Native States under their political charge.	

¹ For clause (6) added to Schedule V, see Notification No. 336-G., dated 11th February, 1910. Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 174.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI.

OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENSES FOR EXPORT BY LAND OR RIVER TO ANY PLACE BEYOND THE FRONTIER OF BRITISH INDIA.

(Rule 18).

1	2	3
Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
(1) A Secretary to the Government of — (a) Madras. (b) Bombay. (c) Bengal. (2) The Commissioner of Police in Madras.	Any Native State . Any of the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	For the export of ammunition intended solely for the use of a public railway or other public work. To persons who would be exempted in British India from the ordinary prohibition of the Arms Act and subject to the following conditions so far as those conditions apply to the circumstances of the case:—
(3) The Commissioner of Police in — (a) Madras. (b) Bombay.	Any Native State . .	(a) The consignment for export must consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use. (b) The consignee must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in schedule I of these rules. (c) The Commissioner will keep a list of such licensees. Subject to the conditions specified below, namely,— (a) The consignment for export must consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

1	2	3
Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
(4) The Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta.	1	<p>(b) The consignee must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in Schedule I of these rules.</p> <p>(c) The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner will keep a list of such licenses.</p> <p>(d) No such officer may grant a license for the export to a Native State of any arms of the kind specified in Rule 8, sub-rule (1), (a) and (b) as modified by clause (2), unless such arms have been lawfully imported into British India, and are required for the personal use of persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule I of these Rules.</p>
(5) The District Magistrate of Malabar.	Mahé.	
(6) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Portuguese India.	
(7) (a) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.	Pondicherry and the other French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	
(8) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Chandernagore.	
(8) The District Magistrate of Meerut.	Any Native State	For the export of ammunition only to Native States; and for the export of arms and ammunition to Kurram,

¹ Blank in original.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

1	2	3
Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
(g) The District Magistrate of Meerut.	Kunam, Chitral and Waziristan.	<p>Chitral and Waziristan, subject to the following conditions:—</p> <p>(a) The consignment for export must consist</p> <p>only of <u>sporting ammunition</u> sporting arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee.</p> <p>(b) The consignment must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in schedule I of these rules.</p> <p>(c) The Magistrate should keep a list of all licenses issued by him.</p> <p>(d) Copies of licenses covering consignments to States in Central India or Rajputana should be sent to the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana respectively. In the case of Chitral, when the ammunition is to be exported <i>visà</i> Peshawar, the Magistrate should send a copy of the license to the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral for communication, when necessary, to the Assistant Political Agent in Chitral. If the consignment is forwarded <i>visà</i> Kashmir, a copy of the license should be sent to the Resident. In the case of Waziristan, the Magistrate should refer to the Political Agent, Tochi, or the Political Agent, Wana, according as the consignment is for Tochi or for elsewhere in Waziristan.</p>

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

1	2	3
Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
(10) The District Magistrate of Rawalpindi.	Kashmir	Subject to the following conditions— (a) The consignment for export must consist only of sporting ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee. (b) The consignee must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in Schedule I of these rules. (c) The Magistrate should keep a list of all licenses issued by him.
(11) (a) The Residents in— (1) Hyderabad, (2) Mysore, (3) Baroda, (4) Nepal and (5) Kashmir.	Native States or territory under their political charge.	(a) no license shall be granted for the export of— (i) cannon ; or (ii) military stores of any kind other than sulphur ; or (iii) save as hereinafter provided, rifles of the '303 or of '450 bore ; or (iv) save as hereinafter provided, ball'd ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores specified in sub-head (iii),
(b) The Agents to the Governor General in— (1) Baluchistan. (2) North-West Frontier Province.	Frontier	(b) licenses for the export of rifles of the bores there specified may be granted to persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule I, subject to the condition that the rifles have been lawfully imported into British India ;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

1	2	3
Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
(c) All Political Officers in — (1) Rajputana and (2) Central India.		(c) licenses for the export of cartridges of the nature there specified may be granted to persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule I subject to the conditions that the number of such cartridges does not exceed two hundred in any one year and that they are for the personal use of the licensees.
(d) The Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.	Native States or territory under their political charge.	
(e) The Commissioner in Sind		
(f) ¹ [The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.]		
(g) ¹ [The Political Agents in — (1) Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, (2) Kutch, (3) Rewa Kantha, (4) Mahl Kantha, (5) Sevantvadi, and (6) Palanpur]		
(h) All Political Officers in the Punjab.		
(i) The Political Agent in Hill Tippera		
(j) The Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States.		
(k) The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.		
(l) The Resident in Travancore and Cochin.		
(m) The Political Agents for.— (1) Pudukota, (2) Banganapalle and (3) Sandur.		

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 2429-G., dated 30th November, 1909, see Gazette of India, 1909; Pt. I, p. 1655.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VI—*concl'd.*

1	2	3
Officers	Place.	Conditions.
(u) The Political Agents in :— (1) Quetta-Pishin, (2) Sibi and (3) Kalat.	Native States or territory under their Political charge.	
(v) The Collectors and Political Agents :— (1) Surat, (2) Satara, (3) Thana, (4) Kolaba, (5) Dharwar, (6) Kara, (7) Shilapur, (8) Poona, (9) Nasik, (10) Bijapur, and (11) Sukkar.		
(p) The Political Agent in Manipur.		
(q) The Deputy Commissioner in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.		
(r) The Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok.		
(s) All Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province.		
(12) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.		
	Any place within the political jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Agent of the Government of India in Khurasan or of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kach, or of His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Turbat-i-Haidari.	

¹ For (13) see Notification No. 928-G, dated 13th May 1916, Gazette of India, 1916, Pt. I, p. 381.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII.

[RULES 35 AND 39.]

FORM No. I.

[RULES 6, 21 AND 25.]

License for the ^{import}transport of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets or machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.


Name, description, and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	Description, with specification of calibre of cannon, or other articles.	Number of articles.	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED UP IN CASES OF IMPORT OR TRANSPORT.			Period for which the license is valid.	Use to which the articles are to be put.
				Place of despatch and route.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.		
							From the _____	
							to the _____	
							_____ 19 .	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

The _____ of _____ 19 _____ { Date on which, in case of import or transport a copy is sent to the _____ Commissioner of Police, _____ Magistrate of the _____ district.  (Signature)

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
*Home
Foreign* Department.

The _____ of _____ 19 _____ .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909
2. In cases of import or transport—
 - (a) bulk shall not be broken before the articles reach the place of destination ; and
 - (b) the articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.
3. In cases of import by land or river or of transport, an account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.
4. In cases of transport by rail each package shall be marked with the word " Cannon " or as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM No. II.

[RULES 9 AND 10.]

FEE—

- (a) where granted under rule 9 (1) (d), FREE OF ALL FEE.
 (b) where granted under rule 10, ONE RUPEE IN STAMPS; or
 (c) in any other case, TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores in the port of

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Purpose for which required.	Value of the arms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
									From the _____
									_____ to _____
									_____ 19 ____

The _____ of _____

_____ 19 ____

Seal.

(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police _____
 Magistrate of the _____ district.
 Secy. to the Govt. of Madras.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.
 2. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.
 3. The articles shall be either—
 - (a) deposited at Aden in such Government ware-house as the Resident may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and elsewhere in a ware-house—
 - (i) appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), or
 - (ii) licensed under section 16 of the said Act and sanctioned under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
 - (b) forthwith despatched to their place of destination under a separate license, where such place is situated outside the port of import, for transport or export by land.
-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM No III.

[RULE 11.]

FEE—

(a) where granted under rule 11 (1) FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS

(b) where granted under rule 11 (2) FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land or river, otherwise than into Ajmer-Merwara.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	ARMS		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
										From the— — to the— — 19

(Signature.)



Commissioner of Police, _____
Magistrate of the _____ district
Political Agent for the _____ State

The _____
of _____
_____ 19 .

} Date on which a copy is sent to the
Political Agent for the _____ State [rule 11 (3)].
Magistrate of the _____ district [rule 11 (4)].
Station Master at the _____ Station [rule (5)].

The _____ 19 .

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7, and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms", "Ammunition" or "Military Stores", as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM No. IV.

[RULE 12]

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores into Ajmer-Merwara.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
										From the—
										to the—
										19 .

(Signature.)

*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.
Officer specially empowered under rule 12 (1) (c).*

The _____ of _____ 19 .
 { Date on which a copy is sent to the
 Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara [r. 12 (2)].
 Station Master at the—Railway Station [r. 12 (3)].
 The _____ 19 .

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF (1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.
2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.
3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms", "Ammunition" or "Military Stores", as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM No V.

[RULE 16.]

FEE—

(a) where granted under rule 16 (2) (a) to (d) TEN RUPEES, or in the case referred to in rule 39 (2), ONE RUPEE IN STAMPS ;

(b) where granted under 16 (2) (e), FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of _____ to the port of _____.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages	ARMS.		AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		Port to which consignment is to be despatched.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.		
							From the _____
							_____ to the _____
							_____ 19 ____

The _____ of _____ { Date on which the consent of the
 _____ 19 ____ { Commissioner of Police, _____
 _____ { Magistrate of the _____ district,
 _____ { is obtained [r. 33 (1)].
 The _____ { Date on which a copy is sent to
 _____ of _____ { the
 _____ 19 ____ { Commissioner of Police, _____
 _____ { Magistrate of the _____
 _____ { r. 16 (4)].

(Signature.)

Seal.

Commissioner of Police,
 Magistrate of the _____

The _____ 19 ____

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.
 2. Where the consignment is to be despatched to an Indian port, the license shall not be valid for export to any port other than that entered in column 7.
-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

SCHEDULE VII—contd.

FORM No. VI

[RULE 17.]

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License for the export by sea of arms (other than cannon or rifles falling within the restriction imposed by rule 15), ammunition or military stores from the port of _____ to the port of _____

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place of despatch and route	Purpose for which required	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
										From the _____
										to the _____
										_____ 19 .

(Signature.)

The 19 .

*Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.
Officer specially empowered under rule 17.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, or the consignment stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms", "Ammunition" or "Military Stores", as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

SCHEDULE VII—contd.

FORM No. VII.

[RULE 18.]

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS unless remitted or reduced under rule 39 (5).

License for the export by land or river of { arms, ammunition or military stores to *in the*
State
arms (other than cannon), ammunition or military stores
out of the district of Ajmer-Merwara.
arms (other than cannon), ammunition or military stores
to the State or the political charge of the
Government of

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	ARMS		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required	Place of destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid
		Description	Number	Description	Weight in seers or number.					
										From the to the —19 .

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

SCHEDULE VII—contd.

The _____ of _____ _____ 19 .	{	Date on which the consent of the Political Agent for the _____ State Commissioner of Police, _____ Magistrate of the _____ District is obtained [r. 33 (1)].	(Signature.)
*			
Th _____ of _____ _____ 19 .	{	Date on which a copy is sent to the Political Agent for the _____ State [r. 18 (3)] Magistrate of the _____ District [r. 18 (4)] Commissioner of Police, _____ [r. 18 (5)] (a). Magistrate of the _____ District. [r. 18 (5) (b)]. Station Master at the _____ Ry. Station [r. 18 (6)].	<i>Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept. Officer specially empowered under rule 18. Secy. to the Govt. of _____ Chief Commissioner,</i>

The _____ 19 .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon, and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

SCHEDULE VII—contd.

FORM No. VIII.

[RULE 22.]

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorized for the purpose of this consignment.	Licensor's place of business, if any.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
										From the _____ to the _____ 19 .

The _____ of _____ 19 . { Date on which the consent of the Commissioner of Police, _____ District Magistrate of the _____ District is obtained [r. 33 (1)]



(Signature.)

The _____ of _____ 19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to Comr. of Police, _____ [r. 33 (2) (a)].
Magr. of the _____ Dist. [r. 33 (2) (b)].
Magistrate at _____ [r. 33 (3)].

Commissioner of Police, _____
Magistrate of the _____ district.

Resident _____
Assistant Resident _____ in Baroda.

The _____

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.
 2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.
 3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.
 4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.
-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM No. IX.

[RULE 32 (1).]

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the possession and transport of gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps required in good faith for blasting purposes.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Nature and quantity of explosive.	District or place in which the possession of the explosive is permitted under this license.	Period for which the explosive may be possessed in such district or place.	TO BE FILLED UP IN CASES OF TRANSPORT.		
				Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Period within which the transit must be completed.	Place of destination and name of consignee.

Date.

(Signature.)



Commissioner of Police, _____
Magistrate of the _____ district.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909

2. It covers only the persons named, and the quantity of explosive material specified therein.

3. If the explosive is not intended for transport, the license extends only to the district or place specified therein.

4. If the explosive is intended for transport, then, before it may be transported, an account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon, and, where the explosive is transported by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Gunpowder," "Fuses," "Dynamite," "Blasting Gelatine" or "Detonating Caps," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

5. The explosive shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 5; and the period of transit shall not exceed that specified in column 6.

6. Bulk shall not be broken before the explosive reaches its place of destination, as specified in column 7.

7. A person in charge of any cart containing explosive material transported under a license granted under rule 32 (1) shall not smoke or permit smoking on or dangerously near such cart.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM No. X.

[RULE 32 (2).]

FREE OF ALL FEE.

General license to transport blasting material, applicable only to dealers in explosives, contractors, and mining-agents.

A general license is hereby granted to _____ to transport from _____ to* _____

_____ ordered by the consignee, in good faith for blasting purposes.

This license shall continue in force till the _____ 19 .

(Signature)

The _____ of _____
 { Date on which the
 consent of the
 Commissioner of Police, _____
 Magistrate of the _____ district
 is obtained [r. 33 (1)].

Seal.

Commissioner of Police, _____
 Magistrate of the _____ district.

The _____ 19 .

* Here enter nature and quantity of explosive material to be transported.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.
2. The license shall cover only the nature and quantity of explosive material entered therein.
3. Bulk shall not be broken before the material reaches the place of destination; nor shall the material be taken from or to any place other than the places specified in the license.
4. The licensee and the consignee shall take out licenses for the possession of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).
5. The rules to regulate the manner of transport of explosives published with the Notification of Government of India in the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

SCHEDULE VII—contd.

Department of Commerce and Industry, ¹No. 4555-4, dated the 31st May, 1907, shall be duly observed.

6. Within twenty-four hours of the despatch of each consignment full information regarding the nature, quantity and place of destination thereof shall be furnished by the licensee to the authority granting the license and also—

(a) where the material is consigned to a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where it is consigned to any other place, the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

7. The licensee shall, with each consignment of material conveyed by cart under cover of his license, issue a pass in the form appended hereto, specifying the places from and to which the material is to be conveyed and the quantity of the material covered by it.

Pass.

[Condit'on 7.]

Pass to be granted by the holder of general license No. for the transport by cart of blasting material.

No.

This pass covers packages containing *of †, being the property of , while in transport from to

Signature of holder of general license No.

[*Endorsement on Form of Pass.*]

8. The person in charge of any cart containing explosive material transported under a license shall not smoke or permit smoking on or dangerously near such cart.

*Here enter quantity of material.

†Here enter nature of material.

¹ Genl. R. & O., Vol. II, p. 913.

art II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM No. XI.

[RULE 24 (1) (a).]

FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

license to manufacture, convert, sell or keep and sell, arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).

Serial number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	DESCRIPTIONS OF ARMS		DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Date on which the license expires.
			to be manufactured or converted.	to be sold or kept for sale.	to be manufactured.	to be sold or kept for sale.	
							<i>In Burma—</i> The 31st March, 19 . <i>Elsewhere—</i> The 31st December 19 .

(Signature.)

Seal.

Commissioner of Police,
Magistrate of the _____ district.

he _____ 19 .

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd

SCHEDULE VII—contd.

Form for renewal of the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police, Magistrate of the _____ district

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. He shall maintain registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (r) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or "Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores," as the case may be.

2. He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 either in English or in the Vernacular of the district.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*SCHEDULE VII—*contd.**Conditions—contd.*

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in Form Nos. XVI, XVII, XVIII or XIX

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature, and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,
and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall not sell ammunition to any person licensed to possess or carry arms in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Local Government for such person and which is endorsed on his license.

7. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to a native officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Indian Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

9. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition,—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores," mean ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

10. Where the license is granted in and for any local area in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition, without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which the Local Government may from time to time by notification apply this condition.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions—contd.

11. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to or to the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or to the use of—

(a) any Government official exempted under section 27 from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

(b) any person whose name is included in a list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isa Khel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to or for the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or to the use of—

(a) any person who is exempted under any of the articles (1) to (5), (9), (13), (14) or article (18), sub-head (d), of the table appended to schedule I, from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

(b) any villagers residing in the North-West Frontier Province and exempted under articles (22) and (23) of the table appended to schedule I from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections, 13, 14 and 15 of the Act,

(c) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

13. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

[RULE 24 (r) (b).]

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

Serial number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business or shop.	Description of		Date on which the license expires.
			Arms	Ammunition or military stores.	
					<i>In Burma—</i> The 31st March, 19 <i>Elsewhere—</i> The 31st December, 19

(Signature.)

The _____ 19 . Seal. Commissioner of Police. _____
Magistrate of the _____ district.

Form for renewal of the License.

[illegible]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. He shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his register on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 in English or in the Vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in Form Nos. XVI, XVII, XVIII, or XIX—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall not sell ammunition to any person licensed to possess or carry arms in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Local Government for such person and which is endorsed on his license.

7. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to a native officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Indian army, unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

9. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

SCHEDULE VII—contd.

Conditions—contd.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

10. Where the license is granted in and for any local area in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition, without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time by notification apply this condition.

11. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell any arms, ammunition or military stores to or to the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or to the use of—

- (a) any Government official exempted under section 27 from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or
- (b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isa Khel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to or to the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or to the use of—

- (a) any person who is exempted under any of the articles (1) to (5), (9), (13), (14), or article (18), sub-head (d), of the table appended to schedule 1 from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions—concl'd.

(b) any villagers residing in the North-West Frontier Province and exempted under articles (22) and (23) of the table attached to schedule I from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Act,

(c) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

13. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.

FORM No. XIII.

[RULE 24 (2) (a).]

FREE—*Where the licensee holds a license in Form No. XI, FREE OF ALL CHARGE. In all other cases, TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.*

License to manufacture, convert, sell, or keep and sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

Serial number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	DESCRIPTION OF ARMS		DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Date on which the license expires.
			to be manufactured or converted.	to be sold or kept for sale.	to be manufactured.	to be sold or kept for sale.	
..	..						<i>In Burma—</i> The 31st March, 19 .. <i>Elsewhere—</i> The 31st December, 19 ..

(Signature.)

The _____ 19 ..

Seal.

Secretary to the _____
Commissioner in Sind.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Form for renewal of the License.

[illegible]

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.
2. He shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may direct.
3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.
4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."
- (2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 either in English or in the Vernacular of the district.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

SCHEDULE VII—contd

Conditions—contd.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII or XIX—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,
 - (b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and
 - (c) the date of sale,
- and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall not sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles, elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

7. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition,—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to a native officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Indian army, unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

9. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in Burma or in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isa Khel Tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or for the use of—

- (a) any person who is exempted under section 27 of the Act from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions—concl'd.

- (b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

10. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.

FORM No. XIV.

[RULE 24 (2) (b).]

FEE—*Where the licensee already holds a license in Form No. XIII, FREE OF ALL CHARGE. In all other cases, TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS License to keep and sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.*

Serial number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business or shop.	DESCRIPTION OF		Date on which the license expires.
			Arms.	Ammunition or military stores.	
					<i>In Burma—</i> The 31st March, 19 . <i>Elsewhere—</i> The 31st December, 19 .

(Signature.)

The _____ 19 .

Secretary to the
Commissioner in Sind

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII--*contd.*

Form for renewal of the License.

[illegible]

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.
2. He shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may direct.
3. He shall exhibit his stock and his register on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.
4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."
- (2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 in English or in the Vernacular of the district.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions—*contd.*

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in any of the Form Nos. XVI, XVII, XVIII or XIX—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and amount of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

7. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition,—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to a native officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Indian army, unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

9. (1) When the license is granted in and for any local area in Burma or in the North West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isa Khel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or to the use of—

(a) any person who is exempted under section 27 of the Act from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878) — *contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions—concl'd.

- (b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.
10. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition, or military stores covered by the license.

FORM No. XV.

[RULE 26.]

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the possession of firearms, ammunition or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agents, if any.	Number and description of firearms.	Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place (with description where articles are to be kept).	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		

(Signature.)

Commr. of Police _____

Magistrate of the _____ district.

The _____ of _____ 19 ____ .

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.***SCHEDULE VII—*contd.****Conditions.*

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. It covers only the firearms, ammunition and stores specified in columns 3 and 4, so long as they are kept in the place described in column 5, but does not authorize him—

(a) to go armed, or

(b) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

In Burma, condition 2 (b) may be cancelled by the authority granting the license, if empowered to do so by the Local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm," means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—contd.

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—contd.

SCHEDULE VII—contd

FORM No. XVI.

[RULE 27.]

FEE—when granted under sub-rule (4) FREE OF ALL FEE.

In any other case,—

(i) in disarmed districts, EIGHT ANNAS, and

(ii) elsewhere, FOUR ANNAS,
in stamps for each weapon.

*License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going
armed for the purpose
of sport.
protection.
display.*

1	2	3		4				5	6
		ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS AUTHORIZED TO POSSESS.		RETAIERS (IF ANY) COVERED BY THE LICENSE.				District or place within which the license is valid.	Date on which the license expires.
Serial number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Description.	Quantity.	Name of retailer.	Name of retailer's father.	Address of retailer.	Arms or ammunition that retailer is entitled to possess.		
							Description. Quantity.		

(Signature)

The _____ 19 _____

Seal.

Commissioner of Police, _____
Magistrate of the _____ District

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Form for renewal of the license.

[illegible]

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 4.

3. Save where it is countersigned in the manner provided by rule 27, sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3), it extends only to the district or place specified therein.

4. The licensee or any retainer acting under this license shall not go armed with any arms covered thereby otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of ^{sport} protection and, save where he is specially _{display} authorized in this behalf—

(in any Presidency Town or Rangoon) by the Commissioner of Police,
(in any other place) by the Magistrate of the District,

he shall not take any such arms into a railway carriage or to a fair religious procession or other public assemblage.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions—contd.

5. The licensee, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely:—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased ; and
- (c) the date of purchase.

6. He shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

7. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, he shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license,

8 He shall not possess Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition,—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government ; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

NOTE.—In Burma, condition 8 may be cancelled by the authority granting the license if empowered to do so by the Local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

9. Where the license is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee or any retainer acting under the license shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the Local Government in respect of the game-birds and animals hereinafter set forth below.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.
2. Once every year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, the licensee shall produce this license and every weapon covered thereby before the Magistrate referred to in column 6.
3. He shall not go armed with any arms covered by this license otherwise than in good faith for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle; nor shall he take any such arms into a railway carriage, or to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage or to any considerable distance beyond the place or tract entered in column 4.
4. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any gun covered by this license.
5. He shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

NOTE.—In Burma, condition 5 may be cancelled by the authority granting the license if empowered to do so by the Local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

6. He shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.
 7. Without prejudice to the voidance of this license for breach of any of the foregoing conditions, it shall be void if—
 - (a) the licensee dies, or
 - (b) any weapon covered thereby—
 - (i) is sold, or
 - (ii) is attached in execution of a decree.
-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM No. XVIII.

[RULE 29.]

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle.

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Name and description of any member of the licensee's family, or servant employed to watch crops or cattle, residing with him, by whom the arms covered by this license may be also used.	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or tract within which the license is valid.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity		
					From _____ To _____

The

Magistrate of the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores *contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878); and the Indian Arms Rules.
2. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this license otherwise than in good faith for the destruction or driving away of wild animals which do injury to the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the license.
3. The licensee shall not use any arms covered by this license otherwise than in the place or tract in which the license is valid.
4. He shall not lend any arms or ammunition covered by this license to any person, other than a *bond fide* member of his family, or servant who may be employed by him to protect the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the license and who is mentioned in column 2 of the license.
5. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any gun or ammunition covered by this license.
6. The licensee shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

Note.—In Burma, condition 6 may be cancelled by the authority granting the license if empowered to do so by the Local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

7. This license shall be void if the licensee commits a breach of any of the above conditions or if the licensee dies, or if any weapon covered thereby—

- (i) is sold,
 - (ii) is attached in execution of a decree.
-

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*contd.*

Rules relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—*contd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*concl'd.*

FORM No. XV.

[RULE 30.]

FEEs—

(a) when granted under rule 30 (1) (a) (b), FOUR ANNAS IN:
STAMP FOR EACH WEAPON.

(b) when granted under rule 30 (1) (c) FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for going armed on a journey in or through any province.

[illegible]

(Signature)

Scal.

The _____ 19 .

Commissioner of Police, _____
Magistrate of the _____ district.
Political Agent for the _____ State.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*concl'd.*

INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878)—*concl'd.*

SCHEDULE VII—*concl'd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein, and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 3.

3. The licensee or any retainer acting under this license shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the license, go armed in a railway carriage or to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

4. The licensee shall, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely :—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and
- (c) the date of purchase.

5. He shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.
Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition,—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 691.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879 (XI OF 1879).

Rules for the grant of Government loans to Local Authorities.

No. 6565-A., dated the 24th October, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has made the following rules for the grant of loans to Local Authorities by the Government :

1. These rules shall come into force on the 1st day of November 1907. On and from that date the rules published with Notification No. 15, dated 1st January, 1889, as subsequently amended, shall be rescinded except as regards loans applied for before these rules come into force.

2. In these rules—

- (1) "the Act" means the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879 ;
- (2) "the Local Authority" means the Local Authority applying for or, as the case may be, receiving, or having received the loan ;
- (3) "Loan" means a loan under the Act.

3. A loan shall not be granted except for a work of public utility—

- (a) within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the local authority, or
- (b) for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits.

4. The term of a loan shall not, except with the previous sanction of the Government of India, extend over a period exceeding twenty years.

[NOTE—The term should be calculated from the date on which the loan is completely made.]

5. In the case of loans for works or in connection with works which are mainly ornamental or convenient, such as a town-hall, public garden, market place, the term shall not, except with the previous sanction of the Government of India, exceed ten years.

—The term should be calculated from the date on which the loan is completely made.]

6. Without the previous sanction of the Government of India a loan shall not be made at a lower rate of interest than 4 per cent.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879 (XI OF 1879)—*contd.*

Rules for the grant of Government loans to Local Authorities—*contd.*

7. An application for a loan shall state—

- 1st*—the work for which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost of the entire work or of such part of it as is proposed to meet from loan funds ;
- 2nd*—the amount which it is proposed to borrow ;
- 3rd*—the fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow ;
- 4th*—the law under which the said fund is levied, received or held ;
- 5th*—the period for which the loan is required, the number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan shall be taken, the dates proposed for receiving such instalments and the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed to repay the loan ;
- 6th*—the rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow ;
- 7th*—a detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Authority for the three last preceding years ;

[NOTE—The receipt side of the account should show only ordinary revenue. Receipts from loans or deposits or the investments of sinking funds should be excluded, as well as items of abnormal character, which should be indicated separately when required. On the expenditure side interest on debt and any payments to a sinking fund should be included, but all expenditure from loan funds and repayment of advances or deposits should be excluded. A full explanation should be given of all important variations in the amounts of revenue and expenditure.]

8th—all existing prior charges upon the funds of the Local Authority.

8. The Local Government shall cause such inquiry as it thinks necessary or expedient to be made into the statement contained in the application and into the use and value of the work for which the loan is proposed.

9. If it appears to the Local Government that the loan ought not to be granted, it shall reject the application.

10. If it appears to the Local Government probable that the loan ought to be granted, it shall cause to be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise, as it deems fit within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, a copy of the application and such particulars in regard to any enquiry made under Rule 8 as it may think necessary.

11. (1) After the expiry of one month from such application, and after calling for any further information which it may require, and.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879 (XI OF 1879)—*contd.*

Rules for the grant of Government loans to Local Authorities—*contd.*

considering any objections which may be preferred, the Local Government may either reject the application, or grant the loan if funds are available from the grant placed at its disposal for the purpose: Provided that—

(i) when the sanction of the Government of India is required under rule 4, 5, or 6, or

(ii) when the application is made by one of the corporations specified in clause (a) of the Proviso to section 8 of the Act, or by the Rangoon Municipality,

the Local Government, if it approves the application, shall not itself proceed to sanction it, but shall refer it for the orders of the Governor General in Council.

(2) If it is not proposed to take the whole of the loan during the current financial year, and if the portion to be taken in future years exceeds one lakh of rupees per annum, the Local Government shall report the proposals to the Government of India.

12. The Local Government shall make such provisions as may seem to be necessary for the proper inspection of all works which are being carried out by means of a loan, and for ascertaining and securing that the loan is duly applied to the work for which it has been made. Every such work and the accounts connected therewith shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Superintending or Executive Engineer in whose division the work is situate and of any person who may be authorized to inspect the accounts of the Local Authority, and of any other person specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

13. If the Local Government considers that the conditions on which a loan was granted have not been fulfilled, or that the Local Authority has failed to comply with any of the requirements of these rules, it may, at any time, order that no further payments shall be made on account of such loan, and recover the amount advanced, with interest thereon, in the manner mentioned in section 6 of the Act.

14. (1) Interest shall be charged yearly or half-yearly, as the Local Government may determine on each loan at the rate agreed upon; and shall be reckoned and paid on each instalment from the date on which it is received.

(2) A penal rate of compound interest not less than 6 per cent. per annum shall be payable, at the discretion of the Local Government, upon all overdue instalments of interest or of principal and interest.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879 (XI of 1879)—*contd.*

Rules for the grant of Government loans to Local Authorities—*concl.*

15. The Local Authority may, at any time, with the previous consent of the Local Government, repay the whole or any part of a loan in advance of the period fixed by the conditions of the loan.

16. The cost of any enquiry made under Rule 8, of advertisements published under Rule 10, of inspections made under Rule 12, and of any other proceedings by order of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council under these rules, shall be determined by the Local Government, and shall be paid by the Local Authority.

17. (1) The accounts of every loan shall be kept by the account officer of the province in which it is made.

(2) The Local Authority shall give to the account officer and the Local Government any information which they may require regarding the expenditure of the loan and regarding its funds.

18. An annual statement of all loans granted under the Act, repayments due and made during the year, and balances outstanding, at the beginning and end of the year in each province, or under each Local Government shall be prepared by the account officer and submitted to the Government of India through the Local Government which shall add a report of the progress of the work for which a loan has been made. Such statement shall be published in the local official Gazette.

19. An attachment of any funds under section 6 of the Act shall be made by a notice to the Local Authority prohibiting the collection or management of such funds by the Local Authority, and vesting the administration thereof in such officer as the Local Government may appoint. Such notice shall be published in the local official Gazette and otherwise, as may be directed by the Local Government, within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority. The moneys collected or received under such attachment shall be paid into the Government Treasury; and the accounts of money so collected and of the cost of the collection, shall be prepared in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct. A copy of the accounts shall be delivered to the Local Authority, and published in the local official Gazette.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 575.]

¹ Rule 18 rescinded, see Notification No. 3429-A., dated 1st July, 1910. Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 538.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879 (XI OF 1879).

Rules for raising of loans by Local Authorities in open market.

No 6566-A., dated the 24th October, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has made the following rules for the raising of loans by Local Authorities in the open market:

1. These rules shall come into force on the 1st day of November, 1907. On and from that date the rules published with the Notification No. 16, dated the 1st January, 1889, as subsequently amended shall be rescinded, except as regards loans applied for before these rules come into force.

2. In these rules—

(1) "the Act" means the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.

(2) "the Local Authority" means the Local Authority applying for permission to raise, or, as the case may be, raising or having raised the loan; and

(3) "Loan" means a loan under the Act.

3. Every loan shall be defined in rupee currency unless the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, directs that any particular loan shall be defined in sterling currency.

4. A loan shall not be raised except for works of public utility—

(a) within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, or

(b) for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits.

5. ²[The Governor General in Council shall determine, in each case, the period within which the loan shall be repaid except as provided in the proviso to rule 10.]

6. When it is desired to obtain the authorization of the Government to the raising of a loan under section 7 of the Act, a statement shall be submitted to the Local Government showing:

1st—the work for which the loan is required, and an estimate of the cost of the entire work or of such part of it as it is proposed to carry out from loan funds;

2nd—the amount which it is proposed to borrow;

3rd—the fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow;

¹ Genl. Stat. R. & O., Vol. I, p. 570.

² As substituted by Notification No. 6215-A., dated 30th October, 1903, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 571.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879 (XI OF 1879)—*contd.*

Rules for raising of loans by Local Authorities in open market—*contd.*

4th—the law under which the said fund is levied, received or held ;

5th—the dates within which the money is to be raised, and when it is proposed to raise the loan in instalments, the amount of each instalment, the dates within which the first instalment is to be raised, and the years in which it is intended to raise the other instalments ;

6th—the rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow ;

7th—the term of years for which the money is to be borrowed, the instalments in which it is to be repaid, or the amount of the sinking fund provided for its repayment, and the rate of interest at which the improvement of such sinking fund is to be calculated ;

8th—a detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Authority for the three last preceding years ;

[NOTE.—The receipt side of the account should show only ordinary revenue. Receipts from loans or deposits or the investments of sinking funds should be excluded, as well as items of abnormal character, which should be indicated separately when required. On the expenditure side interest on debt and payments to a sinking fund should be included and all expenditure from loan funds and repayment of advances or deposits should be excluded. A full explanation should be given of all important variations in the amounts of revenue and expenditure.]

9th—all existing prior charges upon the funds of the Local Authority.

7. The Local Government shall cause such enquiry as it thinks necessary or expedient to be made into the statements contained in the application and into the use and value of the work for which the loan is proposed.

8. If it appears to the Local Government that the loan ought not to be raised, it shall reject the application.

9. If it appears to the Local Government probable that the loan ought to be raised, it shall cause to be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise, as it deems fit, within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, a copy of the application and such particulars in regard to any enquiry made under Rule 7 as it may think necessary.

10. [After the expiry of one month from such publication, and after calling for any further information which it may require, and considering any objections which may be preferred, the Local

¹ As substituted by Notification No. 6215-A., dated 30th October, 1908, see Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 971.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.***LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879 (XI OF 1879)—*contd.*****Rules for raising of loans by Local Authorities in open market—*contd.***

Government may either reject the application or refer it for the orders of the Governor General in Council: Provided that, if the loan is for an amount not exceeding 5 lakhs of rupees, and is to be repaid within a period not exceeding thirty years, the Local Government may sanction the loan without reference to the Government of India.]

11. When a loan has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, the Local Authority shall not, without the previous approval of the Government of India, vary the dates within which the raising of the loan, or of the first instalment of it, has been sanctioned.

¹[If such a loan] is raised by instalments, the dates within which each further instalment is to be raised shall be reported for the previous approval of the Government of India before it is put upon the market

12. The Local Government shall make such provisions as may seem to be necessary for the proper inspection of all works which are being carried out by means of a loan, and for ascertaining and securing that the loan is duly applied to the work for which it has been made. Every such work and the accounts connected therewith shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Superintending or Executive Engineer, in whose division the work is situate, and of any person who may be authorized to inspect the accounts of the Local Authority, and of any other person specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

13. The cost of any enquiry made under Rule 7 of advertisements published under Rule 9, of inspections made under Rule 12, and of any other proceedings by order of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council under these rules, shall be determined by the Local Government and shall be paid by the Local Authority.

14. If a loan is not repayable by annuities or annual drawings the Local Authority shall out of its income pay yearly or half-yearly, into a sinking fund a sum which, accumulating at such rate of compound interest as ²[the authority sanctioning the loan] may fix, will be sufficient to secure the liquidation of the loan within the term fixed for its repayment. The Local Authority shall submit the accounts of its sinking fund to the Accountant-General, and shall at once make good from its revenues any amount by which he may certify that the fund falls short of what it ought to contain.

¹ Substituted for the words, "If the loan," by Notification No. 6215-A, dated 30th October 1908, see Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 971.

² Substituted for the words "the Government of India" by Notification referred to in the first footnote.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879 (XI OF 1879)—*concl'd.*

Rules for raising of loans by Local Authorities in open market—*concl'd*

15. The Local Authority shall give to the account officer and the Local Government any information which they may require regarding the expenditure of the loan, and regarding its funds.

16. An attachment of any funds under section 6 of the Act shall be made by a notice to the Local Authority prohibiting the collection or management of such funds by the Local Authority, and vesting the administration thereof in such officer as the Local Government may appoint. Such notice shall be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise, as may be directed by the Local Government, within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority. The moneys collected or received under such attachment shall be paid to the lender, and the accounts of moneys so collected and of the cost of collection, shall be prepared in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct. A copy of the accounts shall be delivered to the Local Authority, and published in the local official Gazette.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 577.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1880 (VII OF 1880).

Subsistence and Passage of distressed Seamen and Apprentices.

No. 10760—12, dated the 19th December, 1907.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 61 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880 (VII of 1880), and in supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department¹ No. 1572, dated the 25th June, 1886, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the following rates of payment for the subsistence and passage of distressed seamen and apprentices who are sent on board a British ship under section 57 of the said Act, and are in excess of the number wanted to make up the complement of the crew :—

	For steam-vessels.	For sailing vessels.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
For the conveyance of Certificated officers and Apprentices when diet and accommodation superior to that usually afforded distressed seamen are furnished; otherwise the same as No. 2	3 6 0	1 11 0
2. For the conveyance of Uncertificated officers and crew, including Chinese and other native seamen when afforded the same diet as European seamen	2 4 0	1 2 0
3. For the conveyance of Lascars (and other native seamen when subsisted on similar diet)	1 2 0	0 9 0
4. For the conveyance of seamen discharged from the vessels in which their conveyance is ordered, or from vessels belonging to the same owners		
	Half the above rates.	

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 1142.]

¹See Genl. Stat. R. and O., 1907, Vol. I, p. 580.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

MUNICIPAL TAXATION ACT, 1881 (XI OF 1881).

Exemption of bicycles and tricycles owned by soldiers from municipal tax

No. 77, dated the 2nd May, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (a) of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881 (XI of 1881), and in supersession of the Home Department notifications mentioned on the margin, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the levy by any municipal committee of any tax payable in respect of a bicycle or tricycle by a warrant or non-commissioned officer or soldier who is compelled by the exigencies of military duty to reside within the limits of a municipality.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 336.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882 (XII OF 1882).

Duty on Salt manufactured or imported by land into British India.

No. 1748-Exc., dated the 20th March, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department ¹No. 1727-Exc., dated the 22nd March, 1905, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 20th March, 1907, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, British India shall be as follows :—

- (a) In the case of salt manufactured in any part of British India other than Aden and of salt (other than salt manufactured at the salt-sources of Sambhar, Didwana or Pachbhidra in the Rajputana Agency, on which a duty has been imposed by Notification No. 1750-Exc., of this date) imported by land into any part of British India, one rupee for each maund of $82\frac{2}{3}$ pounds, avoirdupois; and
- (b) In the case of salt manufactured in Aden, one rupee for each 140 pounds, avoirdupois.

II.—The foregoing orders shall not affect the orders contained in any Notification of the Government of India not hereinbefore expressly mentioned.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 241.]

See Genl. Stat. R. and O., 1907, Vol. I, p. 600.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1883 (V OF 1883).

Amendment of form of agreement for Lascars with reference to load lines.

No. 5755—5759-41, dated the 25th July, 1906.—The form of agreement for the engagement of lascars in India contains no provision for the particulars in respect of the load line of ships which are required to be inserted in the agreement in accordance with section 35 (a) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880 (VII of 1880), as amended by the Deck and Load Lines Act, XVII of 1891. The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to direct under section 27 (1) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883 (V of 1883), that the following headings shall be inserted in the form of agreement prescribed in Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 1096-S.R., dated the 25th February, 1906 :

(To be inserted below the columns headed "Name of ship," "Official Number," etc., etc.)

Distance in feet and inches between the centre of the disc showing the maximum load line in salt water, and the upper edge of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks above the centre.

First deck above it.		Second deck above it.	
Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches

[See Supplement to Gazette of India, 1906, p. 1503.]

¹ See Genl. Stat. R & O., Vol. II, p. 656.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884).

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.

No. 9045—S, dated the 29th November, 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives in British India.

All rules heretofore made by the Governor General in Council or any Local Government under the said Act, for regulating the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives, are hereby cancelled, except rules of the kind referred to in clause (2) of rule 1 of the present rules.

Preliminary

1. These rules shall not apply to—

- (1) the manufacture, possession or sale of gunpowder in any of the Agency tracts in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Districts of the Presidency of Madras, or
- (2) the possession of any explosive in any port in which special rules made by the Local Government under the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), for regulating the possession of explosives, are for the time being in force.¹

2. (1) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :—

Class	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Gunpowder.
Nitrate-mixture.
Nitro compound.
Chlorate-mixture.
Fulminate.
Ammunition.
Firework.

Classification
of explosives

¹ For addition of "or" and of sub-clause (3), See Notification No. 4239—3, dated 9th June, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 468.

* Further exemptions are made by section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, which runs as follows :—

Saving for manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation by Government.

(a) by order of the Government, or,

(b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act, or as a keeper of a magazine, artisan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such.

*Nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation of any explosive—

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives - *contd.*

(2) When any explosive falls within more than one of the said classes, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of such classes.

¹ of
vder" 3. The expression "gunpowder," as used in these rules, means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so-called.

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ix-
ss 2). 4. The expression "nitrate mixture," as used in these rules, means any preparation, other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

Nitrate-mixture includes among other explosives,—

Chilworth special powder,		Ripp-Lene,
Fortis explosive,		Safety blasting powder, and

Westfallite.

¹ and
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(class 5. (1) The expression "nitro-compound," as used in these rules means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

(2) Nitro-compound shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,		Dynamite,
Ballistite,		Gelatine dynamite,
Blasting gelatine,		Gelignite,
Carbonite,		Lithofracteur,
Cordite,		Nitro-glycerine, and

Stonite, and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

(ii) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound ; and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,	Nitrated gun-cotton,
Ammonite,	Picrates,
Bellite,	Picric powder,
Coopal's powder,	Roburite,
Cotton gunpowder,	Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
E. C. powder,	Schultz's powder, and
Gun cotton ordinarily so-called,	Tonite (or cotton powder), and

(ii) any nitro-compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

6. (1) The expression "chlorate-mixture," as used in these rules, means any explosive containing a chlorate. Definition and sub-division of "chlorate mixture" (class 4).

(2) Chlorate-mixture shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely —

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder, and
Brain's blasting powder, and

(ii) any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro compound, and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reveley's powder,	Teutonite, and

Chlorated gun cotton, and

(ii) any chlorate-mixture, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

7. (1) The expression "fulminate," as used in these rules, means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in any of the foregoing definitions or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability Definition and sub-division of "fulminate" (class 5).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

(that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

(2) Fulminate shall, for the purposes of these rules, be subdivided as follows, namely :—

(a) Division 1, comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion-caps and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorous compounds; with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter, and

(b) Division 2, comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

8. (1) The expression "ammunition," as used in these rules, means any explosive included in any of the foregoing definitions, when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—

(a) a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting, or

(b) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or

(c) a tube for firing explosives, or

(d) a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a firework.

(2) The expression "percussion-cap," as used in these rules does not include a detonator.

(3) The expression "detonator," as used in these rules, means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

(4) The expression "safety fuze," as used in these rules, means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze would not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

(5) The expression "safety cartridge" as used in these rules, —

(i) means a cartridge for small-arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges; and

(ii) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (i), whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers:

Provided that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (i) or case (ii) does not exceed one inch.

(6) Ammunition shall, for the purposes of these rules, be subdivided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising exclusively—

Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Railway fog-signals, and
Percussion-caps; and

(b) Division 2, comprising any ammunition, as herein before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, other than safety cartridges.

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, other than safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives, and

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition, and

(c) Division 3, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined which contains its own means of ignition and is

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—contd.

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

not included in Division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells, and

Tubes for firing explosives,

containing their own means of ignition.

Explanation.—The expression “ammunition containing its own means of ignition” means ammunition having an arrangement whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion.

9. Fireworks shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(1) Division 1, comprising firework compositions, that is to say,

(a) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in any of the foregoing definitions,

(b) any star, and

(c) (except as declared in the proviso to this rule) any coloured fire composition ; and

(2) Division 2, comprising manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals :

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a “manufactured firework” and not “firework composition.”

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

Licenses when required,

10. (1) An explosive shall not be manufactured except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under these rules for such manufacture. License when required for manufacture,

(2) Provided that clause (1) of this rule shall not apply—

- (a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or
- (b) to the filling for private use and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use; or
- (c) in the case of any person who holds a license under these rules to possess an explosive, and who, duly observing the regulations prescribed in clause (1) of rule 30 in connection with his magazine or licensed premises, fills with the said explosive, for sale or otherwise, cartridges for small-arms; or
- (d) in the case of any person who holds a license under these rules to possess an explosive, and who duly observing the regulations prescribed in clause (2) of rule 30 in connection with his magazine or licensed premises, by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the said explosive for use exclusively in his mine or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control,

11. (1) An explosive shall not be possessed except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under these rules for such possession. License when required for possession,

(2) Provided that clause (1) of this rule shall not apply to the possession—

- (a) of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport, when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and for the time being in force for regulating the transport of such explosive; or
- (b) of any explosive on board any ship in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Acts for the time being in force, or of any order or regulation for the time being in force thereunder; or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

- (c) by any person who is lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), or the rules for the time being in force thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act, of such explosives in such quantities as may be prescribed by the said Act, or rules, or, when no quantities are so prescribed in reasonable quantities for his own private use; or
 - (d) by any person, of manufactured fireworks in any quantity not exceeding two hundred pounds when the same are obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale and are possessed by such person for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and
 - (e) not being in Burma, when they are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the explosives; and (if such fireworks be kept in a municipality in any quantity exceeding fifty pounds) when they are covered by a permit issued by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police-officer not below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and
 - (ii) being in Burma, when they are covered by a permit issued free of cost by a Magistrate of the first class or by a Police-officer not below the rank of a District Superintendent of Police requiring them to be kept in a separate closed receptacle in a building or excavation at a safe distance from any dwelling-house, shop or public way, and when they are kept in accordance with the terms of such permit.
- (3) Provided also that clause (1) of this rule shall not apply to the possession by any person, for his private use and not for sale, of,
- (i) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding thirty pounds; or
 - (ii) safety cartridges made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder; or
 - (iii) cartridges (non-safety) for small-arms, made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than five pounds of gunpowder; or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

- (iv) cartridges for cannon or blasting, made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than thirty pounds of gunpowder; or
- (v) cartridges for small-arms, made with small-arm nitro-compound and containing in all not more than ten pounds of small-arm nitro-compound; or
- (vi) small-arm nitro-compound in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds; or
- (vii) percussion-caps or safety fuzes for blasting; or
- (viii) railway fog-signals¹ [and flare-lights], when kept by a railway company for use on their Railway; or
- (ix) any other explosives in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds (whether or not contained in cartridges), or, in the case of detonators, in any quantity not exceeding one hundred in number: provided that the possession of the explosives is covered by a permit issued by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police-officer not below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

(4) The quantity of any kind of explosive kept by any person for his private use under clause (3) without a license shall be in substitution for the like quantity of any other kind of explosive (whether gunpowder or not) which might otherwise be so kept by him; and the quantity of such other kind of explosive shall be reduced accordingly: provided that, if the explosive so kept is in any other form than that of cartridges for small-arms, the explosive of which the quantity is so reduced shall be some explosive other than safety cartridges made with gunpowder.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (3) or clause (4) of this rule, clause (1) shall apply to the possession for private use of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class in any quantity.

12. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to authorise the manufacture or possession of any explosive in contravention of any prohibition notified under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and for the time being in force.

13. (1) An explosive shall not be sold except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under these rules for such sale.

Saving of notifications under section 6 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

License when required for sale.

¹ See Notification No. 2783-1, dated 18th March, 1908, Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 217

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884).—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

(2) Provided that clause (1) of this rule shall not apply to the sale by any person of an explosive, which he is lawfully entitled to possess for his own private use, to any person who is lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Grant of licenses.

Grant of licenses for manufacture, possession and sale in certain cases 14. (1) Licenses to manufacture, possess and sell or to possess and sell, or to possess, or to sell from stock kept in a magazine in respect of which a license has been granted under rule 17—

- (a) an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class, or
- (b) small-arm nitro-compound belonging to the 3rd class, or
- (c) an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or
- (d) an explosive of the 7th (firework) class,

may be granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere, by the District Magistrate.

(2) A license granted under this rule shall not entitle the licensee to possess at the same time more than—

- (i) two hundred pounds of gunpowder or small arm nitro-compound, together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or
- (ii) two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks, or
- (iii) sixty pounds of explosives (including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks) together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or
- (iv) any such less quantity of any of the said explosives as the licensing officer may think fit to specify in the license :

Provided that a licensee in the Presidency of Madras, may, if he obtains a permit to this effect from a Magistrate of the 1st class or a Police-officer not below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, possess subject to the conditions of his license, for a period of two days at the time of the Dipavali Festival, any quantity of manufactured fireworks not exceeding 1,000 lbs.

¹ For additional Proviso, see Notification No. 781-42, dated 31st January, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. 1, p. 153.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

(3) Every such license shall specify the place in which alone the explosives referred to in it may be kept; and such place shall (except in the case of a license to sell from stock kept in a magazine in respect of which a license has been issued under rule 17) be approved by the licensing authority.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing clauses of this rule, any Mamlatdar or Mahalkari in the Presidency of Bombay who is specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf may grant licenses entitling *bonâ fide* agriculturists residing within the limits of the taluka under the charge of such Mamlatdar or Mahalkari to possess at the same time not more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder and not more than ten safety fuses for use with the same.

(5) Every license granted under this rule shall be in Form A, Form B, Form C, Form D, or Form E, in the Schedule hereto annexed, as the case may be, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

(6) The expression "small-arm nitro-compound", as used in this rule, means a nitro-compound adapted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small-arms.

15. (1) Licenses to manufacture explosives in cases not provided for by rule 14 may be granted by the Governor General in Council. Grant of licenses for manufacture in cases not provided for by rule 14.

(2) Every such license shall be in such form and shall contain such conditions as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council:

Provided that the conditions so prescribed in the case of the manufacture of any explosive in any quantity shall comprise all the conditions prescribed in these rules and the Forms hereto annexed in the case of the possession of such explosive in such quantity.

16. (1) Licenses for the possession, at such places as may be approved by the licensing officer, of explosives other than those specified in rule 14 may, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed sixty pounds, be granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere, by the District Magistrate. Grant of licenses for possession in certain cases not provided for by rule 14.

(2) Every such license shall be in Form F in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

17. (1) Licenses for the possession of explosives in, and the sale of explosives from, a magazine in cases not provided for by rules 14 and 16, may, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Local Government, or by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf. Grant of licenses for possession in, and sale from, a magazine in certain other cases.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

(2) An applicant for such a license must submit to the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency-town or any of its suburbs, or in Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, an application in Form G in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall comply with the conditions embodied therein.

(3) Upon receipt of the said application, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall forthwith cause notice to be published of the application and fix a day on which will be heard any persons who object to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site and who have, not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing, sent to the said District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, and to the applicant, notice of their intention to appear and object with their name, address and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.

(4) The day of hearing to be fixed under clause (3) shall be a day following soon after the expiration of a period of one month from the publication and service of the notices prescribed by this rule.

(5) Where the site of the proposed magazine lies within or within one mile of the limits of the jurisdiction of any Municipal Authority or Port Authority, the applicant shall prepare, for service on such Authority, a notice of the application and of the said day of hearing.

(6) The notice by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police under clause (3) shall be published; and the notice under clause (5) shall be served, at the cost of the applicant, by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, not less than one month before the said day of hearing.

(7) On consideration of the application, and on making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may dissent altogether from the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site or may assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.

(8) On the completion of the inquiry, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall forward the application and draft license with his recommendation to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who shall forward to the applicant a statement in Form H in the Schedule hereto annexed, showing the distances, which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine. The table of distances which will ordinarily be followed is that annexed to these rules.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

(9) The said Form H shall be returned, with the third column duly filled in, by the applicant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who shall submit it to the licensing authority constituted by clause (7) of this rule, with his recommendations, and with the draft license and a statement in Form I, showing the distances which, after considering any representation made by the applicant when returning Form H to him, he considers should be kept clear round the magazine.

(10) The licensing authority may thereupon grant the license as applied for, or with such modifications or restrictions as may be deemed proper, or may reject the application.

(11) A copy of each license granted shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, and the original license shall be forwarded to the District Magistrate or to the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, if the license has not been granted by him.

(12) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license; and unless and until so confirmed, the license shall not come into force.

(13) If the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police decides not to confirm any license, he shall forthwith inform the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(14) Every license granted under this rule shall be in Form J in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

18. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, in cases of urgency and for any period not exceeding six months, grant a license for the possession of explosives under rule 17 in a floating magazine. Grant of license for possession in floating magazine.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (14) of rule 17, such licenses shall be in Form K in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions and restrictions prescribed therein and such further conditions and restrictions (if any), as the Local Government may in any case direct.

19. Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class may be granted by the Governor General in Council in such form, and subject to such conditions, as he may in each case prescribe. Grant of licenses for possession of fulminates.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

20. (1) Licenses for the sale of explosives in cases not provided for by rules 14 and 17 may be granted, in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere, by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same.

(2) Every such license shall be in Form L in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

Duration of licenses.

21. All licenses granted under any of these rules, except rule 18, shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year for which they are granted.

Renewal of licenses.

22. The Local Government may from time to time, renew, on the same or on altered conditions, any license granted by the Governor General in Council under rule 15 for the manufacture of explosives:

Provided as follows:—

- (1) no such renewal shall admit of the manufacture of any explosive other than that specified in the original license;
- (2) every such renewal shall first be approved by an Inspector of Explosives; and
- (3) every such renewal shall be for a period not exceeding one year.

23. (1) Any licensee who desires the renewal of a license granted under rule 17 must, before the expiration of the license, submit the license to the Chief Inspector of Explosives with a written application stating the quantity and description of explosives for the storage of which he desires the license to be renewed.

(2) On receipt of such application, the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall, if there is any variation in the particulars of the license, send to the applicant a statement in Form H in the schedule hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine.

(3) The procedure prescribed in clauses (1) to (3) of rule 17 shall then be followed, so far as it is applicable.

24. Any license granted under any of these rules other than rule 15 or rule 17 may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

grant of a new license either would not be authorised under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and these rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authority, be renewed on application made previous to its expiration.

Duplicate licenses

25. When a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee. Grant of duplicate licenses. of :-

Temporary licenses.

26. (1) A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosives shall, on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, of the quantity of such explosives then in his possession, and shall comply with any directions which the said Magistrate or Commissioner may think fit to give in regard to the possession or transport of the same. Disposal of stock and grant of temporary license on expiration or forfeiture of license

(2) On receiving a notice under clause (1) of this rule, the said Magistrate or Commissioner may grant, for a term not exceeding three months, a temporary license for the possession or sale of the actual stock of explosives which is held at the time of the issue of such license.

Fees for licenses.

27. The following fees shall be charged for licenses granted under these rules, namely:— Amount of fees.

A—Each license granted under rule 14—

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (1) to manufacture, possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-half | Twenty rupees; |
| (2) to manufacture, possess and sell half the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth | Ten rupees; |
| (3) to manufacture, possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity | Five rupees; |
| (4) to possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-half | Ten rupees; |

(Handwritten signature and stamp)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

- (5) to possess and sell half the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth Five rupees ;
- (6) to possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity Two rupees and eight annas ;
- (7) to possess explosives Eight annas ;

Provided that only one-half of the fees prescribed above shall be charged in the case of licenses, in Form D, to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell fireworks in villages or other rural areas.

B—Each license granted under—

- rule 15 or rule 19 . . . Such fee as the Governor General in Council may in each case prescribe.
- rule 16 or rule 20 . . . Five rupees.
- rule 17 or rule 18 . . . Twenty rupees.

C—Each license on renewal . . . The same fee as that charged for the original license.

D—Each duplicate license granted under rule 25. . . Eight annas.

E—Each temporary license granted under rule 26. . . A fee bearing the same proportion to the fee charged for the annual license as the period covered by the temporary license bears to a full year.

F—Each new license granted under rule 37. . . One rupee.

Exemptions
from payment
of fees.

28. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 27—

(1) the holder of a license duly granted in Form VI-B, or in Form VII B, under rule 11 of the rules made under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), may on production of such license before the District Magistrate or in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon, before the Commissioner of Police, be granted a license under rule 14 of these rules without payment of any fee, and

(2) no fee shall be charged for licenses granted to contractors, cultivators or other persons to possess gunpowder, fuses or other explosives in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bona fide* for blasting purposes.

Stamps
payment
fees.

29. (1) The fees chargeable under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps. An application for the grant

¹ See now corresponding forms in Indian Arms Rules, 1909, *supra*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp : provided that if the application is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license ; but where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

(2) Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any local body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that local authority may from time to time direct.

Supplemental provisions

30. (1) When any person referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause (2) of rule 10 fills cartridges as indicated in that sub-clause he shall see to the observance of the following regulations, namely :—

- (a) there shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than five pounds of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf, unless it is made up into safety cartridges ;
- (b) no work unconnected with the making of the cartridges shall be carried on in the said room while such filling is being carried on ;
- (c) there shall not be in the said room, while such filling is being carried on, any fire or any artificial light except a light of such construction, position and character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion ;
- (d) if filling is done on magazine premises the said room shall be detached from the magazine, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and shall be situated at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same ; and

Regulations to be observed by certain persons who are exempted from taking out a license for manufacture.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

- (e) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such filling of cartridges as is allowed by this rule.
- (2) When any person referred to in sub-clause (d) of clause (2) of rule 10 adapts or prepares explosives as indicated in that clause he shall see to the observance of the following regulations, namely:—
- (i) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf;
 - (ii) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on;
 - (iii) the said workshop shall be detached from the magazine or licensed premises, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and shall be situated at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same;
 - (iv) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients; and
 - (v) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule.
31. Any authority granting a license under these rules may, if such authority thinks fit, direct, by an order written on the license, that it shall have the effect of a like license granted by the like authority under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).
32. (1) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (2) of this rule may, within the areas respectively specified in that clause, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder, in cases to which that Act applies—
- (a) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed or sold under a license granted under these rules or any prior rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed or sold in contravention of the said rules or Act;

Powers to extend effect of license.

Powers of inspection, search, seizure, etc.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

- (b) search for explosives therein ;
- (c) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof ; and
- (d) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or Act have been contravened.

(2) The officers and areas referred to in clause (1) of this rule are :—

Officers.	Areas.
The Chief Inspector and Inspector of Explosives.	In all parts of British India.
All District Magistrates	Within their respective Districts
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Within the areas respectively subject to their jurisdiction.
The Commissioner of Police, and all Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector, if specially deputed in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police.	In Presidency-towns and Rangoon.
All Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector.	Within the respective areas over which their authority extends.

(3) Whenever the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police-officer seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon), the Commissioner of Police.

(4) Neither the Chief Inspector nor an Inspector of Explosives, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, nor any Police-officer shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon), the Commissioner of Police, unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(5) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure ; and whenever any officer other than the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police so deals with any explosive, he shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon), the Commissioner of Police.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

33 (1) Every person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted under these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, or an authenticated copy kept at the magazine or place to which the license applies, when called upon to do so by any Inspector of Explosives, any Magistrate, any Police-officer in charge of a Police-station, or any Police officer of higher rank.

(2) Copies of any such license may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by any of the officers aforesaid or by the authority which granted the license.

34. All Magistrates and other authorities shall, in the exercise of their functions under these rules, be subject to the control of their immediate executive superiors and of the Local Government.

Penalties.

35. Whoever commits any offence mentioned in column 1 of the following table shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in column 2 of that table :—

1	2
Offences.	Fine which may be imposed.
Manufacturing an explosive in contravention of rule 10.	Three thousand rupees.
Possessing an explosive in contravention of rule 11.	One thousand rupees.
Selling an explosive in contravention of rule 13.	Five hundred rupees.
Committing a breach of any condition in a license granted under—	
rule 14 or rule 20.	Five hundred rupees.
rule 16, rule 17, rule 18, or rule 19.	One thousand rupees.
rule 15.	Three thousand rupees.
Possessing or transporting an explosive in contravention of any direction given under rule 26, clause (1).	One thousand rupees.
Failing to produce a license or an authenticated copy thereof, when called upon to do so under rule 33, clause (1).	Two hundred rupees.

Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions contained therein.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT. 1884 (IV OF 1884) — *contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

37. If any person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty under these rules for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to admit of his making an application to the authority which granted the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license.

Exemption from penalties of persons carrying on business of deceased or disabled licensee.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(See rule 14.)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS]

License to manufacture, possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere, by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December, 19 .

_____ Town or District, } (Signature,)
 _____ 19 . } Seal _____ of _____

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd*

FORM A—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. (1) The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the distance—

(a) in the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, of one hundred yards, or

(b) in the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class, of fifty yards.

(2) In the case of filling cartridges for small-arms the operation may, if preferred, be carried out in the upper room of a building to which the conditions in clause (1) as to distance shall not apply: Provided that no more than five pounds of explosive (except such as may be contained in safety cartridges) shall be in the room where the operation is being carried on.

(3) In all other cases the manufacture shall be carried on in a one-storeyed building.

5. The number of persons employed in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

6. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gun-metal or wooden tools are permissible.

7. All explosives, as manufactured, shall be removed without delay to a safe place of storage, and no explosives shall be allowed to accumulate in the place of manufacture.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—contd.

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—contd.**FORM A—contd.***Conditions—contd.*

8. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

9. No smoking or light shall be allowed in or near a room where explosives are being manufactured.

10. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected on the premises shown on the face of the license.

11. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

12. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is, detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the distances prescribed in condition No. 4* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

- (a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and
- (b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A.

* These distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM A—*contd.*

Conditions—*contd.*

(2) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gun-powder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gun-powder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

13. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

- (a) gunpowder ;
- (b) small-arm nitro-compound ; or
- (c) ammunition of the first division of the 6th class, the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gun-powder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.
(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—		
	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.
(3) in any other case, the maximum shall be—		
mixed explosives, including gun-powder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*FORM A—*contd.**Conditions—contd.*

14. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A and a receptacle used in Mode B,—

the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive,

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;

and in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom ;

and all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same ;

and no person entering any such room or part of a building or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes :

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class.

15. All explosives exceeding five pounds in quantity of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping ;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or when sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark :

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM A—*concl'd.*

Conditions—*concl'd.*

16. (1) Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows :—

- (a) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuze belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (c) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

17. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

18. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the following particulars, namely :—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold ;
- (b) the nature and amount of articles sold ; and
- (c) the date of sale ;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

19. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Explosives Act for the possession of explosives.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 31, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM B.

(See rule 14.)

[FEE

RUPES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere, by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 1st December 190 .

_____ Town or District, } (Signature.)
 _____ 190 . } Seal. _____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.
2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.
3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM B—*contd.*

Conditions—contd.

4. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

6. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes :—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances, * from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives ; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe ; and

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock or earth or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A.

(a) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class, fifty yards :

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM B—*contd.*

Conditions—*contd.*

7. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following :—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely :—

- (a) gunpowder,
 - (b) small-arm nitro-compound, or
 - (c) ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class,
- the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B lbs.
manufactured fire-works	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

8. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A and a receptacle used in Mode B,—

the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive ;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.—*contd.*

FORM B—*contd.*

Conditions—contd.

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;

and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom ;

and all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same ;

and no person entering any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes :

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class.

9. All explosives exceeding five pounds in quantity of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class and all other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping ;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark :

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this Condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

10. (1) Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other :

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.***FORM B—*concl'd.*****Conditions—*concl'd.*****(2) Provided as follows :—**

- (a) gun-powder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (c) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

11. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

12. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the following particulars :—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold ;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles sold ; and
- (c) the date of sale ;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

13. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Explosives Act, for the possession of explosives.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 31 by an order written on the license, that his license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM C.

(See rule 14.)

[FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gun-powder or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere, by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of license and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December, 190 .

_____ Town or District, } (Signature)
 _____ 190 . } Seal. _____ of

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—contd.

FORM C—contd.

Conditions—contd.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. (r) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe;

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place, which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A.

(2) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gun-powder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd division of the 6th (Ammunition) class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gun-powder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

* In the case of gun-powder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class, fifty yards.

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM C—*contd.*

Conditions— contd.

5. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following, namely—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely—

- (a) gun-powder,
 - (b) small-arm nitro-compound, or
 - (c) ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class,
- the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
mixed explosives, including gun-powder small arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.

and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class Any quantity. Any quantity :

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

6. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—contd.

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—contd.**FORM C—contd.****Conditions—contd.**

the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron, or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

and all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation, or receptacle containing the same;

and no person entering any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class.

7. All explosives exceeding five pounds in quantity of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

8. (1) Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM C—*concl'd.*

Conditions—concl'd.

- (b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (c) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
9. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely :—
- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased, and
- (c) the date of purchase.

FORM D.

(See rule 14.)

[FEE RUPEE IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell, or possess, fireworks in a village or other rural area,

[Granted by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of fireworks to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of fireworks to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of fireworks to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December, 190 .

_____ District,

_____ 190 .



(Signature.)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*FORM D—*contd.**Conditions.*

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all fireworks manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture, and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. Fireworks shall be manufactured in such place only as may be approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety.

5. All sales of fireworks under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. Fireworks shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

7. The manufactured fireworks possessed by the licensee must be kept in a building approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety :

Provided that any quantity not exceeding fifty pounds may be kept inside any other building, if placed in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to the keeping of fireworks.

8. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

*This condition is to be added only when the authority granting this license directs in pursuance of rule 31 by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM E.

(See rule 14.)

[FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gunpowder or safety fuse by bonâ fide agriculturists.

[Granted by Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris in the Bombay Presidency.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place, with full details, where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 100 lbs. gunpowder and 10 safety fuses) to be kept at any one time	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st of December, 190 .

_____ District, }
 _____ 190 . }

(Signature.)



_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.
2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed unflammable building approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe, or in a fireproof safe separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, by the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM E—*concl'd.*

Conditions—concl'd.

prescribed distances,* and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without :

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder and 10 safety fuzes may be kept inside a dwelling-house or in any building other than as last aforesaid in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no person entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

5. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

- (a) The name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and
- (c) the date of purchase.

* In the case of gunpowder, 50 yards.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM F.

(See rule 16.)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives generally (other than fulminates).

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere, by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding sixty pounds) to be possessed at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December, 190 .

_____ Town or District, }
 _____ 190 . }



(Signature.)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. (1) The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building which is exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and is detached from any dwelling-house, and is situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without :

(2) Provided that any quantity not exceeding fifteen pounds of any such explosive may be kept inside any building not conforming to clause (1) of this condition, if the explosive is placed in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM F—*concl'd.*

Conditions—concl'd.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosives and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. No building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosives, and no receptacle in which the explosives are kept, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may lawfully be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely —

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
 - (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and
 - (c) the date of purchase.
-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM G.

[See rule 17 (2).]

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

Form of application for a license for possession of explosives (other than fulminates) in, and sale from, a Magazine.

1. Applicant's name . . .
 „ Calling . . .
 „ Address . . .

NOTE.—In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name, calling and address of the company, and the name of the manager or agents, should be given.

2. Situation of the proposed Magazine—
 Presidency or Province . . .
 District . . .
 Village . . .

3. Explosive proposed to be stored—
 Class . . .
 Division (if any) . . .
 Name and description . . .

NOTE.—The class and division (if any) stated should be in accordance with the classification in the General Rules to regulate the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.

4. Draft license containing the terms which the applicant proposes to have inserted, and specifying such of the matters stated below as are applicable.

NOTE.—A draft license must be attached to this application and must be accompanied by a plan of the proposed magazine and of the site, with the boundaries thereof drawn to scale.

The plan should also show the distance from the proposed magazine of the room (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the filling of cartridges for small arms with explosives, in pursuance of rule 30(1) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, and of the workshop (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the adaptation or preparation of explosives, in pursuance of rule 30 (2) of the said rules: and, if both a room and workshop are to be used, the distance of the room from the workshop.

The replies to be written in this column

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM G—*concl'd.*

The matters referred to above, and required (so far as applicable) to be specified, are as follows:—

- (a) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distance to be maintained between the magazine or any part thereof and other buildings and works (for buildings and works here referred to, see 1st column of table of distances appended to these rules); and
- (b) the situation, character and construction of all the mounds, buildings and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other; and
- (c) the nature of the work, if any, to be carried on in connection with the magazine and the place at which such work is to be carried on, and the places in the magazine at which explosives, and any articles liable to spontaneous ignition, or inflammable or otherwise dangerous, are to be kept; and
- (d) the situation of each building forming part of the magazine in which the explosive is to be kept, and the maximum amount of explosive to be kept in each such building, and
- (e) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.

The replies to be written in this column.

Remarks

(Signature of applicant) _____

(Postal address of applicant) _____

(Date of application) _____

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM H.

[See rules 17 (8) and 23 (2).]

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

Distances to be kept clear round a Magazine.

Distances from the Magazine proposed to be established at { Presidency or province _____
District _____
Village _____

To be kept clear* from the undermentioned buildings and works.

Buildings and Works	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 30 (1) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.	yards.		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 30 (2) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.†	"		
Private railway	"		
Highway or public footpath	"		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market) .	"		
Canal or navigable water	"		

*The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

- (1) belong to the same occupier, or
- (2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM H—*concl'd.*

Buildings and Works.	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Dock	yards.		
River wall or sea wall	"		
Pier or jetty	"		
Reservoir or bunded tank	"		
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or registered premises.	"		
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"		
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	"		
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"		
Public roadway	"		
Dwelling-house, <i>with</i> the consent, in writing, of the occupier.	"		
Dwelling-house, <i>without</i> such consent	"		
Factory not belonging to Government	"		
Church, chapel or hospital	"		
Public institution or building	"		
Government building	"		
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government <i>with</i> the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department.	"		
Ditto, <i>without</i> such consent	"		
Viceroyal Residence	miles.		

NOTE.—The applicant for the license should state in the third column whether he is able to observe the distances assigned in the second column, or not. In any case where he is unable to observe the full distance assigned, he should state what distance he can observe, and in the column of "Remarks" should set forth the grounds, if any, upon which he relies as justifying such reduction of distance, *e.g.*, whether the magazine will be protected by mounds, or by the natural features of the ground, or otherwise.

(Signature of applicant) _____

(Postal Address of Applicant) _____

(Date) _____

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM I.

[See rule 17 (9).]

Distances to be kept clear round a magazine.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

*Distances to be maintained between the magazine and other buildings and works :—

From every	Not less than Yards
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 30 (r) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives	
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 30 (z) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives†	
Private railway	
Highway or public footpath	
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	
Canal or navigable water	
Dock	
River wall or sea wall	
Pier or jetty	
Reservoir or bunded tank	
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or registered premises	
Any other room or workshop, or any shop	
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	
Furnace, kiln or chimney	
Public railway	
Dwelling-house, with the consent, in writing, of the occupier	
Dwelling-house, without such consent	
Factory not belonging to Government	
Church, chapel or hospital	
Public institution or building	
Government building	
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India, or any Department under that Government with the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department.	
Ditto, without such consent	
Viceroyal Residence	

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazines, but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

- (1) belong to the same occupier, or
- (2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.*

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*FORM I—*concl'd.*

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by the natural features of the ground or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced by one-half.

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this schedule as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be reduced by three-fourths; but if a Government Inspector notifies in writing that in his judgment the intervening hill in respect of which such reduction is claimed, is not of a character to justify such reduction, this clause, authorising such reduction, shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosive—*contd.*

FORM J.

[*See rule 17 (14.)*]

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives other than fulminates in, and to sell explosives from, a magazine.

[Granted by the Local Government or officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.]

Name of licensee, and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December, 190.



(Signature)

Secretary or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM J—*contd.*

Conditions.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine any quantity of explosives exceeding the quantity specified in the license.

4. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

5. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom:

Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

6. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once during the currency of the license.

7. Before repairs are done to any room or magazine or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room, magazine or part, and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until any explosive is again taken into it:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM J—*contd.*

Conditions—contd.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in, or in making any repairs to, any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel ; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion :

Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

10. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

11. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person, and no explosive shall be sold to any such person.

12. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other :

(2) Provided as follows :—

- (a) the various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class as do not contain any exposed

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM J—*concl'd.*

Conditions—concl'd.

iron or steel, may be kept with each other without an intervening partition or space ;

- (b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (d) the various explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

13. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the magazine, shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the magazine, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the magazine or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

14. (1) Blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitro-compounds shall not be kept in the magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of its or their importation into British India, except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives.

(2) When such sanction has been given, a written certificate showing the period covered by the sanction, must be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection, and must be kept by the licensee at the magazine.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—contd.

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—contd.

FORM K.

(See rule 18.)

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in a floating magazine.

[Granted by the Local Government.]

Name of licensee, and residence.	Description of limits within which the magazine shall be moored or anchored.	Situation, character and construction of the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6

_____ } (Signature.)
 _____ 190 . } Seal.
 _____ Secretary.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The whole vessel, barge or craft in or on board which the explosives are stored shall be deemed to constitute the magazine.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of such explosives as may be specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*
FORM K—*contd.**Conditions—contd.*

prevent the exposure of any iron or steel in such manner, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives in such magazine; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested previous to the storage of explosives.

6. No charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, oiled cotton, oiled rags or oiled waste and no article whatever which is liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be taken into the magazine.

7. Before repairs are done to or in any part of the magazine, it shall, so far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives, and by a thorough washing out. After being so cleaned, it shall not be deemed to be a magazine until explosives are again taken into it.

8. There shall be constantly kept in the magazine, affixed in such manner as to be easily read, a copy of the license, and of any special rules that may be issued from time to time for the keeping of explosives in a floating magazine.

9. All tools and implements used in any repairs to or in any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood or copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

10. No fires, lights or lucifer matches, and no substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire, shall be permitted to be at any time in the magazine.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire; and for preventing the introduction of any grit, iron or steel, into any part of the magazine where it would be likely to come into contact with explosive; and in any part of the magazine in which any explosive is kept which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from such part; but this condition shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM K—*contd.*

Conditions—contd.

and so much of this condition as relates to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in the case of a magazine in which no explosive other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. (1) The licensee shall not employ any vessel, barge or craft to carry an explosive to or from the magazine unless the cabin, hold or other part of the vessel, barge or craft to which the explosive is or is to be carried—

- (a) is constructed without any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof,
- (b) contains only explosives, and
- (c) is closed or otherwise properly covered over :

Provided that clause (a) shall not apply in the case of any vessel, barge or craft which carries no explosive other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or which is specially exempted by an order of the Chief Inspector of Explosives or by an order of the Local Government endorsed on this license.

(2) The licensee shall see that the explosives to be placed on any vessel, barge or craft so employed are loaded, carried and unloaded with all due diligence and with such precautions and in such manner as will sufficiently guard against any accidental ignition.

14. The licensee shall see—

- (a) that no fire, unprotected light or smoking is allowed while any explosive [other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class] is being received or delivered, or while the hatches or door of the magazine, or the hatches or coverings of any vessel, barge or craft alongside containing any such explosive, are open ; and
- (b) that no receipt or delivery of explosive is carried on, and that the hatches or door of the magazine are or is kept closed, when any vessel, barge or craft having on board a fire (other than engine-fires properly banked up) or an unprotected light is alongside a magazine containing an explosive other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or in its immediate vicinity.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*FORM K—*concl'd.**Conditions—concl'd.*

15. A person under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

16. In the case of the magazine being approachable at low water by carriages, the words "vessel, barge, or craft," in Nos. 13 and 14 of these conditions, shall be taken to include a carriage.

17. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives, which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine, may be possessed in the same magazine, if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in one compartment from extending to another compartment :

(2) Provided as follows :—

- (a) the various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (d) the various explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosive shall not be kept in the same magazine.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives—*contd.*

FORM L.

(See rule 20.)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to sell explosives.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere, by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive to be sold.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4
			The 31st December, 190 .

_____ Town or District, } (Signature)
 _____ 19 . } Seal. _____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.
2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.
3. Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.
4. All explosives exceeding one pound in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping; and the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives, with the word "explosive" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884)—*contd.*

Corrigenda in Notification No. 4555—4, dated 31st May, 1907, as to transport and import of explosives.

No. 5806—4, dated the 5th July, 1907 :—Corrigendum.—In the Commerce and Industry Department Notification ¹No. 4555—4 (Explosives), dated the 31st May, 1907, published in Part I at pages 405 to 425 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 1st June, 1907, the following corrections should be made.

Transport and Importation Rules.

- (1) In the first line of rule 4 (2) (a) (ii) *for* 'coumpound' *read* 'compound'.
- (2) In the first line of rule 7 (5) *for* 'safely' *read* 'safety'.
- (3) In the fourth line of rule 7 (6) (c) *for* 'catridges' *read* 'cartridges'.
- (4) In the last line but one of the entry against 'class 5' in column 2 of the table in rule 9 (5) *for* 'condition' *read* 'conditions'.
- (5) In the sixth line of rule 11-IV *for* '100' *read* '100⁰'.
- (6) The last sub-clause of rule 13-VI should be distinguished as '(e)' not '(c)'.
- (7) In the first line of rule 13-X *for* 'clauses' *read* 'classes'.
- (8) In the second line of rule 15-I, *delete* the comma after "license" and *insert* a comma after "import".
- (9) In the fourth line of rule 15-1, *for* 'or' *read* 'of'.
- (10) In the third line of rule 18 *delete* the bracket after 'granted'.
- (11) In the seventh line of rule 25 *for* 'certificates' *read* 'certificate'.

Testing rule—Schedule A.

- (12) In the twelfth line below the heading "B—Blasting, gelatine, gelatine dynamite and analogous preparations" *for* 'test' *read* 'tests'.
- (13) In the fifteenth line below the above heading *for* 'ingredents' *read* 'ingredients'.
- (14) In the fourth line below the heading "C—Cordite and ballistite" *insert* 'a' before the word 'mill'.

¹ See Genl Stat. R. and O., 1907, Vol. II, p. 913.

General Rules and Orders made under General
of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*contd.*

Notification No. 4555—4, dated 31st May, 1907, as to transport and import of explosives—*contd.*

the thirty-fifth line below the above heading *for* 'test-papers' *read* 'test-paper' and *for* 'equal' *read* 'equals'.

the fifth line below the heading "A Compressed Nitro-Cellulose, Tonite etc, etc.," *for* 'outside' *read* 'inside'.

the twenty-third line below the above heading *for* 'a' before the word 'bath' *read* 'the'.

the thirtieth line below the above heading *for* 'it' *read* 'its'.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 569.]

amendments of Rules as to transport and import of explosives.

—17, dated the 30th June, 1908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules to regulate the transport and import of explosives published with the Notification in the Gazette of India, 1907, No. 4555—4 (Explosives), dated 31st May, 1907.

2. A under the heading "Materials required. (a) Test

words and figures "weighing, air-dry, about 6.5 grammes per 100 square inches", shall be omitted;

the word "cork" the word "corked" shall be substituted.

See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 593.]

—13, dated the 14th April, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules to regulate the transport and import of explosives, published with the Notification in the Gazette of India, 1907, No. 4555—4 (Explosives), dated 31st May, 1907.

¹ See Genl. Stat. R. and O., 1907, Vol. II, p. 913.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884.)—*contd.*

Amendments of Rules as to transport and import of explosives—*contd.*

In rule 25—

- (a) The following shall be inserted after the first sentence—
 “Explosives, other than those referred to in rule 18, which have undergone the test prescribed by the rules made by the Governor of the Straits Settlements in Council under the Explosives Ordinance, 1899, to regulate the manufacture, use, sale, storage, transport, importation and exportation of explosive substances, may be imported by sea from Penang into the port of Victoria Point under a license granted under rule 20 without re-testing, but subject, in the case of such explosives as are mentioned in rule 13, clause IX, to the production of a certificate as provided by the rule in force in the Straits Settlements;”
- (b) for the word “certificate” at the beginning of the second paragraph the word “certificates” shall be substituted;
- (c) the following shall be inserted after the second paragraph—
 “Explosives, other than those referred to in rule 18, which have already undergone the test prescribed by rules 22 and 23 at the port of Rangoon, may also be re-imported into the ports of Akyab, Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, Mergui or Victoria Point, under a license granted under rule 17 without re-testing, but subject to the conditions laid down in the foregoing paragraphs of this rule relating to the production of a certificate in the case of explosives mentioned in rule 13, clause IX.”

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 281.]

No. 4219—20, dated the 15th June, 1909—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 4555—4 (Explosives), dated the 31st May, 1907:—

- (1) In rule 13-IX, for the words “signed by an officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf,” the words

¹ See Genl. Stat. R. and O., 1907, Vol. II, p. 913.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884)—*concl'd.*

Amendments of Rules as to transport and import of explosives—*concl'd.*

"signed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives or an Inspector of Explosives" shall be substituted.

- (2) In rule 13-XI, for the words "15th October" in the second and fifth lines, the words "1st August" and "31st July," respectively, shall be substituted.
- (3) In the second paragraph of rule 25, for the words "15th October" in the second and fourth lines, the words "1st August" and "31st July," respectively, shall be substituted.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 487.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885).

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams.

³ *No. 6975—137, dated the 16th September, 1909.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), and in supersession of all existing ² notifications under that Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following rules and orders to have effect from the 1st October, 1909.

SECTION I.

GENERAL.

1. *Telegraph Offices in India* are distinguished as follows:—
(a) *Government Telegraph Offices.*—These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal Combined Offices.

(b) *Licensed Telegraph Offices.*—These include Canal Offices, State Railway Offices, and Railway Offices not the property of the State, all of which are licensed for working under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

2. *Business Hours.*—Subject to the provisions of Rules 3, 63 and 130, telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours noted against them in the List of Offices published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

II. Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams during the hours for which they are open for Railway business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway Traffic. These hours are notified in the *Telegraph Guide*.

III. Canal Offices are open according to the hours notified in the *Telegraph Guide*.

3. An *Express* telegram will be accepted during the hours when an office is closed, if the terminal office is open or its attention can be gained, on the payment of an extra fee. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed, the extra fee shall be two rupees, but if only one of them is closed, one rupee. The fees will be paid to the telegraphists in the closed offices.

¹ For amendments see Notification No. 7429—153, dated 25th October, 1909, see Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1083.

" " " " " 8242, dated 1st November, 1909, see Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1099.

² See notification No. 298 T, dated 22nd September, 1904, and its amending notifications p. 988 *et seq.*, Vol. II of Genl. Stat. R and O.

³ For further amendments whilst this Volume was passing through Press, see Notification No. 1035—10, dated 7th February, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 175; No. 2950—47, dated 20th April, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 321; No. 4215—96, dated 9th June, 1910, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 468; No. 4518—123, dated 23rd June 1910, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 512.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

When several telegrams are handed in together by the same person at an office which is closed, a single fee only will be payable in respect to that office.

If a telegraphist is called up to send a telegram and it subsequently appears that it cannot be despatched, the person desiring to send it must nevertheless pay the fee of one rupee.

4. *Telegram forms*, unbound and in reasonable numbers, are supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices. (*See* also notes to Rules 9 and 151.)

5. *Translation of telegrams*.—At Telegraph Offices in places other than the Presidency-towns and Rangoon, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of their telegrams into *English*, and of telegrams in *English* addressed to them into the vernacular.

6. *Complaints*.—All complaints should be addressed to the Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

SECTION II.

RULES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL.

7. *Inland telegrams* are those which are sent to, or received from, places within Indian limits. Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down from time to time by the Government of India.

8. *The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed*, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

9. *Legibility and forms*.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, Senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakeable hand and on the proper forms, which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post Offices (Rule 4). Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices.

Note—Books containing 100 forms for Inland telegrams can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices; price with counterfoils two annas, and without counterfoils one anna each.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

10. *Offices where Inland Telegrams are accepted.*—Inland telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices and Post Offices in India, except at some Branch Post Offices. They are also accepted under certain conditions at Military Field Telegraph Offices.

11. *Postal Combined Offices* are Postal Telegraph Offices in Telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices.

12. *Postal Receiving Offices* are Post Offices which are not in telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices, but which receive Inland telegrams and despatch them by post to a Telegraph Office. Such telegrams are sent Registered and postage-free by first post.

13. *Inland telegrams may be also posted by the Sender to the nearest Telegraph Office*, together with postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post-free to the Sender. In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office, under the preceding or this rule, with stamps of insufficient value, the deficiency will be recovered from the Addressee (Rule 72).

14. *Licensed Offices.*—All paid telegrams, except Press (Rule 135), can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Licensed Telegraph Office which is open for paid traffic (Section VI of the *Telegraph Guide*), or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

15. *Objectionable telegrams.*—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to accept any telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military Officer if tendered at another place.

16. *General Division.*—Inland telegrams are divided into four classes—

(a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rules 35 to 42).

(b) Service telegrams (Rules 43 to 46).

(c) Private telegrams.

(d) Press telegrams (Rules 129 to 136).

All these telegrams are transmitted according to their classification, *Express* or *Ordinary* (see Rules 61, 62 and 129) and in the order in which tendered.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

MODE OF WRITING, etc.

17. *Characters*.—Inland telegrams must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalents in telegraphic signals. These characters or signals are the following :—

(a) *Letters*.

A, B, C, D, E, É, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

The combination "ch" counts as one character of the Morse Alphabet, except in Code and Letter Cipher (Rules 17 (d) and 37) when it counts as two.

(b) *Figures*.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as I, II, etc.

(c) *Stops and other signs*.

Full-stop (.), Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen or dash (-), Brackets or sign of a parenthesis (), Inverted commas (" ") Bars of division (/) or (—), Underline.

(d) *Special Instructions and Conventional signs*.

(See Rules 21 to 23).

Abbreviated Form	English meaning.
BPD . .	Boat paid (Rule 84).
BPDN . .	Boat paid double (Rule 84).
Reply paid . .	Reply paid—rupees or annas (Rule 93).
TC . .	Collation or repetition (Rule 103).
PC . .	Telegrams with Telegraphic Acknowledgment of Receipt (Rule 106).
Express . .	Express (Rules 115 and 116)
XP . .	Express paid (Rule 117).
XP Rs— . .	Express paid—rupees or annas (Rule 117).
Post . .	Post (Rules 116, 119 and 120).
PR . .	Post Registered (Rule 120).
Open . .	To be delivered open (Rule 81).
MP . .	To be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 80).
MTF . .	More to follow [Rule 131 (8)].
TR . .	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rule 82).
GP . .	To be kept at Post Office till called for (Rule 82).
CTA . .	Communicate all addresses.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

18. *Language, etc.*—The text of Private telegrams may be in plain language, in Code language, or in Figure Cipher, or partly in one and partly in the other. Letter Cipher is not admitted in Private telegrams.

(a) *Plain Language* is that which offers an intelligible sense in English, or in any foreign language, or in any of the Vernacular languages subject to the conditions of Rule 17.

(b) By "*Telegrams in Plain language*" is understood those of which the text is written entirely in Plain language. Nevertheless, the presence of Code addresses, Exchange quotations, commercial marks, letters representing the signals of the International Code of Signals employed in maritime telegrams, of abbreviated expressions currently used in ordinary or commercial correspondence such as *rsup.*, *fob*, *cf*, *cif*, *caf*, *sup.*, *c/o*, *b/l*, *mo.*, *vpp*, *am*, *pm.*, *%*, or any other analogous expressions, the meaning of which is understood at the office of origin, does not alter the character of a telegram in Plain language.

(c) *Code language* is that which is composed of words which do not form intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraphic correspondence in Plain language. The words, whether genuine or artificial must be formed of syllables capable of pronunciation according to the current usage of one of the following languages: *English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese* or *Latin*. Artificial words must not contain the accented letters *ä, å, a°, é, ñ, ö, ü*. Genuine vernacular words are also admissible.

(d) Words in Code language must not contain more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet (Rule 17) the combinations *ae, aa, ao, oe, uo*, being counted as two letters each. The combination "*ch*" is also counted as two letters in artificial words.

(e) Combinations which do not fulfil the conditions of clauses (c) and (d) are not admitted, neither are compounds composed of two or more words in plain language contrary to the usage of the language. (See also Rule 51 *et seq.*)

(f) *Figure Cipher language* is that which is composed either of Arabic figures or of groups or series of Arabic figures having a secret meaning.

(g) If in telegrams in which the text is written entirely in plain language, any single word or authorised compound contains more

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

than 15 characters according to the Morse alphabet, the excess is counted separately as one word.

(k) Words in plain language inserted in the text of a mixed telegram, *i. e.*, a telegram composed of words in Plain language and words in Code language, must not contain more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet, and any excess is counted separately as one word in each case.

(l) If the mixed telegram contains, in addition, Cipher language, the passages in Cipher are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 55.

(m) If the mixed telegram is composed only of passages in Plain language and of passages in Cipher language, the passages in Plain language are counted according to the stipulations of clause (g), and the passages in Cipher language according to those of Rule 55.

(n) The Address or Sender's name in telegrams of which the text is written wholly or partly in Code language is charged according to the stipulations of Rule 53 and clause (g).

(o) Registered Abbreviated Addresses are treated as Plain language [clause (g)] when occurring in the Address or as the Sender's name in both Plain and Code language telegrams and also in the text Plain language telegrams. When in the text of a Code language telegram, they are treated according to clause (h).

19. *Erasures, etc.*—Every interlineation or insertion, reference, erasure, or re-written word must be authenticated by the Sender or by his representative.

20. *Parts of a telegram.*—The different parts forming an Inland telegram should be written in the following order:—

(a) The Address (Rules 24—32).

(b) The Text.

(c) The Sender's name (Rule 33).

21. *Special Instructions.*—The Sender should write upon the form, in the space provided, his instructions regarding prepayment of reply, if any. Other instructions regarding delivery at destination, acknowledgment of receipt, collation (or repetition), open delivery, or delivery only to the Addressee himself, etc., may be written in any blank space at the end of the text of the telegram (but see Rules 116, 119 and 120).

22. In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions which concern each Addresser should be written immediately before his name; but in the case of a Collated Multiple telegram, it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for Collation precedes the first Address.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

23. Special Instructions may be written in the abbreviated forms given in Rule 17 (*d*). In this case the counter clerk should place each of them between double dashes, thus = T. C. =. The Special Instructions are, not charged for.

24. *Address.*—The name of the office of destination (or the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted) is counted as one word, irrespective of the actual number of words and initials which it may contain [Rule 53 (*a*)]. For instance, "Malia Hatina B. G. J. P." will count as one word. Care should be taken that the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted is written as given in the list of Telegraph Offices published in the Telegraph Guide, but the letters, names of districts and provinces, printed in italics after the names of offices, need not be given.

25. The Address must contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or enquiry.

26. For large towns the name of the street and the number of the house must be given, or in the absence of these particulars, the profession of the Addressee or any other relevant information.

27. Even for small towns the name of the Addressee must, if possible, be accompanied by additional particulars to guide the office of destination in effecting delivery.

28. When a telegram is addressed to one person care of another, the Address must contain immediately after the name of the real addressee the words "care of," "C/o" or any other equivalent.

29. *Insufficient Address.*—Telegrams the Addresses of which do not satisfy the conditions laid down in the preceding rules are nevertheless accepted and transmitted at the Sender's risk.

30. In all cases the Sender has to bear the consequence of an insufficient Address which, after the telegram has been despatched, can neither be completed nor altered, except by a paid Service Advice (Rule 44).

31. *Abbreviated Addresses.*—The Addressee's name and Address may be written in an abbreviated form. But the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram.

32. Abbreviated Addresses may be registered under the following conditions—

(1) Application for the registration of such addresses should be made to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which it is

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council.—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

proposed to register an address. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for the registration of an address at any place in a foreign country.

(2) No address may consist of more than one word in addition to the name of the town where registration is effected.

(3) The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

(4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph stations, well-known streets and registered newspapers may not be used as registered addresses.

(5) Numbers may not be registered

(6) To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Telegraph Department has to reject words which either in writing or in telegraph symbols, so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance, but should give several words from which a selection may be made.

(7) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

(8) A registered address is available for telegrams from other countries, as well as for Inland telegrams.

(9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee, proportionate to the unexpired period, is returned, or a new address may be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.

(10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.

(11) The fee for the registration of an abbreviated address, which should be paid to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected, is Rs. 10 yearly, or Rs. 5 half-yearly, payable in advance. When, however, a number of abbreviated addresses are registered by a single firm, either at the same Telegraph Office, or at different Telegraph Offices, the fee for registration is :—

	Rs.
For the first ten abbreviated addresses .	10 each.
„ „ second „ „ „ „	5 „
„ each subsequent abbreviated address .	3

¹Substituted by Notification No. 7429-153, dated 25th October, 1909, see Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, 1, 1043.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

(12) ¹An additional fee, equal to half the registration fee is charged for every change of the word selected or for every transfer to another Telegraph Office, within the period of registration, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same [*see* Condition (10)] and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another; if it is a case of such transfer, the full fees are charged.

(13) The Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an Abbreviated Address if such address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph Officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

33. *Sender's name or designation*.—The Sender's name or designation may be in an abbreviated form in customary use, or may be replaced by a registered address, or may be omitted altogether.

34. *Text*.—No Private telegram, or series of telegrams, containing more than five hundred words, can be sent at any one time by any individual or firm, and no subsequent telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic. Regarding the length of Press telegrams, *see* Rule 131 (8).

35. *Signature*.—The true Signature and Address of the Sender (which are not charged for or transmitted) must always be written at the foot of the telegram. The Sender of a Private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine. In the case of telegrams from a mercantile firm, if the name of the firm is written, it will be accepted, but if stamped, it must be attested by the signature, or initials, of a responsible member of the firm.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

36. *Definition*.—A State telegram is a telegram sent by an official of the British Government on British Government business.

Municipal Commissioners and the officials and servants of a Municipality or of a Guaranteed or Private Railway are not entitled to send State telegrams, nor are the officials and servants of Native States.

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 7429-153, dated 25th October, 1909, *see* Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I; p. 1083.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

37. *Language.*—The text of State telegrams may in all cases be composed of Secret language (*i.e.*, Code and Cipher). Cipher language may be formed either of groups or series of figures, or of groups or series of letters, having a secret meaning; but a combination in the same telegram of figures and of letters, having a secret meaning, is not admitted.

38. *Collation.*—State telegrams, when they are written in Figure or Letter cipher, are always repeated in their entirety (Rule 105) by the Receiving Office in the same manner as is done with "collated" telegrams (Rule 102). When partially written in cipher, the cipher portions only are repeated.

39. *Payment, etc.*—State telegrams must be marked *State* by the Sender, and, as a rule, paid for in Service stamps or in cash prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for Private telegrams. The rule regarding prepayment (Rule 64) will be relaxed in case of great emergency; but whenever an *Express* State telegram is tendered for transmission under this permission, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of *Ordinary* State telegrams.

40. *At Railway Offices.*—State telegrams are not accepted at Railway Offices at places where there is also a Government Office, except in cases of emergency, or when the Sender's Office, or residence, is much closer to a Railway Office than to a Government Office. At Railway Offices State telegrams should be paid for in cash.

41. *Abbreviated Addresses.*—The conditions for the registration of abbreviated addresses laid down in Rule 32 do not apply to the abbreviated addresses of Government officials. These are registered free of charge, and without any restriction as to the number of words used. Applications for the registration of abbreviated addresses of Government officials should be made to the Director-General of Telegraphs.

42. *Clear-the-Line Telegrams.*—On emergent occasions of great importance, the Officers named below may "clear the line" within Indian limits, *i.e.*, may suspend the receipt and despatch of all telegrams until the one for which the line is cleared is passed on:—

Such clear-the-line telegrams shall be accepted only if signed by one of the said officers;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

The power to clear the line shall not be delegated and "clear-the-line" telegrams signed "by order" shall not be accepted ;

Any of the said officers may, in sending a clear-the-line telegram, authorise a "clear-the-line" reply, but no "clear-the-line" reply shall be accepted in the absence of such authority; clear-the-line telegrams shall be paid for as State (Express) telegrams. The words "*clear line*" should be written before the address.

Officers authorised to clear the line :

- (1) Military Secretary to the Viceroy, by special order of the Viceroy.
 - (2) Private Secretary to the Viceroy, by special order of the Viceroy.
 - (3) Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, by special order of the Governor.
 - (4) Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, by special order of the Governor.
 - (5) (a) Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, by special order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(b) The Chief of the Staff, Army Head-quarters.
(c) The Senior Staff Officer at Head-quarters in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief from the Head-quarters Station.
 - (6) The General Officers Commanding the Northern and Southern Armies.
 - (7) Private Secretaries to the Lieutenant-Governors, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma, by special order of such Lieutenant-Governors.
 - (8) Ordinary Members of the Governor General's Council.
 - (9) Secretaries to the Government of India.
- Note.*—Also the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department in the absence of the Foreign Secretary on tour with the Viceroy.
- (10) Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

(11) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province.

(12) Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

(13) Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.

(14) The General Officers Commanding the Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Quetta, Mhow, Poona, Meerut, Lucknow, Secunderabad and Burma Divisions, and the Kohat, Derajat, Bannu and Aden Brigades.

Note—The power of clearing the line is limited in the case of these Officials to messages addressed to the Army Department, to Army Head-quarters and to the General Officers Commanding the Northern and Southern Armies.

(15) Officer Commanding a Force in the Field.

(16) Director-General of Telegraphs.

(17) Maharaja of Patiala (from Patiala Office only).

(18) Residents in Hyderabad and Mysore.

(19) Comptroller and Auditor-General.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

43. Service telegrams are divided into Service telegrams properly so called, and Service Advices. The former classification includes—

(a) those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments, which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office ;

(b) those sent free on the service of certain foreign Governments regarding which the Government of India prescribes special instructions in each case.

Paid Service Advices are Service telegrams exchanged between Telegraph Offices under Rules 44 and 45.

PAID SERVICE ADVICES.

44. The Sender and Addressee (or the authorised representative of either of them) of any telegram already transmitted, or in course of transmission, may during the period of preservation of records (Rule 137), and after they have proved, if necessary, their right and identity,

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

cause enquiry to be made, or instructions to be given respecting it by telegraph. They may also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram, which they have sent or received, to be repeated, entirely or in part, by the Office of destination, or by the Office of origin, or by a transit office. In all such cases, they have to deposit the following amounts:—

- (a) The cost of the telegram making the request, which may be classed *Express* or *Ordinary* at the Sender's option.
- (b) The cost of a telegram for the reply, if a reply by telegraph is necessary, which may also be classed as in (a) above

Those which are sent at the request of the Addressee in order to obtain the repetition of a passage suspected to be erroneous imply always a telegraphic reply which will be of the same class as the telegram making the request, and the insertion of the indication =*Reply paid*= is not necessary. In other cases in which a telegraphic reply is requested, this indication must be employed.

45. Rectifying, completing, or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to a telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Telegraph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of paid Service Advices, at the cost of the Sender or the Addressee making the demand.

46. The charges for Service Advices necessitated through errors of the Telegraph Service are refunded under Rules 145 (h) and 148.

47. When the words to be repeated are written in a doubtful manner, the Office of Origin consults, in the first instance, the Sender. If he cannot be found, the Office of origin adds to the repetition a note "Writing doubtful."

COUNTING OF WORDS.

48. *What is counted.*—All that the Sender writes upon the form to be transmitted to his correspondent is included in calculating the charge, with the exception of the Special Instructions referred to in Rule 21 and the name of the Telegraph Office of origin, which are transmitted free. No other words may be transmitted unless paid for.

49. *Stops, etc.*—Dashes which only serve to separate upon the form the different words or groups of a telegram, are neither charged for nor transmitted. Signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens are only transmitted and, consequently, charged for, on the formal request of the Sender.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

50. *Preamble.*—Words, numbers and signs added by Telegraph Officials for official purposes are not charged for. The hour and minute (Standard time) at which a telegram is handed in are added by the Telegraph Office and transmitted free.

51. *Combinations or alterations of words* contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted (except in the case of registered abbreviated addresses under Rule 32, Condition 3). The same applies to combinations or alterations sought to be concealed by reversing the order of letters or syllables. Nevertheless, the names of towns and countries, patronymics (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares, boulevards, streets, and any other kinds of public places, the names of vessels, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers, written entirely in words, and compound words admitted as such in the English and French languages and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be respectively written as single words, without either apostrophe or hyphen.

The words *halfpenny, twopence, threepence*, etc., up to *elevenpence*, may be written as single words.

52. The following are examples of combinations of words admissible and inadmissible as single words:—

(a) Examples of combinations admissible as single words:—

Cowhide.	Rapeseed.
Gingellyseed.	Sheepskin.

(b) Examples of combinations inadmissible as single words:—

Tapestry patterns.	Wheat cargo.
Counteroffer.	Beerboxes.
Bank action.	Discharging day.
Wire answer.	Steamer cargo.
Inner harbour.	Coast sailing.
Bourse credit.	Hull steamer.
Sail insurance.	Alright.
Steam coals.	Allright.
Tuesday morning.	

53. The following are each counted as one word only:—

(a) The name of the Telegraph Office of destination when written as given in the *Telegraph Guide* (Rule 24).

(b) Every Code word which fulfils the requirements of Rule 18, clauses (c) and (d).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

- (c) Every isolated character, letter or figure, including the initials of persons and of such abbreviations as *I. C. S.* or *R. A.*, which are treated as isolated letters, however written by the Sender, as well as every sign of punctuation, apostrophe, or hyphen, transmitted at the request of the Sender.
- (d) Underline.
- (e) Parentheses (the two signs which serve to form).
- (f) Inverted commas, *i.e.*, the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.
- (g) In Telegraphic Money Orders, the name of the postal issuing office, the name of the postal paying office, and that of the locality where the payee resides.

54. *Use of Apostrophes and Hyphens.*—Words separated by an apostrophe^[1] and words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

55. *Figures, Letter Cipher, Commercial marks, etc.*—Groups of figures or of letters, commercial marks composed of figures and letters are counted as one word for each five figures or letters which they contain, *plus* one word for any excess. Each of the combinations *æ*, *aa*, *ao*, *œ*, *ue*, and *ch* is counted as two letters. When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

56. *Signs, etc., used with figures or letters.*—Decimal points or full stops, commas, colons, dashes and bars of division are each counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they occur. This also applies to each letter added to groups of figures to form ordinal numbers, as well as to letters or figures added to the number of a house in an address, even in the case of an address in the text or in the signature (*i.e.*, "Person From") of a telegram.

57. *Abbreviations.*—Common titles, which in their full form are expressed by a single word, such as *Captain*, *Reverend* and *Esquire*, may be written in their usual abbreviated forms, such as *Capt.*, *Rev.* and *Esg.*, each of which counts as one word. Similarly, common abbreviations of single words, such as *Rs.* (for *Rupees*), *lbs.* (for *pounds*), are admissible and count each as one word.

[1]

[1] For addition after the word "apostrophe" in Rule 54, see Notification No. 4518-123, dated 23rd June, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 512.

[2] For rule 57a, see notification referred to in first footnote.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

58. *Examples of counting.*—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted :—

—	Number of words.	—	Number of words.
Leveson-Gower (<i>family name</i>)	2	444½ (6 characters)	2
Levesongower (<i>family name</i>)	1	444'5 (5 characters)	1
John Henry (<i>Christian names</i>)	2	444'55 (6 characters)	2
Johnhenry (<i>Christian names</i>)	2	44/2 (4 characters)	1
A. Gower (<i>initial and family name</i>)	2	44/ (3 characters)	1
Agower (<i>evasion, inadmissible</i>)	—	48 (4 characters)	1
Bara Bazar	2	9% (4 characters)	1
Barabazar	1	17th (4 characters)	1
Responsibility (14 characters)	1	1599th (6 characters)	2
Misrepresentation (17 characters)	2	10 Rs. 10 As.	4
Prince of wales (<i>ship</i>)	3	10 Rs. 10	3
Prince of Wales (<i>ship</i>)	1	Rs. 10, 10 (or) Rs. 10/10	2
Readdressed	1	11th. 30	3
Re-addressed	2	11,30	1
Don't	1	Eight/10.	2
Don't	2	5/twelfths	2
Mother-in-law	3	May/August	3
Motherinlaw	1	30 ^a (30 to the power a)*	5
All right	2	15 × 6 (15 multiplied by 6)*	4
All-right	2	Two hundred and thirty-four	5
Allright	2	Two hundred and thirtyfour (23 characters).	2
Alright (<i>misspelt; inadmissible</i>)	—	E.	1
44½ (5 characters)	1	E. M. (<i>Isolated letters, initials of Christian names</i>)	2

* The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 30^a, 15 × 6, etc. Senders of telegrams must therefore replace them by the full signification, thus—30 to power a, 15 multiplied by 6, etc.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—contd.

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd

—	Number of words.	—	Number of words.
EM. (<i>Initials of two Christian names, wrong combination</i>).	2	GHF 45. (<i>Commercial mark; a group of 5 characters</i>).	1
15A (<i>Number of house</i>) . . .	1	G H F. 45 (<i>Commercial mark; a group of 8 characters</i>).	2
15-3 or 15/3 (<i>Number of house</i>) .	1	G/O (<i>for General Order</i>). . .	3
L. C. S. } ICS } (<i>for Indian Civil Service</i>) Ics }	3	G O. (<i>for General Order</i>). . .	2
R. A. } RA } (<i>for Royal Artillery</i>) Ra. }	2	The business is <u>very urgent</u> , come without delay (<i>8 words and 2 underlines</i>).	10
Emvthf (<i>6 characters, Secret letters in State telegrams, or Commercial marks</i>).	2	Received news of you indirectly (<i>very bad</i>) telegraph immediately (<i>9 words and 1 passage within parenthesis</i>).	10
Emvchf (<i>6 characters, Secret letters in State telegrams, or Commercial marks</i>).	2	Received letter from Pera reliable source which says "conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers" (<i>14 words and a passage in inverted commas</i>)	15
1972/199a (<i>Commercial mark; a group of 9 characters</i>).	2		
AP/M (<i>Commercial mark or Secret language in State telegrams; a group of 4 characters</i>).	1	As. (<i>for "annas"</i>)	1
3/M (<i>Commercial mark; a group of 3 characters</i>)	1	Co. (<i>for "Company"</i>)	1
GHF (<i>Commercial mark, or Secret language in State telegrams; a group of 3 characters</i>).	1	Etc. (<i>for "etcetera"</i>)	1
		Mr. (<i>for "Mister"</i>)	1
G. H. F. (<i>Commercial mark, or Secret language in State telegrams; a group of 6 characters</i>).	2	Mrs. (<i>for "Mistress"</i>)	1
		No. (<i>for "Number"</i>)	1
G. H. F. (<i>Without final stop</i>) (<i>Commercial mark or Secret language in State telegrams; a group of 5 characters</i>)	1	d. (<i>for "pence"</i>)	1
		s. (<i>for "shillings"</i>)	1
		Cwt. (<i>for "hundredweight"</i>) . . .	1

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd*

CHARGES.

59. *Classes.*—There are two classes of telegrams—*Express* and *Ordinary*. These classes apply equally to State and Private telegrams. The corresponding charges between any two Offices in India or Burma are as follows :—

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional word.	Address
Express	12	R. a.	R. a.	Charged for.
Ordinary	12	0 6	0 2 0 ½	Ditto.

¹ 60. On telegrams to or from the Pilot Vessel at the Sandheads exchanged by the Wireless Telegraph system, a special fee of Rs. 4 per telegram is levied, in addition to the rates specified in Rule 59.

PRECEDENCE.

61. *Express telegrams* have precedence over *Ordinary telegrams* in transmission, and are delivered by messengers at any time during the day or night.

62. *Ordinary telegrams* are transmitted in their turn after *Express telegrams*, and delivery is effected by messengers between 6 hours and the time of closing of a telegraph office, but not later than 23 hours.

63. *Ordinary telegrams* are not accepted on Sundays and the four principal holidays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

PAYMENT OF CHARGES.

64. *Charges how paid.*—With the exceptions provided for in Rules 39, 65, 70, 71, and 128, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid in Cash or Postage Stamps. If the class of the telegram is not stated by the Sender, it will be classed and charged for as *Ordinary* (Rule 59).

65. At Departmental Telegraph Offices, telegrams can be accepted without prepayment on the Deposit System of Accounts on the following conditions :—

- (i) Any person who deposits a sum of money equivalent, approximately, to the average monthly payments on

¹ Rule 60 since cancelled, see Notification No. 4553—67, dated 25th June, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 538.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—contd.

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

telegrams transmitted by him, may open an account with the Departmental Telegraph Office at which the deposit is made and transmit all classes of telegrams without prepayment, from that office. This deposit will be refunded when it is desired to discontinue the system of sending telegrams without prepayment.

- (ii) In addition to this deposit, a sum of Rs. 10 will be levied as the minimum charge per annum, payable in advance, to cover as far as it goes a commission at the rate Re. 1 for every 25 telegrams transmitted without prepayment during the year.
- (iii) At the end of each month, a bill will be presented showing the net amount due on telegrams transmitted without prepayment during the month, which should be paid into the Telegraph Office concerned within three days of the presentation of the bill.
- (iv) The account for commission will be submitted quarterly, and, if within the period covered by the annual or minimum charge, the account should show a balance against the party in account with the Telegraph Office, the amount will be recovered.

66. *Postage Stamps.*—Postage stamps are of the following values:—

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas	8 annas	3 rupees
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 "	12 "	5 "
1 "	4 "	1 rupee	10 "
2 annas	6 "	2 rupees	15 "
			25 "

Service Postage Stamps, *i.e.*, Postage Stamps overprinted with "On H. M. S." should be used in payment of State telegrams.

67. *Affixing Stamps.*—The Stamps must be affixed by the Sender to the telegram form in the space allotted for the purpose, and he should see that the Stamps are defaced by the Counter Clerk with the Name and Date stamp of the office.

68. *Spoilt or defaced stamps.*—Postage Stamps which have been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect, or which have any word, letter, figure, or design written, printed, or impressed upon them, otherwise than by the authority of Government, before being affixed, or which have been cut or otherwise separated from embossed envelopes, postcards or wrappers, cannot be recognised in payment of telegrams.

NOTE.—The perforation of Postage Stamps with initials, or other identifying marks traced in minute holes is not prohibited.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

69 *Receipt*.—A receipt containing particulars of the number of the telegram and the charges paid can be obtained for each telegram tendered for transmission at a Telegraph or Postal Receiving Office. Duplicate copies of receipts for telegrams are never given.

70 *Telegrams from ships*.—Telegrams arriving by mail steamers and other vessels for onward transmission by telegraph may be transmitted without prepayment; but no such telegram, whether prepaid or not, will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office.

71. *Telegrams from Field Telegraph Offices*.—When at a Field Telegraph Office prepayment is impracticable, Private telegrams, addressed to any office other than a Field Telegraph Office, will be accepted "bearing," but such telegrams will not be delivered to the Addressees until they have paid the charges due on them (Rule 72).

72. *Recovery of bearing and other charges from Addressee*.—In every case where charges have to be collected on delivery (Rules 13, 70, 71, 84, 86 and 128), the telegram is only handed to the Addressee upon payment of the amount due.

73. *Any Undercharge made in error*, and charges and expenses not recovered from the Addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender.

74. *Any overcharge made in error* is returned to the person entitled to it. No refund, however, is made of the value of the stamps in excess affixed by the Sender, unless he applies for it to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, under Rules 145 (j) and 148.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION : TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

75. When an interruption to the regular means of telegraphic communication occurs during the transmission of a telegram, the office beyond which the interruption exists, or an office situated further back and having at its disposal an alternative telegraph route, immediately sends the telegram by such a route or failing that, by special messenger or by post (*registered*, if possible).

76. If a telegram is re-transmitted, by means other than telegraphic, it will be addressed by the re-transmitting office either to the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

nearest telegraph office able to re-transmit it or to the office of destination, or to the addressee himself. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this re-transmission would be manifestly prejudicial to the general service.

CANCELLATION.

77. If the Sender of an Inland telegram, or his authorised representative, wishes to cancel the telegram before transmission has begun, he can do so, and the charges, less a fee of two annas, will be returned. Provided that, if the telegram has been stamped and the stamps have been obliterated, the charges shall be refunded under Rule 145 (k), only on application being made to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, within the period prescribed by Rule 148. If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can be cancelled only by a Paid Service Advice addressed under Rule 44 to the office of destination. If, in addition, the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram: otherwise he is informed by post. If the telegram has been delivered to the addressee, the latter is informed of its cancellation unless the Service Advice contains instructions to the contrary.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

78. *According to Address and Order.*—Telegrams are, according to their Addresses, either delivered at the residences of the Addressees, or kept at the Telegraph Office or Post Office till called for. They are, in all cases, delivered at, or sent to, their destinations in order of receipt.

79. *Free Delivery Limits.*—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond this free delivery limit, telegrams are sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for (Rules 115—120). For telegrams to be delivered by boat, see Rule 84.

80. *Persons to whom telegrams may be delivered.*—A telegram taken to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, the adult members of his family, any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

the Sender has requested by writing on the form the Special Instruction *Addressee only* or (*M.P.*)—see Rule 17 (*d*)—, that the telegram may be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the Office of destination writes the instruction "Addressee only" in full on the envelope and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

81 *Open Delivery.*—The Sender may also request that the telegram may be delivered open, by writing on the form the Special Instruction "*Open*" see Rule 17 (*d*). This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered without an envelope, simply folded, with the Address written on the back.

82 *Telegrams to be kept till called for.*—When the telegram bears the Special Instruction *to be kept at the Telegraph Office till called for* or (*TR*), it is delivered to the Addressee or his duly authorised representative over the telegraph counter. Telegrams bearing the Special Instruction *to be kept at the Post Office till called for* or (*GP*) are handed to the Post Office by the Telegraph Office of destination. The latter are, as regards delivery and period of preservation subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

83. *Delivery on ships.*—Telegrams addressed to passengers on board a vessel arriving at a port are delivered, if possible, before disembarkation.

84. *Delivery by boat.*—When an Inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (*i.e.*, when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty) or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the boat-hire must be paid by the Addressee if the Sender omits to prepay it. The indication *Boat-hire paid* or (*BPD*), or *Boat-hire paid double* or (*BPDN*)—if the Sender has paid the boat-hire and wishes the telegram sent on board at night—should be entered on the form *Boat-hire prepaid* but not expended will be refunded [Rules 145 (*g*) and 148] Information regarding fixed express charges for boat-hire for certain places in India can be obtained from the Telegraph Office.

85. *Reply given to messenger.*—Save in the case of delivery by the ordinary post beyond the free delivery limit, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the Reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the Reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the Receipt signed for the original telegram.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

86. *Re-direction.*—Telegrams can be re-directed to a second address, either by an official of the Telegraph Office, or by an agent of the Addressee. When official re-direction of telegrams is required, a notice to that effect must be given to the Telegraph Office concerned; printed forms for the purpose can be obtained from the local Telegraph Office. The person who gives notice is responsible for any charges that may be incurred. No additional charge will be levied for re-direction, if the two addresses are within the same town, but if in different towns, the full Inland rate, according to the class of the telegram, will be charged for the re-direction. If the sum due has not been paid at the office where the telegram has been re-directed, the amount will be recovered from the Addressee before delivery.¹ [State Telegrams addressed to officers of Government, either by official designation, or name, and Private telegrams addressed to such officers by official designation only will be re-directed free.] Instructions left at the Telegraph Office regarding the re-addressing or re-direction of telegrams will be considered to be in force for a month only; after that period they will be liable to the fees prescribed by Rule 92.

87. *Inland telegrams* may also be re-transmitted to Ceylon at the request of the Addressee or some responsible resident acting on the Addressee's behalf. In that case, the full charge for the telegram from India to Ceylon will, when possible, be recovered from the Addressee. Requests for re-transmission must be made in writing, and any one making such request must undertake to pay the charges which may not be collected by the Delivery Office. When no such undertaking accompanies a request to re-transmit, the telegram will be posted and the Sender advised. Telegrams returned unopened with a new address in Ceylon will be similarly dealt with.

88. *Undelivered telegrams.*—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the office of destination, after a brief delay, sends a Service telegram to that effect to the office of origin and the Sender is informed, except in the case of—

- (a) Telegrams addressed *To await arrival, Telegraph restante, Poste restante, or Care of Telegraph (or Post) Office*, and
- (b) telegrams to places beyond the free delivery radius which have been duly posted and are subsequently returned as undelivered by the Post Office to the Telegraph

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 8242, dated 1st November, 1909, see Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1099.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

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Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

Office which posted them. In cases (a) and (b) when a charge has to be collected, the Service Advice of non-delivery is sent by post at the expiration of the period for retaining such correspondence.

89. When in consequence of an inexact or insufficient Address or of the Addressee's absence or refusal, bearing charges have not been paid at destination, the amount of these charges is mentioned in the Service telegram, and the Sender is bound to make them good.

90. If the messenger finds no one at the Address given who will consent to receive a telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the residence indicated, and the telegram is brought back to the Telegraph Office to be delivered to the Addressee, or to any person authorized by him to take delivery of it, upon application from either. When the Addressee duly advised as above of the arrival of a telegram does not take delivery within 24 hours, non-delivery is reported in accordance with Rule 88.

91. *Unclaimed telegrams.*—Telegrams unclaimed, or not delivered, are not kept after two weeks by the office of destination.

92. *Directions about delivery.*—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours, the same fee as for the registration of an abbreviated address is levied (*vide* Rule 32). If the fee for a registered abbreviated address has already been paid, that fee will cover the registration of special delivery instructions. In the case of Government Officials, no charge is made for the registration of abbreviated addresses, but they will be required to pay the prescribed fee for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.**(A) *Prepaid Replies.***

93. The Sender of a Private telegram, or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a British Government Official, may prepay a reply, but the amount so prepaid shall be not less than six annas. The Sender of a Reply paid telegram should write the words "Reply-paid" in the space provided on the form [Rules 17 (d) and 21.]

94. At destination, the Telegraph Office delivers to the Addressee a Reply telegram form, which entitles him to send free of charge from any Telegraph or Receiving Office in India, and within the value of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination in India.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

Two or more Reply telegram forms may be used in payment of one Inland telegram, but one Reply telegram form cannot be used in payment of two or more telegrams. A Reply telegram form can prepay the cost of a telegram and its reply if necessary.

95. If the reply exceeds the amount notified in the Reply telegram form, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps by the Sender of the reply (Rule 67). If, on the other hand, the amount notified on the Reply telegram form exceeds that of the Reply, the difference, if it be not less than eight annas, will be refunded to the Sender of the original telegram on application to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*. No refund will be given on a Reply telegram form, which has been prepaid by another Reply telegram form and not by cash or stamps.

96. The Reply telegram form is available for only two months (date of issue included) after which it lapses.

97. When the Addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form, or has refused it, the money deposited for the reply can be refunded to the Sender under the conditions of Rules 145 (d) and 148.

98. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a Reply-paid telegram, the Office of destination sends a Service telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed (Rule 88). The Reply telegram form remains attached to the telegram during the period of retention fixed by Rule 91, after which it is sent to the Check Office to await any application for refund of the amount prepaid that may be preferred by the Sender according to Rule 148.

99. When a telegram to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and Reply telegram form are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

100. It is not compulsory on the Addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Office of destination consists simply in the delivery of the Reply telegram form for the amount prepaid, and the Addressee is at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

101. The Sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government Official cannot prepay a reply. In the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government Official, any sum deposited by the Sender under Rule 93 must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

(B) *Collated (or Repeated) telegrams.*

102. *Collation* consists in the entire telegram (including the Preamble) being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission.

103. The Sender of any telegram can require it to be collated, or repeated, to insure correctness. In this case he must write the instruction *T. C.* [Rules (17 *d*) and 23.]

104. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth the charge for the telegram. In calculating this charge, fractions of half an anna will be reckoned as half an anna.

105. State and Service telegrams written in Secret language are invariably collated free of charge (Rule 38).

(C) *Acknowledgments of Receipt.*

106. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. He should write on the form the abbreviation (P C)—*see* Rule 17 (*d*). When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post, deposited *poste restante*, or delivered to any intermediate agency, this notice mentions the date and time of such forwarding, deposit, or delivery. This Acknowledgment of Receipt may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

107. The charge for an Acknowledgment of Receipt by telegraph is six annas.

108. A telegraphic Acknowledgment of Receipt ranks for transmission as an *Ordinary Private* telegram.

109. In the case of non-delivery provided for in Rule 88, the Acknowledgment of Receipt is preceded by the Service Advice required by that Rule. The Acknowledgment of Receipt is detained during the period prescribed in Rule 91, or is transmitted after the delivery of the telegram, if that becomes possible. At the expiration of this period, if the telegram has not been delivered, the charge for the Acknowledgment of Receipt is refunded to the Sender of the telegram under the conditions of Rule 145 (*g*), if he has not already applied for such refund.

110. An Acknowledgment of Receipt when it reaches the office of origin, or the office indicated in the telegram (Rule 106), is notified to the Sender. When the Acknowledgment of Receipt has reference

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

to a telegram which has been re-addressed (Rule 86), the office of origin recovers from the Sender any charges that may be due.

(D) Multiple telegrams.

111. *Addressed to one Telegraph office.*—Except as provided for in Rule 121, a telegram addressed to several persons in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office or to the same person at several Addresses in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, is charged for as a single telegram, but a copying fee of four annas per 100 chargeable words, *plus* four annas for the excess is charged for each destination after the first.

Copies of a multiple telegram will only be delivered by post from the Terminal Telegraph Office when addressed to places beyond the telegraph lines. Such copies cannot be posted to places where there are Telegraph Offices.

112. *Addressed to more than one Telegraph Office*—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person, in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams, and shall be written on separate telegram forms. Telegrams addressed to stations which are local telegraph offices within the free delivery radius of the Central Office are, however, treated as laid down in Rule 111. Press telegrams addressed to more than one Telegraph Office are invariably treated as in Rule 111 (*See* Rule 129).

113. In the case provided for in Rule 111, each copy of the telegrams delivered will bear its own particular Address only, unless the Sender has requested the contrary. In the latter case, the Sender should write the words *Communicate all Addresses or* CTA [Rule 17 (d)] which are not charged for.

114. Replies cannot be prepaid on multiple telegrams.

(E) Telegrams to be delivered by Post or Special Messenger.

115. *Post or Special Messenger.*—Telegrams addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices may be delivered at destination according to the request of the Sender, either by post or by special messenger.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

116. The Address of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows:—

(a) If the message is to be posted from the nearest Telegraph Office—

To—John Doe, Esq.,
Sherghetty, Post Gya.

(b) If the message is to be sent by special messenger—

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.

Calcutta=*XP., Rs. Two*

To—John Doe, Esq.,

Nynan, *Express* Hooghly Point.

The Instructions (*Post*) or (*X. P. Rs. Two*) are not charged for (Rules 23 and 48).

117. Express or portorage charges must be prepaid by the Sender. If the charges are fixed the telegram bears the Sender's Special Instruction *Express paid* or (*X. P.*) only. If not, the Sender must pay such sum as he thinks sufficient and the telegram must bear the Special Instruction *Express R—* or (*X. P.—R.*). If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient at the Office of destination, the difference is recovered from the Addressee. Information regarding fixed Express or portorage charges for certain places in India can be obtained from the Telegraph Office.

118. *Postage.*—No charge is made for postage on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, or to a place out of India to which Indian Inland Postal rates, apply, *e.g.*, Aden and Ceylon, but on telegrams to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff, the following additional charges must be paid to cover postage and registration:—

(i) On a telegram to be posted to the United Kingdom, or any British Possession which has joined the Penny Postal Union—

one anna, if the message is to be posted unregistered, and three annas if it is to be posted registered.

(ii) On a telegram to be posted to a country which has not joined the Penny Postal Union—

2½ annas, if the message is to be posted unregistered, and 4½ annas, if it is to be posted registered.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

119. *Inland Telegrams posted from India to Ceylon.*—Inland telegrams to be posted to Ceylon may be addressed to Tuticorin, from which place a daily mail boat leaves for Colombo.

EXAMPLE.

To—Young,
Oriental Hotel,
Colombo, *Post* Tuticorin.

Text.

Start by first Steamer.

From—W. Collins.

The charge for such a telegram is the usual Inland rate according to class, and, as stated in Rule 118, there is no charge for postage. The word *Post* is also not charged for (Rules 23 and 48).

120. *Inland telegrams posted from Indian Ports.*—An Inland telegram telegraphed to an Indian port to be posted under Rule 118, to a place beyond Indian limits must have the name of the port entered in the Address, and the Instructions *Post*, or *Post Registered* [Rules 17 (d), 21 and 23] before the name of the Telegraph Office from which to be posted.

EXAMPLE.

To—Mrs. Johnson,
20, Cambridge Terrace,
Hyde Park,
London, *Post* Bombay.

Text.—Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

From—Johnson.

The charge for such a telegram would be the usual Inland rate according to the class (Express or Ordinary at Sender's choice), *plus* one anna for postage under Rule 118. If the Sender desires the message to be registered before being posted, he should insert the Special Instruction *Post Registered* (or *P. R.*) before the name of the Telegraph Office from which to be posted. The charge for postage and registration would then be three annas under Rule 118.

Telegrams as in this Rule may also be multiple (Rule 111), but in such case, the Sender must pay the copying fee for each additional Address, and also an additional fee for each for postage, or for postage

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—contd.

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

and registration, as the case may be, according to the charges laid down in Rule 118. But such telegrams cannot be addressed partly to persons beyond the sea, and partly to persons at the port itself. If the Sender wants the telegram also delivered to a person at the port itself, he must send it as a separate telegram.

121. *Mixed Postal and Telegraph Service between India and the United Kingdom.*—Communications intended for places in the United Kingdom may be telegraphed to Bombay for despatch by registered post to London and telegraphed thence to destination. The charges for such communications will be:—

- (1) The charge for the telegram in India at *Express* or *Ordinary* rates according to the wishes of the Sender.
- (2) One anna for postage, and
- (3) The British Inland telegram rate of $\frac{1}{2}d$, or half an anna, per word with a minimum of six pence, or six annas.

The communications should be addressed as shown below:—

To

Mrs. Wilcox,
18, Goldspink Lane,
Newcastle, *c/o Telegraphs Bombay.*

Text.—Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

From—Wilcox.

The words "*c/o Telegraphs Bombay*" will be charged for on the Indian section. On arrival at Bombay, the Central Telegraph Office will score out the words "*c/o Telegraphs Bombay*" and arrange to forward the telegram by post in a *registered* packet to the Central Telegraph Office, London, from whence it will be telegraphed to its destination. The charges for the above telegram will be:—

	If sent as:—	
	Express.	Ordinary.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
(1) <i>On Indian Section.</i> —18 words (including the instruction " <i>c/o Telegraphs Bombay</i> ").	1 12	0 9
(2) Postage (including registration) from Bombay to London	0 1	0 1
(3) <i>On British Section.</i> —15 words (excluding the instruction " <i>c/o Telegraphs Bombay</i> ").	0 7½	0 7½
Total	2 4½	1 1½

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

The following are not admitted in the mixed postal and telegraph service :—

- (a) Telegrams with Reply paid (Rule 93).
- (b) Collated telegrams (Rule 102).
- (c) Telegrams with acknowledgment of receipt (Rule 106).
- (d) Multiple telegrams (Rule 111).
- (e) Telegrams for delivery by Special Messenger (Rule 115).
- (f) Semaphoric telegrams (Rule 123).

122. *Employment of post.*—In case of telegrams for places over five miles distant from the Telegraph Office of destination, that Office is entitled to post such telegrams—

- (a) in the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of delivery to be employed, or
- (b) when there is an unpaid claim against the Addressee for delivery charges on a previous telegram, which he has refused to pay.

Telegrams for places over five miles distant from the Telegraph Office of destination must be posted by that Office—

- (a) when such has been the request expressly made by the Sender (Rule 115) or the Addressee (Rule 86). The office of destination may, however, effect delivery by special messenger, even for telegrams bearing the instruction *Post*, if the Addressee has expressed a desire to receive his telegrams by special messenger,
- (b) when the Office of destination has no more rapid means of delivery at its disposal.

(F) Semaphoric Telegrams.

123. *Semaphoric telegrams* are telegrams exchanged with ships, by means of Semaphore established on shore.

124. *Semaphore Stations.*—The following are the Government Telegraph Offices which are Semaphore stations :—

Achipur,	Elephant Point,
Amherst,	False Point Light-house,
Budge-Budge,	Hooghly Point,
Diamond Harbour,	Mud Point,
Diamond Island,	Saugor Island.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

125. *Language*.—Semaphoric telegrams must be written in *English* or by means of groups of letters of the International Code of Signals.

126. *Address*.—When a Semaphoric telegram is for a ship at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary directions, the name or official number of the vessel for which it is intended, and its nationality.

127. *Preamble*.—The word *Semaphoric* should be written and signalled after the office of origin, *i e.*, in the space marked "Service Instructions" on every telegram received from a ship at sea. When it is addressed to a ship at sea, this instruction is not inserted.

128. *Charges, etc.*.—The charge for Semaphoric telegrams is the usual charge, *plus* a fixed fee of eight annas. In case of Semaphoric telegrams addressed to ships, the charges must be paid by the Sender; in case of such telegrams received from ships, the charges must be paid by the Addressee before delivery.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

129. *Rates*.—The following are the rates charged for Press telegrams :—

Class.	Unit No. of words	Unit rate.	Each additional six words.	Address.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Express	48	1 0 0	0 2 0	Free.
Ordinary	48	0 8 0	0 1 0	Do.

Multiple Press messages will be charged for as in Rule 111, whether all the Addresses are in the same town or not. The address in a Press telegram includes the name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted, the name of the correspondent, and the name and address (if necessary) of the Newspaper or News Agency.

130. Press telegrams at Ordinary rates are not accepted on Sundays and the four principal holidays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

131. *Conditions.*—A Press telegram to be accepted at Press rates must fulfil the following conditions :—

(1) It must be addressed to a newspaper or news agency, the name of which has been registered by the Director-General of Telegraphs. The official Gazettes published by the Government of India, by Provincial Governments and by Native States will not be registered under this rule.

A list of such registered newspapers or news agencies is published in the *Telegraph Guide*. A news agency must on registration and annually thereafter submit to the Director-General of Telegraphs a list of its *bond fide* subscribers to whom it issues news. Applications for the registration of newspapers or news agencies should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Offices.

(2) It must be addressed to the newspaper or news agency in accordance with its registered title, and to the town at which the newspaper or news agency is registered.

(3) It must, except as provided hereafter in Condition (5) contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in registered newspapers. The news which a news agency receives and disseminates at Press rates may only be given to duly registered newspapers or other registered news agencies.

(4) It must be written in plain *English* so as to be intelligible to the transmitting Offices, and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in Code language or Cipher. In Press telegrams ordinary English words may be abbreviated.

(5) It may also be a telegram sent from, or to, the newspaper or news agency by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), to or from its correspondents or employés on the subject of a telegram published, or to be published, or to an official of the Telegraph Department on matters of Press business.

(6) If a press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager or any other person connected with the newspaper or news agency, by name or designation, it is chargeable at the full Inland rates.

(7) Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a Press telegram must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that Press telegram was delivered.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

(8) Long news messages should be broken up into pages of about 75 words each. All the pages must be numbered consecutively, and each of them, except the last, should conclude with the words "*More to follow*" (or M. T. F.). The last page should conclude with the words "End of message." These words and numbers are not charged for. The name of the Sender should be written at the top of each page and the last word of each page should be repeated at the top of the next page. The interval between the handing in of the different pages should not exceed an hour. When this interval is exceeded, the pages handed in late will be treated as a fresh message and charged accordingly. In telegrams addressed to more than one newspaper or news agency, the full list of addresses need only be furnished with the first page, and each of the consecutively numbered pages will be considered to be addressed to all the newspapers and news agencies.

NOTE.—Attention is specially directed to the necessity of writing as legibly as possible, and it is recommended that, whenever practicable, the copy should be written in ink, and not pencil.

(9) When a Press message is addressed to more than one office, a sufficient number of copies of the text should, when practicable, be supplied to allow of its being telegraphed simultaneously to each office. Information as to the number of copies required can always be obtained beforehand from the Telegraph office from which the news is to be sent.

(10) At least 8 hours previous notice should, when possible, be given of the intention to send long news messages of a greater length than 1,000 words. This notice should be given to the Telegraph office at which the news will be handed in, together with the following particulars :—

- (i) Time at which messages will be handed in ;
- (ii) length ; and
- (iii) addresses.

132. *Stops*.—In Press telegrams, where the sense so often depends upon the punctuation especially in the case of long messages, full stops will be signalled free of charge, but this privilege will not be extended to other signs of punctuation.

133. The Press telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 131, and any subsequent claim made by the Telegraph Department for the difference between Press and full inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

134. *Press telegrams accepted without prepayment.*—Press telegrams may be accepted without prepayment from correspondents, provided that any newspaper or news agency which may desire the facility obtains previous sanction from the Director-General of Telegraphs and deposits a sum of money in cash, or Government Promissory Notes, as detailed below—

(i) *If the accounts are to be rendered monthly*, the equivalent of eight weeks' transactions subject to a minimum of Rs. 50

(ii) *If the accounts are to be rendered fortnightly*, the equivalent of six weeks' transactions subject to a minimum of Rs 50.

The accounts for the messages sent without prepayment will be rendered by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, and must be paid within one week of the date on which they are received.

135. *Railway Offices.*—Except in the case of such Railway Administrations as may be willing to accept Press messages for transmission within the limits of their respective Railways, when the wires are not occupied by telegrams on the business of the Railways, the Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Licensed Telegraph Offices. Press messages cannot be transferred from one telegraph system to another (Rule 14).

136. *Delivery.*—Press telegrams of either class are sent out for delivery as soon as received, by day or by night

RECORDS.

137. *Period of preservation.*—The originals of telegrams and documents relating to them are kept for three days only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the *Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, where they are preserved for three months (except in the case of offices situated on the Frontier beyond Kashmir and on the extreme limits of Burma, the records of which are preserved for four months) from the month following that in which the telegram was handed in, and then destroyed.

138. *Secrecy.*—The originals or copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender, or to the Addressee, after proof of identity, or to the authorised representative of either of them.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

139. *Copies.*—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram, or the authorised representative of either, has a right to be furnished with a certified copy of the original telegram or of the copy delivered at destination, on application to the Telegraph Office within three days, or to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, within the period of preservation (Rule 137). This right lapses after the expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records.

140. A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished in conformity with Rule 139, if the telegram does not exceed 100 words. Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100 words.

141. Copies cannot be supplied unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorised representatives furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams to which their requests refer, to be found.

142. *Extended preservation.*—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by a interested party to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons. Such application must be made within the period of preservation, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of three months beyond the ordinary date for destruction under Rule 137; at the expiration of this further period, they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found, will be produced only on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent authority.

143. *Fees for searching for telegrams.*—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 139 or Rule 142, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day: thus, if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

REFUNDS.

144. *State telegrams*.—No refunds will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class, except in the case of over-charge provided for in Rule 149.

145. *Private telegrams*.—Refunds of the following charges on Private telegrams are made to those who originally paid them on receipt of an application for such refund, or of a complaint against the service :—

- (a) The full charge paid for every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination.
- (b) The full charge paid for every *Express* telegram which has been subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph service.
- (c) The full charge paid for every collated telegram (Rule 103) which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service Advices under Rule 44. No refund is granted for errors made in the transmission of uncollated telegrams.

In the cases provided for in clauses (a), (b) and (c) the refund applies only to the charge of the actual telegrams not delivered, delayed or mutilated, including the supplementary charges not utilised, but not to telegrams necessitated or rendered useless by such non-delivery, delay or mutilation—

- (d) The full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply (Rule 93) when the addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form or has refused it (Rule 97), or, when the Reply telegram form has been used, the difference, if it be not less than eight annas between the value of the Reply telegram form and the cost of the reply (Rule 95).
- (e) The full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply to a telegram which has not been delivered (Rule 98). The Sender should forward with his application for refund—*see* Rule 148—the receipt granted for the original telegram, and the report of non-delivery received by him.
- (f) The full charge for every telegram with prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council.—contd.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—contd.

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

charges for the reply ; also the full charges for every prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the original telegram.

- (g) The supplementary charges pertaining to any special service which has not been rendered, as well as the charge for the corresponding supplementary instructions.
- (h) The full charge paid for every paid Service Advice sent under Rules 44 and 45, if the repetition shows that the word or words repeated were transmitted incorrectly at first.
- (i) The full charge for every other Paid Service Advice sent under Rules 44 and 45, necessitated by an error of the Telegraph Service
- (j) The value of excess stamps affixed by the Sender (Rule 74).
- (k) The value of the stamps affixed to a telegram cancelled before transmission, less a fee of two annas (Rule 77).

146. No refund is made for the telegram which has given occasion to a request for correction, nor are any refunds made for rectifying or completing telegrams exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee (Rule 45).

147. In case of a partial refund on account of a multiple telegram, the total charge collected is divided by the number of copies, and the quotient represents the charge appertaining to each copy, the telegram itself counting, in this respect, as one copy.

148. (1) Every claim for refund, and every complaint respecting telegrams, shall be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, within two months from the date of the telegram :

Provided that claims for refunds on account of Paid Service Advices (Rule 46) may be made to the Telegraph Department Offices and Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in charge of Head and Sub-Postmasters from which such advices were booked within three days from the date of the telegram.

(2) Every such claim and complaint shall be accompanied by documentary evidence, namely :—

- (a) in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the office of destination, or from the Addressee ;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

- (b) in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the Addressee ;
- (c) in case of an unused Reply telegram form (Rule 97), by the Reply telegram form delivered to the Addressee ;
- (d) in case of paid Service Advices (Rule 46) by the receipt for the repetition message and the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the Telegraph Office of delivery ; and
- (e) in case of telegrams stamped in excess by the Sender (Rule 74), or stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 77), by the receipt (Rule 69) granted for the telegram.

149. *State and Private.*—When no doubt exists as to an over-charge having been made on an Inland State or Private telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, the over-charge is to be at once refunded by such Office (Rule 74).

SECTION III.

RULES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

FOUNDED ON THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

Note.—The Articles and Regulations quoted in the margin denote the corresponding Rules in the International Telegraph Convention. Points not specifically provided for in these Rules are dealt with in the manner prescribed in the Convention.

GENERAL.

150. *Foreign Telegrams* are those which are sent to, or received from, places beyond Indian limits. Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down by the *International Telegraph Convention*, to which the Government of India is a party. None of the parties to the Convention accept any responsibility on account of Foreign telegrams. (For tariffs and rates, see Rules 234 to 237.)

151. *Legibility and Forms.*—To secure accuracy and rapidity of Transmission, Senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakeable hand, and on the proper forms, which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph Offices (Rule 4). Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices.

Note.—Books containing 100 forms for Foreign telegrams can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices ; price with counterfoils, two annas, and without counterfoils one anna each.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

152. *Offices where Foreign Telegrams are accepted*—Telegrams for Ceylon are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in India, also at a few Postal Receiving Offices. Telegrams for other countries are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices, also at a certain number of Railway Telegraph Offices.

153. Foreign telegrams are only accepted at Field Telegraph Offices when fully prepaid in postage stamps, and then at the Sender's risk.

154. Foreign telegrams, except for Ceylon, cannot be accepted at any Railway Telegraph Office at places where there is also a Government Telegraph Office.

155. *Objectionable telegrams.*—The parties to the Convention reserve to themselves the right of stopping the transmission of any Private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or decency. The Terminal or any Intermediate Office may exercise this control on condition of immediately advising the Office of origin. Telegrams intended for a re-forwarding agency referred to in Rule 190, and which have been wrongly accepted, must be stopped by the office of delivery.

156. Telegraph Offices in India are required to refuse to accept any telegram which appears to be of the above character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter will be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military Officer if tendered at another place.

157. Each of the contracting Governments reserves to itself the right to suspend the International Telegraph service for an indefinite period, if it deem necessary, either generally, or only upon certain lines and for certain classes of correspondence.

158. *General Division.*—Telegrams are divided into four classes.—

(a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rule 199).

(b) Service telegrams (Rule 520).

(c) Private telegrams.

(d) Press telegrams (Rules 334 to 339).

In transmission, State telegrams take precedence of other telegrams, Service telegrams take precedence of Private telegrams, and Private telegrams take precedence of Press telegrams [Rule 334 (2)].

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

WRITING AND ACCEPTANCE OF TELEGRAMS.

159. The text of telegrams may be in Plain or Secret language, Art. 6 the latter being sub-divided into Code or Cipher language. Each of Reg. V these languages may be employed alone or conjointly with the others in the same telegram. All the administrations admit, in all their relations, telegrams in plain language. They may decline to forward or to receive for delivery private telegrams composed either wholly or in part in secret language; but they must allow these telegrams to pass in transit, unless the service be suspended.

160. *Plain language* is that which offers an intelligible sense in Reg. V one or more of the languages authorised for International telegraphic correspondence. The following are the languages authorised for Foreign telegrams in Plain language, subject to the conditions of Rule 173:—

Annamite.	Finnish.	Japanese.	Ruthenian.
Arabic.	Flemish.	Latin.	Servian.
Armenian.	French.	Malay.	Swedish.
Bohemian.	German.	Norwegian.	Slavonic.
Bulgarian.	Greek.	Persian.	Spanish.
Croatian.	Hebrew.	Polish.	Swedish.
Danish.	Hungarian.	Portuguese.	Turkish.
Dutch.	Illyrian.	Roumanian.	
English.	Italian.	Russian.	

161. Telegrams from India to Ceylon and *vice versa* may be in the Vernacular languages of India or Ceylon, or in any of the above languages.

162. In Private telegrams in any language other than plain *English* or the *Vernacular* languages of India or Ceylon, the Sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back if more convenient) that the message does not contain combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language (See Rule 230.)

163. By "*Telegrams in Plain language*" is understood those of Reg. which the text is written entirely in Plain language. Nevertheless, the presence of Code addresses, Exchange quotations, commercial marks, letters representing the signals of the International Code of Signals employed in maritime telegrams, of abbreviated expressions currently used in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as *resp.*, *fob*, *cf*, *cf*, *caf*, *sup.* *cl*, *b/l*, or any other analogous expression, the meaning of which is understood in the country of origin, does not alter the character of a telegram in Plain language.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

164. *Code language* is that which is composed of words which do not form intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraphic correspondence in plain language.

165 The words, whether genuine or artificial, must be formed of syllables capable of pronunciation according to the current usage of one of the following languages:—*English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese or Latin.* Artificial words must not contain the accented letters à, á, a°, é, ñ, ò, ù.

166. Codes intended for correspondence in Code language may be submitted to the Telegraph Administrations designated for the purpose, in order to allow those interested to obtain an assurance that the words contained in Codes fulfil the conditions of the preceding rule. In India, Code makers may submit their Codes to the Director-General of Telegraphs for submission to the Committee of Control.

167. Words in Code language must not contain more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet (Rules 173 and 174), the combinations ae, aa, ao, oe, ue, being counted as two letters each. The combination "ch" is also counted as two letters in artificial words. In Indo-Ceylon telegrams, the use of vernacular words is admissible as Code.

168. Combinations which do not fulfil the conditions of Rules 165 and 167 are considered as belonging to Letter cipher language Rule 170 (2), and charged accordingly. Compounds composed of two or more words in plain language, combined contrary to the usage of the language are on no account admitted. (*See also Rule 230, et seq.*)

169. In Private telegrams worded in Code language, the Sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back if more convenient) that the Code words are not combinations of two or more words in plain language contrary to the usage of the language.

170. *Cipher language* is that which is composed—

- (1) Either of Arabic figures, of groups or series of Arabic figures having a secret meaning, or of letters (excluding the accented letters, à, á, a°, é, ñ, o, ü), groups or series of letters having a secret meaning.
- (2) Of words, names, expressions or combinations of letters not fulfilling the conditions of Plain language (Rules 160 to 163) or of Code language (Rules 164 to 167).

Part II—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

171. The employment in one group of figures and letters having a Reg. secret meaning is not admitted. It is desirable to avoid the use of Letter cipher, as far as possible, as it is less easy to transmit than pronounceable groups of letters, and is, therefore, more liable to error. In cases where it is necessary to employ letter cipher, it should be arranged in groups of five letters in order to facilitate transmission.

172. The groups referred to in Rule 163 are not considered as Reg. Letter cipher, *i.e.*, as letters having a secret meaning.

173. *Characters.*—Telegrams must be legibly written in characters Reg. which have their equivalents in the official table of telegraph signals, and which are in use in the country where the telegram is presented.

174. The following are the characters in use in India :— Reg.

(a) Letters.

A, B, C, D, E, É, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U,
V, W, X, Y, Z.

Except in Code and Cipher language, the combination "ch" Reg. counts as one character of the Morse alphabet; so also do the twin vowels "aa", "æ", "ao", "œ", and "ue", commonly used to represent the continental modified vowels á, â, a^o, ô, and ü.

(b) Figures.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as I, II, etc.

(c) Signs of punctuation, etc.

Full stop (.), Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Note of interro- Reg. gation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen or dash (—), Brackets or signs of a parenthesis (), Inverted commas (" "), Bar of division (/), Underline.

AND ORDERS.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under ral Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—contd.

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

(d) Special Instructions and Conventional Signs.

	French.	Abbreviated form.	English meaning.
Reg. X, 1.	Réponse payée x	RP x.	Reply paid x words (Rule 277).
	Collationnement	TC.	Collation or repetition (Rule 284).
	Accusé réception télégraphique (télégramme avec)	PC.	Telegram with Telegraphic Acknowledgment (Rule 289).
	Accusé réception postal (télégramme avec)	PCP.	Telegram with Postal Acknowledgment (Rule 289).
	Faire suivre	FS.	Telegram to follow Addressee (Rule 311).
	Exprès	Exprés.	Express (Rule 311).
	Exprès payé	XP.	Express paid (Rule 315).
	Exprès payé x	XPx.	Express paid x (Rule 312).
	Exprès payé télégraphe	XPT.	Express paid, Telegraph (Rules 313 and 314).
	Exprès payé lettres	XPP.	Express paid, Post (Rules 313 and 314).
	Jour	Jour.	To be delivered during the day (Rule 260).
	Nuit	Nuit.	To be delivered at night.
	Poste	Post.	Post (Rules 262 and 309).
	Poste recommandée	P.	Post Registered (Rules 262 and 309).
	Ouvert	Ouvert.	To be delivered open (Rule 267).
	Mains propres	To be delivered into the hands of the sender himself (Rule 266).
	Télégraphe restante	TR.	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called (Rules 258 and 273).
	Poste restante	GP.	To be kept at Post Office till called (Rules 258, 268 and 274).
	Poste restante recommandée	GPR.	To be registered and kept at Post Office till called (Rule 262).
	x Adresses	TMx.	x Addresses (Rule 301).
	Communiquer toutes adresses	CTA.	Communicate all Addresses (Rule 301).
	x Jours	x Days.
Reg. X, 3.	175. <i>Erasures, etc.</i> —Every interlineation or insertion, re-erasure, or re-written word must be authenticated by the sender by his representative.		
Reg. XI.	176. <i>Parts of a telegram.</i> —The different parts of a foreign telegram should be written in the following order :—		
	(a) Special Instructions (Rules 177—179).		
	(b) The address (Rules 180—194).		
	(c) The Text (Rule 195).		
	(d) The Sender's name (Rule 196).		
Reg. XII, 1.	177. <i>Special instructions.</i> —The Sender should write up in form, in the place provided for the purpose, such of the Special Instructions prescribed in Rule 174 (d) as he may desire to use of.		

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

178. In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions Reg. XII, 2, which concern each Addressee should be written immediately before his name; but in the case of a collated Multiple telegram, it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for Collation (Rule 284) precedes the first Address.

179. Special instructions may be written in the abbreviated Reg. XII, 3, forms allowed in Rule 174 (*d.*) In this case the counter clerk should place each of them between double dashes, thus :—"=RPx=T. C.,=" and so written they are counted each as one word only [Rule 218 (8)]. When they are written in plain language, they should be in *French*.

180. *Address*—Every Address must contain at least two words Reg. XIII, 1 the first designating the Addressee, the second indicating the name of the Telegraph Office of destination The latter should be spelt as in the *Official List of Offices (Nomenclature des bureaux telegraphiques—see Rule 218)*.

181. The Address must contain all the particulars necessary to Reg. XIII, 2, ensure the delivery of the telegram to the Addressee. These particulars, with the exception of names of persons, should be written in *French* or in the language of the country of destination.

182. The Address of Private telegrams must be such that delivery to the Addressee can be effected without search or enquiry. Reg. XIII, 3.

183. For large towns, the name of the street and the number of Reg. XIII, 3, the house must be given, or, in the absence of these particulars, the profession of the Addressee or any other relevant information.

184. Even for small towns, the name of the Addressee must, if Reg. XIII, 3, possible, be accompanied by additional particulars to guide the office of destination in effecting delivery.

185. When a telegram is addressed to one person care of Reg. XIII, 4, another, the Address must contain, immediately after the name of the real addressee, one of the indications "*chez*," "*aux soins de*," "*c/o*," "*with*," "*care of*," or any other equivalent.

186. The name of the telegraph office of destination must be Reg. XII, 5, placed after the words in the address which serve to designate the addressee and, when given, his place of residence. It must be written as it appears in the first column of the official *Nomenclature* of offices. This name can only be followed by that of the country or of the territorial sub-division, or by both of these. In the latter case it is the name of the territorial sub-division which must immediately follow that of the Telegraph Office of destination.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

Reg. XIII, 6. 187. When the name of the Office of destination has not yet been published in the Official *Nomenclature*, the sender must complete the address by the name of the country or of the territorial subdivision, or by any other information which he considers sufficient for the forwarding of his telegram which, however, is only accepted at the sender's risk. This rule applies to the Office of origin also.

188. *Telegraph offices in the neighbourhood of London.*—In telegrams addressed to telegraph offices in the neighbourhood of London, the names of which appear in the Official List of Offices (Rule 180), it is not necessary to add the word London in the Address. Telegrams for places in London itself, the names of which do not appear in the Official List of Offices (Rule 180), cannot be accepted unless addressed *London* as the name of the Terminal Office.

Reg. XIII, 9. 189. *Insufficient Address.*—Telegrams, the Addresses of which do not satisfy the conditions laid down in Rules 180 and 187, are refused.

Reg. XIII, 9. 190. Telegrams addressed to a telegraph re-forwarding agency, which is known to be organised for the purpose of evading payment of the full rate chargeable for the transmission of telegrams without intermediate re-transmission between the office of origin and their ultimate destination, are not accepted.

Reg. XIII, 10. 191. In all cases of insufficient address, telegrams must only be accepted at the Sender's risk, if he persist in demanding transmission.

Reg. XIII, 11. 192. In all cases the Sender has to bear the consequences of an insufficient Address.

Reg. XIII, 7. 193. *Abbreviated Addresses.*—The Address may be written in an abbreviated form. But the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram. For conditions for the registration of Abbreviated Addresses in India, see Rule 32.

194. Registered Abbreviated Addresses are treated as Plain language (Rule 221) when occurring in the *Address*, or as the *Sender's name*, in both plain and Code language telegrams, and also in the *text* of Plain language telegrams. When in the *text* of a Code language telegram, they are treated according to Rule 223.

Reg. XIV, 1. 195. *Text.*—The text of a telegram may be omitted.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

196. *The Sender's name* is not obligatory; it may be written by the Sender in an abbreviated form in customary use, or replaced by a registered Address. Reg. XIV, 2.

197. *Signature.*—The true Signature and Address of the Sender (which are not charged for or transmitted) must always be written at the foot of the telegram. In the case of telegrams from a mercantile firm, if the name of the firm is written, it will be accepted, but if stamped, it must be attested by the signature, or initials, of a responsible member of the firm.

198. The Sender of a Private telegram is bound to prove his identity, if requested to do so by the office of origin. Reg. XIV, 3.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

199. *Definition.*—State (or Government) telegrams are generally defined in the International Telegraph Convention to be those which emanate from the Chief of the State, Ministers, Commanders-in-Chief of Land or Sea Forces and Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the Contracting Governments, as well as the replies to such telegrams. Art. 5.

200. *From British Officials.*—The only British Government Officials in India who are allowed to send Foreign State telegrams are those who have been specially authorised to do so by the Government of India. A complete list of these Officials is published in the *Telegraph Guide*. Foreign telegrams classed State, tendered by Officials not named in that list, will be treated as Private telegrams. State Telegrams to Ceylon will, however, be accepted from all British Government Officials.

201. *Replies to State telegrams.*—The right to send a reply, as a State telegram is established by the production of the original State telegram. Reg. XV, 2

202. *From Consular Agents.*—Telegrams from Consular Agents engaged in commerce are only considered as State telegrams, when they are addressed to State Officials, and are connected with the business of the State. Nevertheless, telegrams which do not fulfil the last named conditions are accepted by the offices and transmitted as State telegrams, but these offices immediately report them to their own Administration. Reg. XV, 3.

203. *Language.*—The text of State telegrams may in all circumstances be composed of Secret language. State telegrams which do Reg. XV, 4 &

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

not fulfil the conditions of Rules 160 to 172 are not refused, but are notified by the office which discovers the irregularities to its own Administration.

- Reg. XV. 204. State telegrams, when they are written wholly or partly in Secret language (Code, or Figure or Letter-cipher), are repeated in their entirety by the Receiving Office in the same manner as is done with Collated telegrams (Rules 285 and 286).

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

- Art. 5,
Reg. XVI, 1. 205. Service telegrams are those which emanate from the Telegraph Administrations of the Contracting States and which relate, either to the International Telegraph service, or to objects of public interest agreed upon between the said Administrations. Service telegrams are divided into Service telegrams properly so called, and Service Advises. All Service telegrams are transmitted free, except in the cases specified in Rules 206 to 208.

PAID SERVICE ADVISES.

- Reg. XVII, 1. 206. The Sender and Addressee (or the authorised representative of either of them) of any telegram already transmitted, or in course of transmission, may during the period of preservation of records (*see* Rule 340) and after they have proved, if necessary, their right and identity, cause enquiry to be made, or instructions to be given, respecting such telegram by telegraph. They may also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram which they have sent or received to be repeated, entirely or in part, by the office of destination or by the Office of origin or by a transit office. In all such cases, they have to deposit the following amounts:—

- (a) the cost of the telegram making the request ;
- (b) the cost of a telegram for the reply, if a reply by telegraph is necessary.

- Reg. XVII, 1. 207. In case of a repetition asked for by the Addressee, he must pay the full charge for each word repeated.

- Reg. XVII, 3. Those which are sent at the request of the Addressee in order to obtain the repetition of a passage suspected to be erroneous imply always a telegraphic reply, and the insertion of the indication =RPx = is not necessary. In other cases in which a telegraphic reply is requested, this indication must be employed.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

208. Rectifying, completing, or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to telegrams already transmitted, or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Telegraph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of Paid Service Advices, at the cost of the Sender or the Addressee making the demand. Reg. XVII, 2.

209. The charges for the abovementioned Service Advices are refunded under the conditions fixed by Rule 348, when the Advices are necessitated by errors of the telegraph service. Reg. XVII, 6.

210. When the words of which the repetition is requested are written in a doubtful manner, the Office of origin consults, in the first instance, the Sender. If he cannot be found, the office of origin adds to the repetition a note: "Writing doubtful." Reg. XVII, 7.

211. When the repetition concerns a telegram which has reached the Office of origin from the Sender by telephone, or by a private telegraph wire, that office requests at once from the Sender, a repetition of the words in question. In this latter case, if one or more of the words thus repeated differ from those in the telegram, the office gives the repetition requested in accordance with the corrections made, but inserts after the text of the Service Advice, the indication CTP (*conserver taxe payée*, or retain charge paid) accompanied by an indication of the number of words rectified by the Sender, the charge for which must not be refunded, thus:—CTP one, CTP two, etc. Reg. XVII, 7.

212. The various communications mentioned above may be made by post through the agency of the Telegraph Offices of origin or destination. They are sent under registered cover at the cost of the person who makes the request, and who should, in addition, pay the cost of a reply by post when he demands one. Reg. XVII, 8.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

213. *What is counted.*—All that the Sender writes upon the form to be transmitted to his correspondent is charged for, and consequently included in the number of words. Nevertheless, dashes which only serve to separate upon the form the different words or groups of a telegram are neither charged for nor transmitted. Signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens are only transmitted and, consequently, charged for on the formal request of the Sender. Reg. XVIII, 1.

214. When signs of punctuation, instead of being used singly are repeated one after the other, they are charged for as groups of figures (Rule 195). Reg. XVIII, 1.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

- Reg. XVIII, 2. 215. *Preamble.*—The name of the Office of origin, the date and time of handing in, the instructions as to the Route, and the words, numbers or signs, which constitute the preamble, and are added by the Telegraph Office for official purposes are not charged for; such of these particulars as reach the Office of delivery appear on the copy delivered to the Addressee.
216. All telegrams are timed by Standard time which, in India is 5½ hours, and in Burma 6½ hours, in advance of Greenwich time.
- Reg. XVIII, 3. 217. The Sender may insert the particulars referred to in Rule 215, wholly or in part in the *text* of his telegram, but in that case they will be charged for.
- Reg. XIX, 1. 218 In all languages the following are each counted as one word :—
1. In the address :—
 - (a) The name of the Telegraph Office of destination when written as given in the first column of the Official Nomenclature of offices or *Nomenclature, des bureaux telegraphiques* (Rule 180) and completed, if necessary, by the particulars also given in that column.
 - (b) The names of territorial sub-divisions, or countries respectively, if they are written as given in the said *Nomenclature*, or of their alternative names as given in its preface.
 - (c) Initial letters standing for prenames, Christian names, titles, etc. The joining together of such letters into groups is inadmissible.
 2. In Telegraphic Money Orders, the name of the postal issuing office, the name of the postal paying office, and that of the locality where the payee resides.
 3. Every Code word which fulfils the requirements of Rules 164 to 167.
 4. Every isolated character, letter or figure as well as each sign of punctuation, apostrophe or hyphen, transmitted at the request of the Sender (Rule 213).
 5. Underline.
 6. Parenthesis (the two signs which serve to form).
 7. Inverted commas, *i.e.*, the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.
 8. Special Instructions written in the abridged form authorised in Rule 174 (d).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

219 *Plain language*.—If in telegrams in which the text is written entirely in Plain language, any single word or authorised compound contains more than 15 characters according to the Morse alphabet, the excess is counted separately as one word. Reg XIX, 3.

220. In Private telegrams in any language other than plain English, or the Vernacular languages of India or Ceylon, the Sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back, if more convenient) that the message does not contain combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language. (*See* Rule 230)

221. In Plain language telegrams, Registered Abbreviated Addresses (Rule 194), whether used as the Address (Rule 226), or in the place of the Sender's name, or occurring in the text, are always treated as words in Plain language and counted at the rate of 15 characters to the word.

222. *Code language*.—In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten characters, counted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 167. Reg. XIX, 4.

223. *Mixed telegrams*.—Words in Plain language inserted in the text of a mixed telegram, *i.e.*, a telegram composed of words in Plain language and words in Code language, must not contain more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet and any excess is counted separately as one word in each case. Reg. XIX, 4.

This rule applies also to proper Names, including Registered Addresses (Rule 194).

224. If the mixed telegram contains, in addition, Cipher language the passages in Cipher are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 228. Reg XIX, 4.

225. If the mixed telegram is composed only of passages in Plain language and of passages in Cipher language, the passages in Plain language are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 219, and the passages in Cipher language according to those of Rule 228.

226. The Address or Sender's name in telegrams of which the text is written wholly or partly in Code language is charged according to the stipulations of Rules 218 and 219. Reg. XIX, 5.

227 *Use of apostrophes and hyphens*.—Words separated by an apostrophe or joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words. Reg XIX, 6.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

228. *Figures, Letter-Cipher and Commercial marks.*—Groups of figures or of letters, commercial marks composed of figures and letters, are counted as one word for each five figures or letters which they contain, *plus* one word for any excess. Each of the combinations *ae*, *aa*, *ao*, *œ*, *ue* and *ch* is counted as two letters.

When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

229. *Signs used with figures or letters.*—Decimal points or full stops, commas, colons, dashes and bars of division are each counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they occur. This also applies to each letter added to groups of figures to form ordinal numbers, as well as to letters or figures added to the number of a house in an address, even in the case of an address in the text or in the signature (*i.e.*, "Person From") of a telegram.

230. *Combinations or alterations of words* contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted (Rule 168). The same applies to combinations or alterations sought to be concealed by reversing the order of letters or syllables. Nevertheless, the names of towns and countries, patronymics (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares, boulevards, streets and other kinds of public places; the names of vessels, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers, written entirely in words and compound words admitted as such in the English and French languages and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be respectively written as single words without either apostrophe or hyphen (Rule 227).

231. *Counting by Office of Origin decisive.*—The counting of words by the Office of origin is decisive both for purposes of transmission and of the international accounts. When, however, a telegram contains combinations or alterations of one of the languages of the country of destination, or of a language other than those of the country of origin contrary to the usage of such language, the Office of destination is empowered to recover from the Addressee the amount of the undercharge. In this case the telegram is not delivered to the Addressee until he has paid the undercharge. If the Addressee should decline to pay, a Service Advice is sent to the Office of origin, explaining the cause of non-delivery and mentioning the amount of the undercharge due. Should the Sender, duly notified of the reason for non-delivery, agree to pay the undercharge, a Service Advice is sent to the Office of destination, which then delivers the telegram.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—contd.

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

In applying this Rule in India the language of the country is considered to be *English, French or Portuguese*, and in the case of telegrams addressed to certain offices in Persia, *Persian*. The Rule applies also to the Vernaculars in case of telegrams from Ceylon (Rules 161 and 167).

232. *Inadmissible groups or words.*—When the Office of origin discovers, after the charge has been collected, that a telegram contains either inadmissible combinations or alterations of words, or expressions or words which although not fulfilling the conditions of Plain or Code language, have been charged for as belonging to those languages, it applies to these expressions or words, for the calculation of the undercharge to be recovered from the Sender, the rules to which they should have been respectively subjected. The combinations or alterations are counted in accordance with the number of words which they would contain if they were written in the usual manner. The Office of origin acts in the same manner when the irregularities are brought to its notice by a transit office or by the Office of destination. Nevertheless, neither of these two latter offices may delay the forwarding or delivery of the telegram, except in the case provided for in Rule 231.

(1)

233. *Examples of counting.*—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted :—

	No. of Words.	
	In Address.	In Text.
New York*	1	2
Newyork	1	1
Frankfurt Main*	1	2
Frankfurtmain	1	1
Sanct Poelten*	1	2
Sanctpoelten	1	1
Emmingen, Bz. Hanaover†	1	2
Emmingen, Wurttemberg†	1	2
New South Wales*	1	3
Newsouthwales	1	1
XP 250 (Special Instruction in abridged form)	1	..

* In the address these several expressions are joined together by the counter clerk if the sender has not already done it himself.

† *Bz. Hannover* and *Wurttemberg* following *Emmingen* serve to complete the designation of two Offices of the same name, and are so printed in the first column of the Official *Nomenclature* (Rules 180 and 218).

1 For Rule 231A, see Notification No. 4518-123, dated 23rd June, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 512.

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INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

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	Number of Words.		Number of Words.
¹ Van de Brande	3	Prince of Wales (<i>ship</i>)	3
¹ Vandébrande (<i>name of person</i>)	1	Princeofwales (<i>ship</i>)	1
¹ Du Bos	2	28 (4 characters)	1
¹ Dubos (<i>name of person</i>)	1	441/2 (5 characters)	1
Belgrave Square	2	4441/2 (6 characters)	2
Belgravesquare (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>)	2	444'5 (5 characters)	1
Hyde Park	2	444'55 (6 characters)	2
Hydepark (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>)	2	44/2 (4 characters)	1
Hydepark Square*	2	44/ (3 characters)	1
Hydeparksquare (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>)	2	2% (4 characters)	1
St. James Street	3	2 P%	3
Saintjames Street	2	2%0 (5 characters)	1
Rue de la Paix	4	2 P%0	3
Ruedelaix	2	54—58 (5 characters)	1
Responsabilité (14 characters)	1	17me (4 characters)	1
Kriegesgeschichten (15 characters)	1	17th (4 characters)	1
Inconstitutionnalité (20 characters)	2	Le 159me (1 word and a group of 6 characters)	3
Wie geht's (<i>instead of wie geht es</i>)	3	The 1520th (1 word and a group of 6 characters)	3
A-t-il	3	Dixcinquante	1
C'est-à-dire	4	10 francs 50 centimes (or) 10 fr. 50c	4
Aujourd' hui	2	10 shillings 10 pence (or) 10s 10d.	4
Aujourdhui	1	10Rs. 10As.	4
Porte-monnaie	2	10 fr. 50	3
Portemonnaie	1	Rs. 10	3

* In this case the expression *Hydepark*, written as a single word, counts as only one word, because the word *park* forms an integral part of the name of the square.

¹ For omission of these entries see Notification No. 4518—123, dated 23rd June, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 512.

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INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

	Number of Words.		Number of Words. ¹
10 Rs. 10	3	Emvthf (6 characters)	2
fr. 10. 50	2	Emvchf (6 characters)	2
Rs. 10, 10.	2	GHF (Commercial mark or secret language) a group of 3 characters	1
Rs. 10, 10 (or) Rs. 10/10	2	G. H. F. (Commercial mark or secret language), a group of 6 characters	2
11h. 30	3	G. H. F. (Without final stop) (Commercial mark or secret language); a group of 5 characters	1
Eight/10.	2	GHF 45 (Commercial mark); a group of 5 characters	1
Huit/10	2	G. H. F. 45 (Commercial mark); a group of 8 characters	2
5/douziemes.	2	E. M. (Isolated letters, initials of Christian names)	2
5/twelfths	2	EM (Initials of 2 Christian name, wrong combination)	2
May/August	3	197a/199a (Commercial mark; a group of 9 characters)	2
5 bis (number of house)	1	AP/M (Commercial mark or secret language); a group of 4 characters	1
15A (number of house)	1	3/M (Commercial mark); a group of 3 characters	1
15—3 or 15/3 (number of house)	1	The business is very urgent, come without delay. 8 words and 2 words	10
30a (30 exposant a)*	3	Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately, (9 words and 1 passage within parentheses)	10
39a 30 (to the power a)*	6	Received letter from Pera reliable source which says "conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers," (14 words and a passage in inverted commas)	15
15 x 6 (15 multiplied par 6)*	4		
15 x 6 (15 multiplied by 6)	4		
Two hundred and thirty four	5		
Two hundred and thirty four (23 characters)	2		
Troisdeuxiers	1		
Unneufdixiemes	1		
Deux mille cent quatre-vingtquatorze	6		
Deux mille cent quatre-vingtquatorze (32 characters)	3		
E	1		

* The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 30a, 15 x 6, etc. Senders of telegrams must therefore replace them by the full signification, thus:—30 to the power a, 15 multiplied by 6, etc.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

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TARIFFS AND CHARGES.

234. *Tariffs.*—The franc is the monetary unit employed in Foreign Tariffs, and all accounts with Foreign Administrations are settled in gold. Charges in India are collected at the standard rate of R 15=1£=25 Francs. The Tariffs for telegrams are made up of the shares of the different Administrations concerned, which may alter them from time to time. The tariffs vary also according to the Route employed (Rules 246 to 250).

235. *Charge by the word.*—The charge for a telegram is by the word pure and simple, and the minimum charge is for a telegram of two words (Rules 180, 195 and 196). Tables showing the rates per word to Foreign countries are published in the Telegraph Guide.

236. On telegrams to or from the Pilot Vessel at the Sandheads exchanged by the Wireless Telegraph system, a special fee of Rs. 4 per telegram is levied, in addition to the usual rates per word shown in the tables referred to in Rule 235.

237. *Tariff Areas.*—For Tariff purposes India is divided into two areas, namely, India Proper and Burma. When in the course of transmission, a Foreign telegram has to traverse both of these areas, the charge per word is always two annas higher than when it has to traverse only one.

238. *Frontier Offices.*—The Frontier Offices, or Offices which directly exchange telegrams with Foreign Administrations, are as follows :—

- (a) Bombay, Karachi, and Madras in the Indian area, which exchange telegrams with the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, respectively, Madras and Bombay which work Colombo direct are considered the Frontier Offices for Ceylon ;
- (b) Moulmein and Rangoon in the Burma area, which exchange telegrams with the Siamese Administration ;
- (c) Bhamo in the Burma area, which exchanges telegrams with the Chinese Administration.

All Foreign telegrams originating in India or Burma have to pass through one or other of these Frontier Offices.

239. *Prepayment of charges.*—The charges for telegrams must be prepaid with the exception of the additional charges on telegrams to

¹ Rule 236 since cancelled, see Notification No. 4553-67, dated 25th June, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 538.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

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follow (Rule 298), the charge for delivery by special messenger (Rule 310), Semaphoric telegrams received from ships (Rule 328) and extra charges for alterations or illegal combinations of words discovered by the Office of destination (Rule 231), all of which are recovered from the Addressee.

240. *Receipts*.—The Sender of a telegram can claim a receipt^{Reg. XXIX, 2.} showing the amount paid. Senders of telegrams should examine their receipts to see if they are correct. Duplicate copies of receipts for telegrams are never given.

241. *Recovery of bearing and other Charges from Addressee.*—^{Reg. XXIX, 4} In every case where charges have to be collected on delivery, the telegram is only handed to the Addressee upon payment of the amount due

242. *State telegrams.*—The rule about prepayment (Rule 239) is relaxed in case of State telegrams of great emergency from British Government Officials who have been duly authorised (Rule 200) to send Foreign State telegrams. Whenever a telegram is sent without prepayment under this Rule, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within twenty-four hours.

243. *Cash or stamps.*—At Offices authorised to accept Foreign telegrams, the charges must be paid in cash or stamps (*see* Rule 64) At Departmental Telegraph Offices, telegrams can be accepted on the Deposit Account system. (For particulars *see* Rule 65.)

244. *Under-Charges* made in error, and charges and expenses not^{Reg. XXX, 1.} recovered from the Addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender, except when the rules provide otherwise (*see* Rule 299).

245. *Over-Charges* made in error are returned to those entitled to^{Reg. XXX, 2.} them. No refund, however, is made of the value of the stamps in excess affixed by the Sender, unless he applies for it to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, and sends with his application the Receipt granted for the telegram.

ROUTE.

246. The different Routes by which telegrams may be transmitted^{Reg. XLI, 1} are indicated by concise directions in the Tariff Tables published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

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247. The Sender who wishes to prescribe the Route should write the corresponding direction on the telegram. The Sender may specify the actual Route to be followed or mark the telegram *Best Route* or *Cheapest Route*. Indications as to Route are transmitted free (Rule 215).

248. When the Sender has prescribed the Route to be followed the Telegraph Offices concerned are bound to carry out his wishes, unless the Route named be interrupted, or transmission by it seems likely to involve serious delay, in which cases, the Sender cannot raise any objection to the employment of another Route.

249. If, on the contrary, the Sender does not prescribe the Route, the telegram is sent by the best working route for which sufficient charges have been received. Where the charges are the same, the Offices where Routes diverge will decide by which to forward the telegram.

250. When the forwarding of a telegram can be effected by several routes belonging exclusively to the same Administration, it rests with that Administration, in the case of private correspondence to decide, in the best interests of Senders, in which direction the telegram shall be forwarded over its lines. The Senders cannot, in this case, request specially the employment of one of the routes in question.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION, TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

251. When an interruption to the regular means of telegraphic communication occurs during the transmission of a telegram, the office beyond which the interruption exists, or an office situated further back and having at its disposal an alternative telegraph route, immediately sends the telegram by such a route, or, failing that, by special messenger or by post (*registered*, if possible).

252. If it is found that a telegram cannot be sent to its destination owing to interruption of the specified route taking place after the telegram was accepted, the Sender will be communicated with and asked to pay the additional charge if he wishes his telegram diverted to a more expensive route.

253. An office which has recourse to means of re-transmission other than telegraphic addresses the telegram according to circumstances, either to the nearest telegraph office able to retransmit it

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

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or to the office of destination, or to the addressee himself, when this re-transmission takes place within the limits of the State of destination. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this re-transmission would be manifestly prejudicial to the general service.

CANCELLATION OF A TELEGRAM AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENDER.

254. *Before transmission*.—The Sender of a telegram or his Reg. XLIV, 1. authorised representative can, on proving his identity, stop its transmission, if in time.

255. When he cancels it before transmission has begun the charges Reg. XLIV, 2. are returned, less a fee of two annas.

256 If the stamps have already been defaced, the refund can be made only by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, to whom the Receipt should be sent with an application for refund.

257. *After transmission*.—If the telegram has been transmitted Reg. XLIV, 3. by the Office of origin the Sender can only request that it be cancelled by a Paid Service Advice, forwarded in accordance with Rule 206 and addressed to the office of destination. The Sender must pay, at his option, the cost either of a telegraphic or of a postal reply to the notice of cancellation. So far as is practicable, this Service Advice is transmitted successively to the Offices through which the original telegram has transited until it overtakes the latter. Failing contrary indication in the Service Advice if the telegram has been delivered to the Addressee, he is informed of the cancellation of the telegram. The Office which cancels the telegram, or which delivers the notice of cancellation to the Addressee advises the Office of origin accordingly. The information is given by telegraph if the Sender has paid for a telegraphic reply to the notice of cancellations, in the contrary case it is sent by post as a paid letter. If the telegram is cancelled before having reached the Office of destination, the charges for the original telegram, for the Service Advice of cancellation, and for any telegraphic reply prepaid to such Advice in respect of the distance not traversed, will be refunded to the Sender on application to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

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Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

Reg. XLVI, 1. 258. *According to Address.*—Telegrams are delivered according to their Address either at the residence of the Addressee or *Poste restante* or *Telegraphe restante* (Rules 262, 273 and 274).

Reg. XLVI, 2. 259 *Order.*—Telegrams are in all cases, delivered at, or sent to, their destinations in the order of their receipt.

Reg. XLVI, 3. 260. *Free delivery limits*—Telegrams addressed to a place of residence within the delivery limits of the Telegraph Office are at once taken to their Address Telegrams bearing the Special Instruction *Four or Day* [Rule 174 (d)] are not, however, delivered during the night. Those which are received during the night are only obligatorily delivered at once when they bear the instructions "*Nuit*", or "*Night*", or when the delivery office is in a position to recognise that they appear to be really urgent. In India, Foreign telegrams are classed as "*Express*," and are delivered at any hour of receipt, provided the office of destination is open for traffic at the time. They are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond that limit, the post is employed, without charge, unless a special means of delivery has been paid for by the Sender, or requested by the Addressee [Rule 319 (a)].

261. *Reply given to messenger.*—In India, the telegraph messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the Reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger and the amount paid to him should be mentioned on the Receipt signed for the telegram

Reg. XLVI, 4. 262. *Delivery by post*—Telegrams which have to be deposited at the Post Office, *i.e.*, *Poste restante*, or =GP=, (or *Poste restante recommandée* or =GPR=) are sent immediately to the Post Office by the Telegraph Office of destination under the conditions fixed by Rules 317 and 318. In India, all Foreign telegrams which have to be posted to destination are posted as registered letters.

Reg. XLVI, 5. 263. *Delivery on ships.*—Telegrams addressed to passengers on board a vessel arriving at a port are delivered, if possible, before disembarkation.

264. When a telegram in India has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (*i.e.*, when not along-side a wharf, pier or jetty), or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the cost of boat-hire must be paid by the Addressee (Rule 310).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

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Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd

[¹]265. *On telegrams to Ceylon addressed to persons on board ships in Ceylon ports, the Sender must prepay twelve annas for boat-hire. He should write the abbreviation=XP= (which is counted and charged as one word) in the space provided on the form to indicate that boat-hire has been prepaid (Rule 315).*

266. *Persons to whom telegrams may be delivered*—A telegram taken to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, the adult members of his family, any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested, by writing in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Mains propres* or "Addressee only" or =MP= [Rule 174 (d)], that the telegram be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the office of destination writes the instruction "*Addressee only*" in full on the envelope, and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger. Reg. XLVII, 1.
Reg. XLVII, 2.

267. *Open delivery.*—The Sender may also request that the telegram be delivered open, by writing in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Onvert* or "Open" [Rule 174 (d)]. The request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered, in India, without an envelope, simply folded with the Address written on the back. Reg. XLVII, 1.

268. *Undelivered telegrams*—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the Office of destination, after a brief delay, sends a Service Advice to the Office of origin, stating the cause of non-delivery and repeating the Address exactly as received. If necessary, this Advice is completed by stating the reason for refusal (Rule 231), or by indicating the charges to be claimed from the Sender [Rules 296, 299 and 311]. No Advice is sent under this rule where a telegram duly posted under Rule 320 is returned by the Post Office as undelivered or on telegrams addressed *To await arrival, Télégraphe restante* or *Poste restante*, except when a charge has to be collected, when the Service Advice of non-delivery is sent by ordinary paid letter at the expiration of the period for retaining such correspondence. Reg. XLVII, 3.

269. The Office of origin verifies the correctness of the Address, and, if it has been mutilated, rectifies it immediately by a Service Advice. If required this Service Advice contains instructions necessary to correct any errors committed, such as, "send on to destination," "cancel telegram," etc. Reg. XLVII, 4.

[¹] Rule 265 is now cancelled by Notification No. 4215-96, dated 9th June, 1910, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 468.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

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- Reg. XLVII, 5 270. If the Address has not been mutilated, the Office of origin communicates the notice of non-delivery to the Sender, whenever possible. A notice of non-delivery is only re-transmitted by telegraph if the Sender of the original telegram has asked that his telegrams may be redirected to him by telegraph (Rule 299). In all other cases the notice is redirected by post in the form of a letter, if the Sender is known. In India, Advices of non-delivery which are to be posted are posted free of charge. The receiver of a notice of non-delivery can only complete, rectify or confirm the Address of the original telegram by a paid telegram in the form of a Paid Service Advice (Rule 206).
- Reg. XLVII, 6 271. If it becomes possible to deliver a telegram after transmitting an Advice of non-delivery without having received one of the rectifying Advices referred to in Rules 269 and 270, the Office of destination sends a second Service Advice to the Office of origin, stating that the message has been delivered. This information is communicated to the Sender if he has received a notice of non-delivery. This second Advice is not sent when delivery is notified by telegraphic acknowledgment of receipt (Rule 290).
- Reg. XLVII, 7. 272. If the messenger finds no person who will consent to receive the telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the address given and the telegram is taken back to the Telegraph Office to be delivered to the Addressee, or any person authorised by him to take
- Reg. XLVII, 8. delivery of it, upon application from either. When the Addressee advised as in the previous rule of the arrival of a telegram, does not take delivery within 24 hours, non-delivery is reported in accordance with Rule 268.
- Reg. XLVII, 9 273. *Télégraphe restante*.—When a telegram is addressed *télégraphe restante*, it is delivered to the Addressee or his duly authorised representative, over the telegraph counter.
- Reg. XLVII, 10. 274. *Poste restante*.—Telegrams addressed *Poste restante*, and those which are to be delivered by post are, as regards delivery and period of preservation, subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.
- Reg. XLVI, 11. 275. Any telegram which cannot be delivered to the Addressee within a period of forty-two days from the date of its receipt at the delivery office is, subject to the provisions of Rules 274 and 332, not kept by the Office of destination.
276. *Directions about delivery*.—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours,

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the same fee as for the registration of an Abbreviated Address is levied (*vide* Rule 32). If the fee for a registered Abbreviated Address has already been paid, that fee will cover the registration of special delivery instructions. In the case of Government officials, no charge is usually made for the registration of abbreviated addresses, but they will be required to pay the prescribed fee for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) Prepaid Replies.

277. The Sender of a telegram can prepay the reply which he requests from his correspondent by writing on the form in the space provided, the Special Instruction *Réponse payée* or Reply paid or =RP = and adding the number of words he wishes to prepay thus: *Réponse payée x*, or Reply paid *x* or = RP*x* =. The charge for the reply is calculated on the supposition that it will follow the same route as the original telegram. Reg. XLIX.

278. A reply of less than two words cannot be prepaid (Rules 180, 195 and 196).

279. At the place of destination, the Delivery Office delivers to the Addressee a reply telegram form or voucher of a value corresponding to the cost of a telegram of a number of words equal to that given in the Special Instructions, intended for the office of origin of the reply paid telegram and to be sent by the same route as the latter. This Reply telegram form carries the right of sending, within the limit of its value, a telegram to any destination whatever, from any telegraph office of the Administration whose office has issued the Reply telegram form or voucher. Two or more Foreign Reply telegram forms may be used to frank one foreign telegram, but one Reply telegram form may not be used to frank two or more telegrams. Reg. L, 1.

280. If the reply exceeds the amount notified in the Reply telegram form, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps by the Sender of the reply. If, on the other hand, the amount notified in the Reply telegram form exceeds that of the reply, the difference is refunded by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, to the Sender of the original telegram, if he apply for it within three months from the date of issue of the Reply telegram form and provided that such difference is not less than ten annas. This refund is only made on the authority of the Administration which delivered the original telegram. If the telegram Reg. L, 2.

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with deposit for reply originated in India, the refund of the unused portion is made to the Sender by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta.*

Reg. L, 3. 281. The Reply telegram form may only be used in payment for a telegram during a period of forty-two days following the date of its issue.

Reg. L, 4. 282. When the Addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form for any reason whatever, or has refused it, the money deposited for the Reply can be refunded to the Sender under the conditions of Rule 348 (h). In case of a Reply telegram form delivered in India, the Addressee should, before the expiration of three months from the date of issue, send the Reply telegram form to the Check Office, as above, accompanied by a claim for refund in favour of the Sender.

Reg. L, 5. 283. When, from any cause, a Reply paid telegram cannot be delivered, the Reply telegram form remains attached to the telegram during the period of retention fixed by Rule 275. At the end of this period, the Administration of destination will initiate the refund if the amount paid is not less than ten annas. The amount of the Reply telegram form is nevertheless refunded to the Sender if he apply for it before the expiration of this period. In this case, the delivery office cancels the Reply telegram form, and the telegram, endorsed accordingly, is preserved during the prescribed period (Rule 275).

(B) Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.

Reg. LI, 1. 284. The Sender of a telegram can require that it be collated (or repeated.) In this case he should write in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Collationnement* or "Collation" or TC=.

Reg. LI, 2. 285. State and Service telegrams written in Secret language are invariably collated free of charge.

Reg. LI, 3. 286. Collation consists in the entire telegram (including the preamble) being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission.

Reg. LI, 4. 287. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth of that of a telegram of the same length by the same Route, fractions of half an anna being reckoned as half an anna.

(C) Acknowledgments of Receipt.

Reg. LII, 1. 288. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall

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be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post, deposited *poste restante*, or delivered to some intermediate agency, this notice mentions the date and time of such forwarding, deposit, or delivery.

289. The notice is sent by telegram if the Sender writes in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Accusé réception*, or "Acknowledgment receipt", or =PC= , and pays a charge equal to that of a telegram of five words for the same destination by the same Route. It is sent by post if the Sender writes in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Accusé réception postal*, or Postal Acknowledgment receipt, or =PCP= , and pays a charge of 2½ annas for postage.

290. In the case of non-delivery provided for in Rule 268 the Acknowledgment of Receipt is preceded by the Service Advice required by that rule. The Acknowledgment of Receipt is detained during the period prescribed in Rule 275 or is transmitted after the delivery of the telegram, if that becomes possible. At the expiration of this period, if the telegram has not been delivered, the Administration of origin officially initiates the refund of the charge for the Acknowledgment of Receipt.

291. A Postal Acknowledgment of Receipt contains the same information as a Telegraphic Acknowledgment of Receipt. It is sent by the office of delivery to that of origin in a prepaid envelope endorsed "*Accusé de réception*" or "Acknowledgment of Receipt".

292. The Acknowledgment of Receipt, telegraphic or postal, when it reaches the Office of origin of the telegram, is notified to the Sender. When the Acknowledgment of Receipt is referred to a telegram which has been re-addressed, the Office of origin recovers from the Sender, if necessary, the difference between the amount originally collected for the Acknowledgment of Receipt and the cost of the transmission actually effected. If the latter amount is less than the former by not less than ten annas, the difference is refunded to the Sender at his request.

(D) Telegrams to follow by order of the Sender.

293. The Sender can require, by writing in the space provided on the form, the Special Instruction *Faire suivre*, or "To follow", or =FS= , that the Office of destination shall cause his telegram to follow the Addressee.

294. If the Sender of a telegram *Faire suivre* or "to follow" requests a Telegraphic Acknowledgment of Receipt, he must be warned

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that in the event of the telegram having to follow the Addressee beyond the limits of the country of destination, he will be liable to pay any sum that may be necessary to complete the cost of the Acknowledgment of Receipt according to the distance actually traversed independently of any charges for re-addressing his telegram which may not have been collected on delivery.

Reg. LIV, 3. 295. When a telegram bears the Special Instruction *Faire suivre* or "to follow" or =FS=, without further instructions, the Office of destination writes the new Address, if any, supplied at the residence of the addressee and sends the telegram forward to its new destination. The same course is followed until the telegram is delivered or until no new Address is furnished.

Reg. LIV, 4. 296. If delivery cannot be effected, and if no other Address is furnished, the telegram is retained in the office and its non-delivery reported as in Rule 268. The Service Advice of non-delivery must show the amount of the charges to be recovered from the Sender. This Advice, when the non-delivery might have arisen through an error of transmission, must be sent through the last re-transmitting office in order that it may have an opportunity of making the necessary corrections.

Reg. LIV, 5. 297. If the Special instruction *Faire suivre* or "to follow" or =FS= is accompanied by successive Addresses, the telegram is transmitted to each of the destinations mentioned until the last, if necessary. In case of non-delivery the last office treats it in accordance with the provisions of Rule 296.

Reg. LIV, 7. 298. The charge to be collected from the Sender for a telegram *Faire suivre* or "to follow" is simply the charge up to the first destination, all the Addresses being counted in the number of words charged for. The supplementary charges are collected from the Addressee. It is calculated by counting the number of words transmitted in each re-transmission.

(E) Telegrams to be re-transmitted by order of the Addressee or his Agent.

Reg. LV. 299. *Telegrams re-directed in India.*—Should the Addressee of a Foreign telegram received in India have left the place to which it is addressed, it may be re-directed to a second address in India either by an official of the Telegraph Office or by an agent of the Addressee. When official re-direction of telegrams is required, a notice to that effect must be given to the Telegraph Office concerned; printed forms

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for the purpose can be obtained from the local Telegraph Office. The person giving notice is responsible for any charges that may be incurred. No additional charge will be levied for re-direction if the two addresses are within the same town, but if in different towns, the full Inland Express rate will be charged for the re-direction. If the sum due has not been paid at the office where the telegram has been re-directed, the amount will be recovered from the Addressee before delivery. State telegrams will be re-directed free. Instructions left at the Telegraph Office regarding the re-addressing or re-direction of telegrams will be considered to be in force for a month only, after that period they will be liable to the fees prescribed by Rule 276.

300. *Telegrams re-addressed to Ceylon.*—Foreign telegrams arriving in India may also be re-transmitted to Ceylon at the request of the Addressee or some responsible resident acting on the Addressee's behalf. In that case the full charge for the telegram from India to Ceylon will, when possible, be recovered from the Addressee. Requests for re-transmission must be made in writing, and anyone making such request must undertake to pay the charges which may not be collected by the Delivery Office. When no such undertaking accompanies a request to re-transmit, the telegram will be posted and the Sender advised. Telegrams returned unopened with a new address in Ceylon will be similarly dealt with.

(F) Multiple Telegrams.

301. *A Multiple telegram* may be addressed, either to several persons in the same locality or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, or to the same person at several addresses in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, if the special instruction *x Addresses* or "*x Addresses*" or = *TM x* = [Rule 174 (d)], which enters into the number of words charged for be written in the space provided on the form (Rule 178). The name of the Office of destination appears only once, namely, at the end of the address.

302. In telegrams addressed to several addresses, the particulars concerning the place of delivery, such as Exchange, Railway station, Market, etc., must be written after each address or if they relate to several successive addresses, after the last of these addresses.

303. If the address of a Multiple telegram contains any supplementary instructions, it is written in accordance with Rule 178.

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- Reg. LVI, 3. 304. For Multiple telegrams, in addition to the charge per word, a charge of five annas is collected for each copy not containing more than one hundred chargeable words. The number of copies is equal to the number of addresses, less one.
- Reg. LVI, 3. 305. For copies containing over one hundred chargeable words, the charge is five annas per hundred words or fraction of hundred words. The charge for each copy is calculated separately, taking into account the number of words which it will contain.
- Reg. LVI, 4. 306. In the case provided for by Rule 301, each copy of the telegram must bear only the address which belongs to it, and except at the request of the sender the instruction "X addresses" or "*X addresses*" or "TMx" must not appear in it. This request must be included in the number of words charged for and be written before the address of each addressee whom it concerns, as follows.—*Communiquer toutes addresses* or "Communicate all addresses" or CTA=.

(G) *Telegrams to be delivered by Post or by Express.*

- Reg. LVII, 1. 307. *Post or Express.* Telegrams addressed to places where there are no International Telegraph Offices may be delivered at destination, according to the request of the Sender either by Post or by special messenger, but delivery by special messenger cannot be demanded, except for those States which have organised a system of delivery more rapid than the Post and have notified to the other States the arrangements provided for such service (Rule 316).
- Reg. LVII, 2. 308. The Sender may also request that his telegram may be sent by telegram as far as an office which he indicates and thence by post to destination.
- Reg. LVII, 3. 309. *The Address* of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the Telegraph lines must be preceded by the instruction denoting the method of conveyance to be employed whether Post or Special Messenger.
- Reg. LVIII, 1. 310. The cost of conveyance beyond the delivery limits of Telegraph Offices by quicker means than the post, in States where such a service is organised, is, as a rule, collected from the Addressee. (For exceptions—see Rules 312, 313 and 315.)
- Reg. LVIII, 1. 311. When a telegram which bears the Special Instructions *Exprès* or "*Express*" and has involved expense is not delivered, the Office of destination enters in the Advice of non-delivery referred to in Rule 268, the amount to be recovered from the Sender on this account thus, "PCV....." (amount due for special service).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—contd.

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—contd.

312. When the Sender desires to prepay the cost of delivery by special messenger, and if he can himself indicate the amount to be collected under this head by the Telegraph Office of origin, the telegram must bear the Special Instruction (charged for) *Exprès payé x* or *Express paid x*—(or= XPx). If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient, the difference is claimed from the Addressee, but, if it exceeds the actual cost, the difference is not refunded.

313. A Sender who does not know the cost of delivery by special messenger can relieve the Addressee from the payment of any charge whatever, either by paying the charge of a telegram of five words to the same destination by the same route, or by paying a fee of 2½ annas for postage, and by depositing in addition, by way of security, a sum to be fixed by the Office of origin with a view to subsequent settlement. The telegram then bears the Instruction *Exprès payé télégraphe* or *Express paid telegraph* or= XPT or *Exprès payé lettre* or *Express paid letter* or= XPp . This instruction is written in the space provided on the form and is charged for.

314. The Telegraph Office which receives for delivery a telegram with the Instruction *Exprès payé télégraphe* or *Express paid telegraph* or= XPT , notifies to the Office of origin by a Paid Service Advice, the charge to be collected for portorage. This information is given by a prepaid ordinary letter in cases where the Special Instruction is *Exprès payé lettre*, or *Express paid letter* or= XPp . On receipt of this information, the Office of origin settles with the Sender.

315. When the Administration of destination has previously fixed and notified the amount of portorage charges to be paid, payment by the Sender is obligatory. In this case the telegram must bear in the space provided on the form the Instruction *Exprès payé* or *Express paid* or= XP , which is included in the number of words charged for (Rule 179), and there is no necessity for the Office of destination to report to the office of origin the actual cost of delivery. When the Sender has paid the charges for delivery indicated, in certain cases, in the official Nomenclature of offices, the instruction to be employed is also *Exprès payé*, or *Express paid* or= XP .

316. All fixed charges for delivery notified by other Administrations are shown in Tariff Tables published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

317. *Employment of Post.*—Telegrams to be forwarded by post are subject to the following additional charges:—

(a) Telegrams to be delivered within the limits of the country

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

of destination: those bearing the Instruction "*Poste recommandée*", or "*Post Registered*" or=PR=are subject to a fee of two annas to cover cost of registration.

- (b) Telegrams to be re-forwarded to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination: the fee to be collected is 2½ annas or 4½ annas according to whether they bear the Instruction=*Poste*=, or *Post*; or *Poste recommandée* or *Post registered* or=PR=, respectively.

eg LIX, 2 318. The Telegraph Office of destination is entitled to employ the post—

- (a) In the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of portorage to be employed
(b) When the means indicated differ from the mode adopted and notified by the Terminal Administration (Rules 315 and 316); or
(c) When a charge for delivery by special messenger would have to be paid by an Addressee who has previously refused to pay such charges.

eg. LIX, 3. 319. The employment of the post is obligatory upon the Telegraph Office of destination—

- (a) When a request to this effect has been expressly made by the Sender (Rule 307), or by the Addressee (Rule 299). The Office of destination may, however, employ a special messenger even for telegrams bearing the Instruction=*Poste*=or *Post*, if the Addressee has expressed a desire to receive his telegrams by special messenger.
(b) When the Office of destination has no more rapid means at its disposal.

eg. LIX, 4. 320. Telegrams which have to be sent to their destination by post are posted by the Telegraph Office of destination without any charge being made to the Sender or Addressee, except in the cases provided for under Rule 317 (a) and (b).

321. All Foreign telegrams, which have to be posted to destination in India, are sent by post registered (Rule 262).

NOTE.—Foreign telegrams delivered by His Highness the Nizam's State are delivered in duplicate. The first copy is posted unregistered by the terminal telegraph office, and then that office telegraphs the second marked *duplicate*, to Hyderabad (Deccan), where it is posted registered through the British Post Office.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

322. *Telegrams too late to be posted registered.*—When a telegram, to be forwarded as a registered letter, cannot immediately be registered, it is, in order to take advantage of a postal de-patch, first posted as an ordinary letter, a duplicate being sent as a registered letter as soon as possible. This applies to all Foreign telegrams posted in India. The second copy will always be marked *Duplicate*. Reg. LIX, 5.

(H) Semaphoric Telegrams.

323. *Semaphoric telegrams* are telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores established on the coasts of any of the Contracting States Reg. LXI, 1.

324. *Semaphore Stations.*—The following Telegraph Offices in India are Semaphore stations.—

Achipur.	Elephant Point.
Amherst.	False Point Light-house.
Budge-Budge.	Hooghly Point.
Diamond Harbour.	Mud Point.
Diamond Island.	Saugor Island.

325. *Language.*—Semaphoric telegrams must be written either in the language of the country in which the Semaphore station which has to signal them is situated, or by means of groups of letters of the International Code of Signals. Reg. LXI, 2.

326. *Address.*—When they are for ships at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary directions, the name or official number of the vessel for which they are intended and its nationality. Reg. LXI, 3.

327. *Preamble.*—Every Semaphoric telegram received from a ship at sea must contain in the Preamble the Service instruction *Semaphorique* or “Semaphoric.” When it is addressed to a ship at sea, this instruction is not inserted in the Preamble.

328. *The charge* for telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores is fixed at ten annas per telegram. This charge is added to the cost of its transmission by the electric telegraph, calculated according to the ordinary rules. The total is collected from the Sender, for telegrams addressed to ships at sea, and from the Addressee for telegrams signalled from ships at sea (Rule 239). In the latter case, the instruction “PCV” (which means *Percevoir* or Collect), must be inserted in the preamble. Reg. LXI, 4.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

- Reg. LXI, 5. 329. *Transmission.*—Telegrams from a ship at sea are transmitted to their destination in signals of the International Code of Signals when the sending ship requests it.
- Reg. LXI, 6. 330. When such request has not been made, they are translated into ordinary language by the Official of the Semaphore station and transmitted to destination.
- Reg. LX, 4. 331. *Period of retention.*—The Sender of a telegram addressed to a ship at sea may specify the number of days during which the telegram is to be signalled to the ship by the Semaphore station. In this case he should write in the space provided on the form the Instruction "*x days*", (or *x jours*); specifying the number of days which will include the day on which the telegram is handed in for despatch.
- Reg. LX, 6. 332. When the vessel to which a semaphoric telegram is addressed does not arrive within the period indicated by the Sender, or in the absence of such indication, on the morning of the 29th day, the Semaphore station advises the Sender of it. The Sender has the option of requesting, by paid telegraphic or postal Service advice addressed to the Semaphore station, that the latter should continue to offer his telegram for a further period of 30 days, and so on. When no such request is received, the telegram is destroyed on the thirtieth day excluding the day of deposit.

(I) Combination of Special Telegrams.

- Reg. LXIII, 1. 333. In applying Rules 277 to 332, the facilities given to the public for pre-paid replies, collated telegrams, acknowledgments of receipt, telegrams "to follow," multiple address telegrams, and telegrams to be delivered by Post or by Express may be combined, the Instructions in Rules 177 to 179 and 293 to 298 being duly observed.

FOREIGN PRESS TELEGRAMS AT REDUCED RATES.

- Reg. LVII, 4. 334. *United Kingdom.*—Telegrams containing news or intelligence for publication in newspapers are transmitted *via* Teheran or *via* Suez from the United Kingdom to India and Burma, and from Government Telegraph Offices in India and Burma to the United Kingdom, at reduced rates, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(1) The newspapers, their correspondents or agents, shall address their telegrams to a registered newspaper, which shall be prohibited.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

from selling, distributing or communicating such telegrams to clubs, exchanges or news-rooms, or disposing of them for any purpose whatsoever, directly or indirectly, other than for publication in registered newspapers.

(2) Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with the transmission of telegrams at full rates, and in order to insure this, the transmission of such news telegrams may be deferred, suspended, or interrupted, until any State or Private telegram, or any Press telegram at full rates, which may be on hand, shall have been transmitted and completed. On the lines of the Indian Telegraph Department such telegrams shall take precedence with Ordinary Inland telegrams.

(3) No Telegrams shall be transmitted at the reduced rate except for publication in a newspaper, and they shall be written in plain *English, French or German* or in the plain language in which is published the newspaper to which they are addressed, so as to be intelligible to the transmitting offices. Telegrams containing news or information not for publication, or containing Code words or groups of letters or figures, or words of concealed meaning, shall be paid for at the full rates in force for Private telegrams. Stock Exchange and market quotations are admitted in Press telegrams at reduced rates. The Telegraph Offices of origin shall, in cases of doubt, assure themselves in communication with the Sender, who is bound to give proof, that groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent exchange quotations.

(4) Telegrams shall be accepted only from the authorised correspondent of a newspaper, and the news sent in such telegrams shall be duly published in the newspapers, or satisfactory reasons be given for non-publication, in the absence of which full rates will be chargeable.

(5) All Press telegrams at the reduced rate shall be prepaid, except under special arrangements made by an authorised newspaper for a specially nominated correspondent.

(6) The reduced rate for Press telegrams shall apply only when all the above conditions have been satisfied, and any subsequent claim made for the difference between the reduced and full rates shall be satisfied immediately on demand.

335. *Multiple Press Telegrams*—Press telegrams can only bear a single supplementary instruction,—that relating to multiple address telegrams. The charge to be collected for the copies to be made by the office of destination is the same as that for ordinary Private telegrams (Rules 304 and 305).

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

336. *How marked, etc.*—Press telegrams must be marked *Press* by the senders, and the benefit of Press rates must be claimed by them at the time the telegrams are tendered for despatch.

337. *Other Places.*—On exactly the same conditions, Press telegrams can be sent to, or from, other places, in respect of which rates have been arranged and published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

338 Except as provided in the four last foregoing rules, Press telegrams to and from the above-named places at reduced rates come under the general rules for Private Foreign telegrams.

339. *Press telegrams for Ceylon* are accepted at reduced rates under the same general rules and conditions as Inland Press telegrams (Rules 131 to 136) In other respects, Press telegrams for Ceylon come under the general rules for Private Foreign telegrams.

RECORDS.

Reg. LXIX. 340. *Period of Preservation.*—The originals of telegrams and documents relating to them are kept for three days only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the *Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, where they are preserved for at least ten months from the month following that in which the telegram was handed in, and then destroyed.

Reg. LXX, 1. 341. *Secrecy.*—The originals or copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender, or to the Addressee, after proof of identity or to the authorised representative of either of them.

Reg. LXX, 2. 342. *Copies.*—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram, or the authorised representative of either, has a right to be furnished with a certified copy of such telegram, or of the copy delivered at destination, if the latter has been preserved by the Administration of destination. This right lapses after the expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records.

Reg. LXX, 3. 343. A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished in conformity with Rule 342, if the telegram does not exceed 100 words. Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100 words.

Reg. LXX, 4. 344 Telegraph Administrations are not obliged to produce or give copies of the telegrams above mentioned, unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorised representatives, furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams, to which their requests refer, to be found.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

345. *Extended Preservation.*—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by an interested party to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, for the preservation of specified telegrams, exchanged between other persons. Such application must be made within ten months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of four months beyond the ordinary date fixed for destruction under Rule 340, at the expiration of this further period, they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent authority.

346. *Fees for searching for telegrams.*—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 342 or 345, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day; thus if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

347. Applications for the originals or for copies of telegrams may be addressed to the Telegraph Office within three days of the date of handing in or receipt of such telegrams or to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, within ten months (Rule 340).

REFUNDS.

348. *Refunds* of the following charges are made to those who have paid them, on receipt of an application for such refund, or of a complaint against the service — Reg LXXI, 1.

- (a) The full charge paid for every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination.
- (b) The full charge paid for every telegram stopped in transmission owing to interruption of a route and of which the Sender has for this reason requested its cancellation.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

- (c) The full charge paid for every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has either suffered a greater delay than it would have if sent by post, or which has not been delivered within 72 hours in the case of Private, or 36 hours in the case of State telegrams and paid Service Advices. The periods during which offices are closed, when that is the cause of the delay, and the time occupied in delivery by special messengers are not counted in calculating this delay.
- (d) The full charge paid for every *Collated* telegram in Secret language or of any telegram in Plain language which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by Paid Service Advices under Rule 206.
- (e) The supplementary charges pertaining to any special service which has not been rendered, as well as the charge for the corresponding supplementary instructions.
- (f) The amounts deposited for Paid Service Advices requesting the repetition of a passage supposed to be incorrect if the repetition does not agree with the first transmission, with the reservation, however, that when some words have been correctly and some incorrectly transmitted in the original telegram, the charge for the words which relate exclusively to the words correctly transmitted in the first instance is not refunded. Nevertheless, the charge for the words correctly transmitted must be refunded, whatever may be the language in which the telegram is written, if the Administration concerned recognises that the mistakes made prevented the sense of the words which had not been mutilated from being understood.
- (g) The full charge paid for every other Paid Service Advice, telegraphic or postal, sent under Rules 206 to 212 necessitated by an error of the Telegraph service.
- (h) The full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply, when the Addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form or has refused it, and when before the expiration of *three* months from the date of issue this Reply telegram form is in the possession of, or has been returned to the Telegraph Administration which granted it.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd*

- (x) The charges in respect of the telegraph section not traversed when, owing to an interruption of the telegraph route, the telegram in question has been forwarded to its destination by post or by some other means. The charges incurred in replacing the original telegraphic route by any other means of transport are, however, deducted from the amount to be refunded.
- (j) The full charges for every telegram with prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the reply, also the full charges for every prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the original telegram.
- (k) The charge, when it amounts to ten annas or more, of every word omitted in the transmission of a telegram, unless the error has been rectified by means of a Paid Service Advice under Rule 206.
- (l) The difference between the amount of a Reply telegram form and the charge for the telegram prepaid by means of such Reply telegram form, if this difference is equal to ten annas at least (Rule 270).
- (m) The charge for every telegram stopped under Rules 155 to 157.
- (n) The proportion of charge due for every telegram cancelled by the Sender (Rules 254 and 257).

349. In the case of a partial refund on account of a multiple telegram the total charge collected is divided by the number of copies and the quotient represents the charge appertaining to each copy, the telegram itself counting in this respect as one copy. ^{Reg. LXXI, 2.}

350. In the cases provided for in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (k) of Rule 348, the refund applies only to the charge of the actual telegrams not delivered, or which have been cancelled, delayed or mutilated, including any supplementary charges not utilised, but not to telegrams necessitated or rendered useless by such non-delivery, delay or mutilation. ^{Reg. LXXI, 3.}

351. When the errors due to the Telegraph service have been rectified by means of Paid Service Advices under Rules 206 and 208 within the periods specified in Rule 348 (c) the refund applies ^{Reg. LXXI, 4.}

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*contd.*

only to the cost of these Paid Service Advices. No refund is due for the telegrams to which the Service Advices refer.

Reg. LXXI,
5. 352. No refund is made for rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged between Telegraph Offices in the form of Paid Service Advices, have been exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee.

Reg. LXXI,
6. 353. Rules 348 to 352 are not applicable to telegrams traversing the lines of non-adhering Administrations which refuse to accept the obligation of Refunds. At the same time, the adhering Administrations which have participated in transmission give up their proportion of the charge when the right to a refund has been established.

Reg. LXXII,
1. 354. Every claim for refund must be made, under penalty of rejection, within five months from the date of handing in of the telegram.

Reg. LXXII,
2. 355. (1) Every claim for refund, and every complaint respecting telegrams should be made by the Sender to the Telegraph Administration under which the telegrams originated: Provided—

(i) that such application or complaint may also be presented by the Addressee to the Administration of destination which will then decide whether it will deal with it, or whether it should be forwarded to the Administration of origin;

(ii) that in India all such applications and complaints should be addressed, except in the case mentioned in proviso (iii) below, to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Calcutta*;

(iii) that claims for refunds on Paid Service Advices [Rule 348 (f) and (g)] may, if made within three days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in charge of Head and Sub-Postmasters at which such advices were handed in.

(2) Every such claim and complaint shall be accompanied by documentary evidence, namely,—

(a) in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the Office of destination or from the Addressee;

(b) in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the Addressee;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Rules as to Inland and Foreign Telegrams—*concl'd.*

- (c) in case of an unused Reply telegram form (Rule 282) by the Reply telegram form delivered to the Addressee,
- (d) in case of telegrams sent from India, by the Receipt (Rule 240);
- (e) in case of Paid Service Advices (Rule 209), by the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the Telegraph Office of delivery.

356. When a claim is admitted by the Administrations concerned, the refund is made to the applicant by the Administration of origin. The right to the refund lapses after a period of six months from the date of the letter by which the Sender is informed that the refund has been granted. Reg. LXXII, 4, 5.

357. If the Sender does not reside in the country where he handed in his telegram, he can have his claim forwarded to the Administration of origin through the medium of another Administration. In this case, the latter is deputed to make the refund, if need be. Reg. LXXII, 6.

358. No claim is admitted when a telegram not being in accordance with the conditions prescribed for observance by the public with regard to composition, language, legible writing, address, instructions for the conveyance of telegrams beyond the telegraph lines, etc., has been accepted for transmission at the Sender's risk.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 943.]

Radio-telegraph Rules for Bombay.

No. 7571—163, dated the 8th October, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following rules governing the exchange by radio-telegraph of public correspondence between the temporary coast station at Bombay and ships at sea to have effect from the 15th October, 1909.

Duration of Service.

1. The service at the temporary coast station at Bombay will be continuous day and night so long as the ship station is within range.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Radio-telegraph Rules for Bombay—contd.

Form and Acceptance of Telegrams.

2. The form and acceptance of telegrams will be in accordance with the rules for Foreign telegrams as given in the rules published in Notification¹ No. 6975—137, dated the 16th September, 1909.

Special rules for Radio-telegrams to ships

3. The address of radio-telegrams for ships at sea should be as complete as possible. It must contain the following particulars :—

- (a) Name of addressee (with any further particulars that the sender may consider necessary for identification of the addressee).
- (b) Name of ship.
- (c) Name of the coast station from which the radio-telegram is to be signalled, *i.e.*, Bombay Radio.

Preamble to Radio-telegrams as sent by ship.

4. All radio-telegrams bear the Service Instruction "Radio" in the preamble.

In radio-telegrams sent by a ship station to the coast station, the date and the time of handing in are omitted. They are included as part of the preamble in radio-telegrams to ships.

5. On re-transmission of a radio-telegram from a ship over the ordinary telegraph system, the coast station inserts for office of origin its own name, followed by the name of the ship from which it has been received, and inserts as the time of handing in, the time of receipt from the ship station. The onward transmission of the telegram to the ordinary telegraph system will then be according to the usual form of transmitting Foreign telegrams in India, except that the word "Radio" must be transmitted in the Service Instructions, and appear on the copy delivered to the addressee at the office of destination.

Charge for Radio-telegrams.

6. The charge for radio-telegrams between any station in India or Burma and the ships that may communicate with the temporary coast station at Bombay will be eight annas a word. Half of this will be the ship station charge, and the other half will cover the coast station charge and that for wire transmission in India or Burma.

¹ *Supra*, p. 440

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885(XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Radio-telegraph Rules for Bombay—*contd*

The charge for a radio-telegram must in every case be prepaid in full by the sender. Radio-telegrams for stations other than in India and Burma will not be accepted by the ship station

Classes of Telegrams not admitted in the Radio-telegraphic service

7. Certain classes of telegrams which are admitted in the International Telegraph Service cannot be accepted in the Radio-telegraphic service. They are as follows :—

- (a) Telegrams with prepaid replies.
- (b) Telegraphic Money Orders.
- (c) Collated telegrams.
- (d) Telegrams with acknowledgments of receipt, except as regards their transmission over the lines of the ordinary telegraph system
- (e) Telegrams "to follow" the addressee
- (f) Paid Service telegrams, except as regards transmission over the ordinary telegraph system.
- (g) Telegrams to be delivered by Express (*i.e.*, by special messenger) or post.

Priority of Messages

8. In the transmission of radio-telegrams priority must be assigned first of all to messages of distress, and then according to the order given in Rule 158 of the rules published in Notification¹ No. 6975-137, dated the 16th September, 1909, *vis.* :—

- (a) State (or Government) telegrams.
- (b) Service telegrams.
- (c) Private telegrams.

Undelivered Radio-telegrams from ships.

9. When, for any reason whatever, a radio-telegram from a ship at sea cannot be delivered to the addressee, the coast station will be informed by the office of destination ; and the information must be

¹ *Supra*, p. 440.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*contd.*

Radio-telegraph Rules for Bombay—contd

transmitted, if possible, to the ship of origin. It will then be the duty of the operator on the ship station to compare the address on the original form with that given in the notice of non-delivery, and to send a correcting Service message if he finds any discrepancy. In the absence of any discrepancy, he should inform the sender of the non-delivery of the message and of the reason assigned for it.

Undelivered Radio-telegrams on ships.

10. When a radio-telegram reaching a ship station cannot be delivered, that station informs the office of origin by means of a Service Advice

Distress Signal.

11. As soon as a station perceives the distress signal, it must suspend all correspondence and must not resume work until it has made sure that the communication consequent on the call for assistance has been completed

Procedure when Signals become doubtful.

12. When signals become doubtful, it is important that recourse should be had to all possible means for effecting transmission. For this purpose, the radio-telegram is repeated, at the request of the receiving station, but not more than three times. If in spite of this triple transmission, the signals are still unreadable, the radio-telegram is cancelled. If an acknowledgment of receipt is not received, the transmitting station again calls the receiving station. If no reply is made after three calls, transmission is not continued. If the receiving station, in spite of defective reception, thinks that the radio-telegram may be delivered, it inserts the Service Instruction "Reception doubtful" at the end of the preamble and sends on the radio-telegram.

Message forms to be preserved.

13. The originals of all radio-telegrams handed in on boardship and the documents relating to them must be sent to the Superintendent of Telegraphs, in charge, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, as soon as convenient. Proper precautions must be taken to ensure the secrecy of the forms in the meantime. In the case of radio-telegrams to be delivered to a person on boardship, a duplicate must be made out at the time of receipt. The ship station will send these duplicates to the Superintendent, in charge, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, where they will be disposed of as directed in Rule 14.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 (XIII OF 1885)—*concl'd.*

Radio-telegraph Rules for Bombay—*concl'd*

14. The drafts will be retained by the Bombay Office until all questions regarding mutilation, non-delivery, etc., have been disposed of. They will then be sent to the Check Office, where they will be preserved for 12 months reckoned from the month following that of handing in.

Refunds.

15. Refunds will be governed by Rules 348 to 358 of the rules published in Notification¹ No. 6975—137, dated the 16th September, 1909, subject to the reservations given in Rule 10.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt I, p. 1044.]

¹ *Supra*, p. 440.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INCOME TAX ACT, 1886 (II OF 1886).

Amendment of Notification as to exemptions from Income tax.

No. 2503-Exc., dated the 25th April, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Income Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that from clause (A) (8) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, ¹No. 2762, dated the 6th June, 1890, as amended by Notification ¹No. 2180-S. R., dated the 23rd April, 1901, the words "and the funds of which are either deposited with the Government or invested in Government Securities" shall be omitted.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 311.]

¹ Genl. Stat. R. & O., Vol. II, pp. 1067 and 1068.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN SECURITIES ACT, 1886 (XIII OF 1886).

Application of section 7(1) to offices of Deputy Controllers of Military Accounts.

No. 4204-A, dated the 17th July, 1908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7, sub-section (1) of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the sub-section shall apply to the offices of Deputy Controllers of Military Accounts.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 648.]

INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887).

No. 48, dated the 3rd September, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 70 of the Indian Marine Act (XIV of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in Schedule VI of the rules to regulate the procedure of Indian Marine Courts, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Marine Department ¹No. 56, dated the 28th August, 1896 :—

" *Note on Section 23* — A charge of drunkenness should be framed in the following manner :—

Charge.—Drunkenness on boardship (or on duty)
in that on the 19 ,
on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel, he was drunk
(or, on the 19 , at , when on
duty he was drunk).

In cases where conflicting or indecisive evidence is given, it may sometimes be very difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. The proper meaning to be attributed to the word 'drunk' in such cases is this, that through the intoxicating effect of liquor or a drug the prisoner was unfit to be entrusted with his duty. On the one hand, it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the prisoner was through liquor in any extreme condition, nor is the prisoner necessarily entitled to an acquittal by showing that on the occasion in question he could, or actually did, do some particular duty without manifest failure. If, upon consideration of all the evidence, the Court comes to the conclusion that the prisoner was, through the intoxicating effect of liquor, unfit to be entrusted with his duty, they should find him guilty of the charge. If, on the other hand, in the opinion of the Court, it is not satisfactorily proved that the prisoner was, through the intoxicating effect of liquor, or a drug, unfit to be entrusted with his duty, then, notwithstanding they may infer from the evidence that he had drunk more than usual, they ought to acquit."

Note on Section 32.—A charge of alcoholism should be framed in the following manner :—

Charge.—An act to the prejudice of good order and

¹ Genl Stat. R. & O., Vol. II, p. 1196.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN MARINE ACT, 1887 (XIV OF 1887)—*concl'd.*

Amendment of Rules regulating Procedure of Indian Marine Courts—concl'd.

discipline in that on the
 19 , on board the Royal Indian Marine vessel
 (or, at)
 being liable to duty, rendered himself unfit for the performance of
 such duty by reason of indulgence in alcoholic stimulants."

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 791.]

AND ORDERS.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POLICE ACT, 1888 (III OF 1888).

Creation of General Police Districts of Railway lands.

No 521, dated 10th July, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, and in supersession of previous¹ notifications the Governor General in Council is pleased—

The main line of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway from the Portuguese frontier near Castle Rock to the Tungabhadra River.

The West Deccan line or Poona branch from Londa to Poona.

The East Deccan line or Bijapur branch from Gadag to Holgi.

The Harihar branch from Hubli to the frontier of Mysore near Hanbar.

The Kolhapur Railway.

The Sangli Branch Railway.

The main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to the frontier of the Central Provinces.

The line from Kalyan to the frontier of Hyderabad near Dudhm.

The line from Dhond to Manmad.

The Chalisgaon-Dhulia branch.

The Amalner-Jalgaon branch.

The section of the Nagpur branch from Bhusawal to the frontier of Berar.

The Khopoli branch from Palasdhari to Khopoli.

The Barsi Light Railway.

(a) to create a general police-district embracing all the lands now occupied by the railways specified in the margin including all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes, and to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and

(b) to appoint the Governor of Bombay in Council to discharge with respect to the general police-district aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands, aforesaid or in any part thereof.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 606.]

No. 922, dated the 10th July, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied,

¹ Genl. Stat. R. & O., Vol. II, pp. 1232—1235.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POLICE ACT, 1888 (III OF 1888)—*contd.*

Creation of General Police Districts of Railway lands—*contd.*

and in supersession of previous ¹ notifications, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

The main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway from Colaba to Viramgám.
 The Tapti Valley Railway
 The Rajputana State Railway.
 Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway.
 The Baroda-Godhra Chord of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway
 The Anand-Godhra branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway
 The section of the Godhra Rutlám-Nágda Railway from Godhra to the western end of the bridge over the Anas river.
 The Anand-Tarapur Railway
 The Tarapur-Cambay Railway.
 The Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway
 The Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway.
 The Viramgám Kháraghoda branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
 The Mehsana-Viramgám section of the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway.
 The Viramgám-Wadhwa branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway
 The main line of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, from Sabarmati to the Rajputana frontier near Roho.
 The Palanpur-Deesa Railway

(a) to create a general police-district embracing all the lands for the time being occupied by the railways specified in the margin, including all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes, and to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and

(b) to appoint the Governor of Bombay in Council to discharge within the general police-district aforesaid the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 607.]

No. 923, dated the 10th July, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied,

¹ Genl. Stat. R. & O., Vol. II, pp. 1232—1235.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POLICE ACT, 1888 (III OF 1888)—*contd.*

Creation of General Police Districts of Railway lands.

and in supersession of previous ¹ notifications, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

- (a) to create a general police-district embracing all the lands for the time being occupied by the railways specified in the margin, including all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes, and to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and

The sections of the North Western State Railway running on either side of the Indus, from Kiaman to the Punjab frontier near Reti, with their branches.

The line between Ruk and the Baluchistan frontier near Jhatpat

The line between Hyderabad and the Jodhpur frontier near Khokhropar.

The line from Hyderabad to Badin.

- (b) to appoint the Governor of Bombay in Council to discharge, within the general police district aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government, under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 607.]

No. 924, dated the 10th July, 1908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

- (a) to create a general police-district embracing all the lands situate within the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and the Native States referred to in the list appended hereto, which are or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for other Railway purposes;
- (b) to order the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein; and
- (c) to direct that the police force enrolled in pursuance of the notifications specified in paragraph III of this notification shall be deemed to have been enrolled in pursuance of this notification.

¹ Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. II, pp. 1232—1235.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POLICE ACT, 1888 (III OF 1888)—*contd.*

Creation of General Police Districts of Railway lands—*contd.*

II.—The Governor General in Council is also pleased to appoint the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to discharge, with respect to the general police-district and police force aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands above-mentioned or in any part thereof.

III.—The following notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department are hereby cancelled.—

¹ No. 336, dated the 15th June, 1892.

² No. 901, dated the 12th December, 1901.

IV.—Items 10 and 11 in the list of railways included in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. ³ 608, dated the 1st July, 1904, are also hereby cancelled.

List of Railways.

1. The North-Western Railway and lines worked by that railway including the portions situate in the Native States of Jammu and Kashmir, Bikaner, Patiala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Baghat and Keonthal.

2. The Rewari-Delhi section, including the Garhiharsaru-Farukhnagar branch, and the Rewari-Kotkapura-Fazilka section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway including the portions situate in the Native States of Patuadi, Dujana, Jind, Patiala, Nabha and Faridkot.

3. The Delhi-Amballa-Kalka Railway, including the lands lying within the Native States of Kalsia and Patiala.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 607.]

No. 2817 I. B., dated the 10th July, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(a) to create a general police-district embracing all the lands, situate within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab ⁴[Ajmer-Merwara], the Rajputana and

¹ See Gazette of India, 1892, Pt. I, p. 374.

² Genl Stat. R. and O., 1907, Vol. II, p. 1232.

³ These words were inserted by Notification No. 1280 I. B., dated 29th June, 1909, see

Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 525.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POLICE ACT, 1888 (III OF 1888)—*contd*

Creation of General Police Districts of Railway lands—*contd.*

Central India Agencies, and the Native States referred to in the list appended hereto, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes ;

- (b) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein ; and
- (c) to appoint the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana to discharge, with respect to the general police-district and police force aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands above-mentioned or in any part thereof.

List of Railways.

- (1) The main line of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from the frontier of the Bombay Presidency near Roho to the west distance signal at Rewari Junction, including the lands lying within the Native States of Sirohi, Jodhpur, Kishangarb, Jaipur, Alwar and Nabha.
- (2) The Sambhar Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Phulera to Kuchaman Road with the extension to Japog, including the lands lying within the Native States of Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- (3) The Rewari-Phulera Chord Railway from the south distance signal at Rewari Junction to Phulera, including the lands lying within the Native States of Nabha, Alwar, Patiala, Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- (4) The Agra Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Bandikui to the west distance signal at Achnera, including the lands lying within the Native States of Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur.
- ¹[(5) The Malwa Section of the Rajputna-Malwa Railway (including the Holkar State Railway) from Ajmer to the Nerbudda river (exclusive) near Mortakka, with the branch from Fatehabad to the south distance signal at Ujjain,

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 1280 I. B., dated 29th June, 1909, *see* Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 525.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POLICE ACT, 1888 (III of 1888) —*contd.*

Creation of General Police Districts of Railway lands—*contd.*

including the lands lying within the Native States of Mewar, Tonk, Gwalior, Dhar, Jaora, Rutlam, Sailana and Indore.]

- (6) The whole of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system, exclusive of the section between Hyderabad and the Jodhpur frontier near Khokrapar, including the lands lying within the Native States of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Patiala.
- (7) The section of the Godhra-Rutlam-Ujjain Railway from the western end of the bridge over the Anas river to the west distance signal at Ujjain, including the lands lying within the Native States of Gwalior, Indore, Sailana, Rutlam and Jhabua.
- (8) Those sections of the Nagda-Muttra Railway which are, or hereafter may be, opened to traffic from Nagdha to Muttra (exclusive), including the lands lying within the Native States of Gwalior, Dewas (Junior Branch), Dewas (Senior Branch), Jhalawar, Indore, Kotah, Bundi, Jaipur, Karauli and Bharatpur.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 610]

No. 1153, dated the 31st December, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

- (a) to create a general police-district embracing all the lands within the Central Provinces and the Native States referred to in the list appended hereto, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the railways enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes,
- (b) to order the enrolment, under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and
- (c) to appoint the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to discharge, with respect to the general police-district and police force aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POLICE Act, 1888 (III of 1888)—*contd.*

Creation of General Police Districts of Railway lands—*contd.*

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands above mentioned or in any part thereof.

II. The Home Department Notification No. 647, dated the 16th July, 1909, is hereby cancelled.

List of Railways.

- (1) The East Indian Railway, from Jubbulpore to the northern outer signal at Sutna Station.
- (2) The Indian Midland Railway, from Itarsi to the border of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, including the lands lying within the Native States of Kurwai, Bhopal, and Gwalior.
- (3) The Bhopal-Ujjain Railway, including the lands lying within the Native States of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Dewas (Senior Branch), and Dewas (Junior Branch).
- (4) The Bina-Guna-Baran Railway and the Baran-Kotah section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, including the lands lying within the Native States of Gwalior, Tonk and Kotah.
- (5) The Indian Midland Railway, Bina-Katni Branch, including the lands lying within the Panna State.
- (6) The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, including the land lying within Berar.
- (7) The Bengal-Nagpur Railway, including the lands lying within the Native States of Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Sakti, Raigarh and Rewah, and that portion of the Raipur-Vizianagram branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which lies within the Patna State.
- (8) The Holkar State Railway south of the northern end of the bridge over the Nerbudda river, including the lands lying within the Indore State.

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 3.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POLICE ACT, 1888 (III of 1888)—*contd.*

Creation of General Police Districts of Railway lands—*contd.*

No. 1158, dated the 31st December, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

- (a) to create a general police-district embracing all the lands, situate within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab in the case of the East Indian Railway and the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, and the Native States referred to in the list appended hereto, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes;
- (b) to order the enrolment, under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein; and
- (c) to direct that the police force enrolled in pursuance of the notifications specified in paragraph III of this notification shall be deemed to have been enrolled in pursuance of this notification.

II. The Governor General in Council is also pleased to appoint the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to discharge, with respect to the general police-district and police force aforesaid, the functions of the Local Government under the said Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1893 (Act V of 1868), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands above mentioned or in any part thereof.

III. So much of the Home Department Notification¹ No. 608, dated the 1st July, 1904, as amended by Notification No. 1002, dated the 26th October, 1904, as was not cancelled by Notification No. 924, dated the 10th July, 1908, is hereby cancelled.

List of Railways.

1. The Bengal and North-Western Railway.
2. The Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, including lands within the Rampur State.
3. The Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, including the lands within the Rampur State.
4. The Lucknow-Bareilly Railway.

¹ See Genl. Stat. R and O, Vol. II, p. 1233.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*concl.*

POLICE ACT, 1888 (III OF 1888)—*concl.*

Creation of General Police Districts of Railway lands—*concl.*

5. The East Indian Railway, including the section from Naini to the northern outer signal at Sutna Station.
6. The sections of the Indian Midland Railway from Cawnpore to the border of the Central Provinces south of Lalitpur, including the lands lying in the Samthar, Orchha and Khaniadhana States, and from Agra Cantonment to Manikpur, including the lands lying in the Datia, Gwalior, Dholpur, Orchha, Alipura, Garrauli, Pahra and Taraon States.
7. The Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, including the lands lying within the Bharatpur State in Rajputana.
8. The North-Western State Railway.
9. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway, except the portion between the west outer signal at Achnera on the Achnera-Bandikui section and the border of the United Province and the Bharatpur State.

[See Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 4.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1889 (X of 1889).

Declaring sleeping-sickness to be a dangerous, infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India.

No. 2178, dated the 14th October, 1908.—For the purposes of section 6, sub-section (1), clause (p) of the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889), as amended by the Indian Ports Act, 1901 (III of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sleeping sickness including the stage of the disease known as trypanosomiasis, shall be deemed to be a dangerous, infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 921.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CANTONMENTS ACT, 1889 (XIII OF 1889).

Exemption of buildings used as Soldiers' Institutes or Homes from building tax.

No. 140, dated the 22nd February, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub-section (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that in every Cantonment in British India in which a tax on buildings is for the time being imposed under section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a) of the said Act, all buildings used as Soldiers' Institutes or Homes shall be exempt from the payment of the said tax.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 162.]

Exemption of Army followers and their families from conservancy tax.

No. 274, dated the 17th April, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that in every Cantonment in British India, in which a conservancy tax is for the time being imposed under section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the said Act, all authorised army followers and their families shall be exempt from the payment of the said tax.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 328.]

Amendment of the Cantonment Code

No. 553, dated the 21st June, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for section 57 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, the following shall be substituted, namely .

Abstract Statements of estimated and actual Income and Expenditure.

57. The Officer Commanding the Division shall forward to the Government of India in the Army Department, through the Quarter-Master-General in India, and to the Local Government—

(a) on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the Budget estimate for the several cantonment funds in his

¹ See Note on p. 1258, Vol. II, Genl. Stat. R. and O

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CANTONMENTS ACT, 1889 (XIII OF 1889)—*concl'd.*

Amendment of the Cantonment Code—*concl'd.*

Division, an abstract statement of the estimated income and expenditure from all such funds ; and

- (d) as soon as possible after the close of each financial year, a statement showing under the several heads and sub-heads of receipt and expenditure set forth in form 8, schedule 1, the actual income and expenditure of each of the cantonment funds in his Division for the preceding financial year, together with a certificate showing that the closing cash balance of each fund as shown in the annual account prescribed by section 52 has been compared with the balance as shown in the treasury pass-book and found to be correct.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 505.]

No 653, dated the 26th July, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that section 37, sub-section (1) of the Cantonment Code, 1899, shall be modified as follows :—

After the words “fifty rupees” insert “or if the Officer Commanding the Division, with the previous concurrence of the Accountant-General, so directs, a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees”

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 634]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890).

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore.

No. 433, dated the 27th May, 1909.—WHEREAS Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, late of Bombay, Parsee gentleman, some time before his death, which took place on the 19th day of May, 1904, made a proposal to the Government of India for founding an Institute of Research in India, and endowing such Institute with immoveable properties in the City of Bombay producing an annual net rental of not less than Rs. 1,25,000 and applied to the said Government for aid to and co-operation in that Scheme, AND WHEREAS the lands described in Schedule C hereto have been selected for the location of the said Institute and the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore by Resolution bearing ¹No. G-5639 G.M. 232-06-09 and dated 14th March, 1907, published in the Mysore Gazette, copy of which Resolution is given in Schedule D hereto assigned to the Governor General of India in Council with effect from the 14th day of March, 1907, the exclusive management of and full jurisdiction over the said lands for so long as the said lands are used for the purposes of the said Institute; AND WHEREAS the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has by ²letters, dated, 26th day of July and ^{25th}_{26th} day of December, 1905, copies of which collectively are given in Schedule E hereto, agreed to supplement the income of the said Institute by an annual permanent grant of Rs. 50,000 contingent upon the location of the said Institute in Bangalore and by ³letter, dated 16th of November, 1901, copy whereof is given in Schedule F hereto has also agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 towards the construction and erection of the buildings of the said Institute and other initial expenditure required for the purposes of the said Institute; AND WHEREAS the Government of India have by letter to the Government of Bombay, ⁴No. 156, dated 28th February, 1905, an extract wherefrom is given in Schedule G hereto agreed to supplement the income for the time being of the said Institute by an annual grant to be made by that Government equivalent to one equal half of the income of the said Institute from time to time derived from "local assets" as defined in paragraph 5 of the said letter, but so that the total amount of such grant shall not at any time exceed Rs. 1,50,000 and also to make a grant of Rs. 2,50,000 towards the construction of the necessary buildings and other initial expenditure required for the purposes of the said Institute, AND WHEREAS in pursuance and for the purpose of carrying into effect the said proposal Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and

¹ *Infra*, p. 556.

² *Infra*, p. 557.

Infra, p. 559.

⁴ *Infra*, p. 560.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata, the sons and Executors and residuary legatees of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, have made an application to the Governor General in Council that the properties specified in Schedule *A* hereto with the benefit of and subject to the covenants, agreements, conditions and terms set forth in Schedule *B* hereto may in pursuance of the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (Act VI of 1890), be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay upon the terms as to the application of the said property and the income thereof hereinafter referred to which terms have been agreed upon between the Governor General in Council and the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

Now in pursuance and by virtue of Sections 4 and 7 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council hereby orders that the properties specified in Schedule *A* hereto annexed with the benefit of and subject to the covenants, agreements, conditions and terms set forth in Schedule *B* hereto annexed, be and the same are hereby vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay upon the following terms, that is to say, that the said lands in or near Bangalore shall be used for the erection of the buildings of the said Institute (intended to be called and known by the name of the Indian Institute of Science) and that the said land and buildings shall be appropriated and occupied in perpetuity for the purposes of the said Institute, that the said sums of Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 2,50,000 shall be expended towards the construction and erection of the buildings of the said Institute and other initial expenditure of the said Institute, and that the balance of the said funds in the hands of the said Provisional Committee, the said annual grant of Rs. 50,000 by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and such grant as may be annually made by the Government of India and also the income of the immoveable properties in Bombay described in Schedule *A* hereto shall be collected and received by the persons appointed for the purpose under the Scheme settled under Sections 5 and 7 of the said Act and hereto annexed and marked with the letter *H* to be by them applied in the manner set forth in the said Scheme.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

SCHEDULE A.**Description of Endowment Properties.**

List of Properties herinbelow described.

1. Albert Buildings.
2. Gymkhana Chambers
3. Victoria Buildings.
4. Albion Place.
5. Alexandra Terrace.
6. Jubilee Buildings.
7. Reay House
8. Sandhurst House.
9. Roosevelt House (or Ezra House.)
10. Sargent House.
11. Jenkins House.
12. New Shamjee Buildings now known as Station Terraces.
13. New Shamjee Buildings Extension also known as Station Terraces.
14. Candy House.
15. Land near Jubilee Buildings.
16. Land near Albion Place and Alexandra Terrace.
17. Land near Albion Place and Alexandra Terrace.
18. Land on Parel Tank Road (Wagheshri Hill).

1**Albert Buildings on the Esplanade.**

All that piece of leasehold land with the buildings or premises standing thereon known as "Albert Buildings" situate on the Esplanade in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement nine hundred and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—contd.

ninety-five and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 16913 and New Survey No. ⁸/₈₄₅₃ and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 3230 and 3231 and Street Nos. 2 and 4 and bounded on or towards the North by plot No. 58 on the map or plan of Government land on the said Esplanade and leased to the Standard Life Assurance Company, Limited, on or towards the East by Hornby Road, on or towards the South and South-West by a new road and which land is known as plot No. 16 of Government land on the Esplanade aforesaid and is situate in the Registration District of Bombay subject to and with the benefit of an Agreement, dated the 16th September, 1891, as to a passage on the North side of the said piece of land excepting mines and minerals under the said premises and which premises are held under a Lease, dated the 2nd of March, 1889, from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from the 15th day of December 1883; which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamestjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamestjee Tata.

2

Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, Esplanade.

Firstly.—All that piece of leasehold land situate in the Island of Bombay known as plot No. 23 of Government land on the Esplanade and assessed in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 16850 and Survey No. ⁴/₈₄₀₃ with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon called or known by the name of "Gymkhana Chambers" assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A. Nos. 3465 (1 to 4) containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twelve and a half square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the compound of the Government Telegraph Signallers' Quarters, on the East and South by Murzban Road and on the West by Waudby Road, which said premises are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and are held under a Lease, dated the 19th of April, 1884, from the Secretary of State for India in Council for 999 years from the fourteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, together with the benefit of an Agreement, dated the 12th of April, 1899, endorsed upon the said Lease, and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

Secondly.—All that piece of ground to be used as a garden appurtenant to the premises hereinbefore lastly described containing two hundred and fifty square yards situate to the South of the said premises which said piece of land is held under a Lease, dated the 25th March, 1886, from the Secretary of State for India in Council for 997 years and 202 days from 24th day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four free of rent; all which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

3

Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay.

All that piece of freehold land situate in the Fort on the Eastern side of Parsee Bazar Street at or near the Elphinstone Circle in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon called or known by the name of "Victoria Buildings" registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 9332 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A. No. 1526 and Street Nos. 1-3-5-7 containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-two and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Sorabji Wachaghandy, on or towards the South by the property of late Byramji Nowroji, G. G. M. C. but now of Dewkaran Nanji, on or towards the East by a public passage and on or towards the West by Parsee Bazar Street, all which premises are occupied by the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

4 & 5

"Albion Place" and "Alexandra Terrace."

Properties at Parel Road, Byculla.

All that piece of land registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 16342, Old Survey No. 703 and New Survey No. $\frac{1}{365}$, situate at Byculla on the Eastern side of Parel Road with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereupon called or known by the name of "Albion Place" and "Alexandra Terrace" with their outhouses and stables, the former of which is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E. Nos. 7688 (1) and the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

latter under Ward E, Nos. 7688 (2 to 10) containing by admeasurement eleven thousand one hundred and four square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East, by the compound of the property of G. E. Pulcher called Airy Cottage on or towards the West by the Parel Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the premises hereinafter described under Nos. 16 and 17, and on or towards the South of Victoria Road; all which said hereditaments are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

6

Jubilee Buildings Property at Sankli Street, Byculla, and adjoining land.

All that piece of Foras Land containing by admeasurement 2,976 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 172, Collector's New No. 13687 Old Survey No. 298, New Survey Nos. $\frac{4}{3550}$, $\frac{8}{3550}$, $\frac{4}{3550}$, $\frac{8}{3550}$, $\frac{1}{3550}$, together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon known by the name of "Jubilee Buildings" and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E. Nos. 3903, 3904, 3906, 3907 and Street Nos. 90, 91, 93, 94, Sankli Street all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Sankli Street aforesaid at Byculla in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the properties of Pallonji Pestonji, Rustomji Hormusji Jal and the "Jesus and Mary" Convent School, on the West by the property of Moolji Jatha, on the North by Sankli Street aforesaid and on the South by the premises hereinafter described under No. 15 and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

7 & 8

Reay House and Sandhurst House on the Apollo Reclamation, Bombay.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand and four and eight-ninths square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Ormiston Road

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to the Trustees of the Jacob Sassoon Bombay Jewish Charity Fund, on or towards the East by land belonging to the said Trustees leased partly to Silas Meyer Moses and Shelim Ezekiel Shelim and partly in the occupation of Aziza Shooker Abraham and Abraham Sooker Abraham and on or towards the West by Merewether Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay together with the two buildings thereon known as Reay House and Sandhurst House assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 878 (1-8) and Street Nos. 34, 34A, 34G and Ward No. 878 (9-16) Street No. 34H, 34O and together with the benefit of the covenant for renewal and which premises are held under a Lease from the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, dated the 18th of December 1900 for 99 years from the 1st October 1900 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

9

Roosevelt or Ezra House on the Apollo Reclamation, Bombay.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and 33 square yards and three-ninths of another square yard and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay now in the occupation of William John Dundas, Archibald Robert Crawford Pitman and Leonard Walter Dickson, on or towards the South by a road known as Nowroji Fudonji Road, on or towards the East by a road known as Merewether Road and on or towards the west by the piece of land belonging to the said Trustees and next hereinafter described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay together with the buildings thereon known as Roosevelt House assessed by the Municipality under Ward A No. 876 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 32, 32A, and also the benefit of the covenant for renewal and also the right to keep constructed an arcade over the piece of land lying to the East of the said piece of land hereinbefore described which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata. And *secondly*, all that piece of leasehold land also situated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees now in the occupation of William John Dundas, Archibald Robert Crawford Pitman and Leonard Walter Dickson, on or towards the South by the said Nowroji Furdonji Road, on or towards the East by the piece of land lastly hereinbefore described and on or towards the West by Tulloch Road which said last mentioned piece of land is also assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and is situate in the Registration District of Bombay and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata together with the benefit of the Covenant for renewal and of an Agreement, dated the 9th of July 1900 and made between Abraham Ezra of the one part and Bishop J. M. Thoburn of the other part and which said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described are held under a Lease from the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, dated the 17th day of July 1900 for 50 years from the first of August, 1898.

10 & 11

Sargent House and Jenkins House on the Apollo Reclamation, Bombay.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay containing three thousand four hundred and eighty-seven and two-ninths square yards and bounded as follows, or on towards the North by Barrow Road, on or towards the South partly by Henry Road and partly by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay occupied by Municipal Latrines, on or towards the East by Merewether Road and on or towards the West partly by land belonging to the said Trustees leased to the Bombay Tramway Company and partly by the said land occupied by Municipal Latrine, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9561 and are situated in the Registration District of Bombay, together with the buildings thereon known as "Sargent House" and "Jenkins House" assessed by the Municipality under Ward A, No. 880 (1) Street No. 36 and Ward A, No. 880 (2), Street No. 36A respectively and the benefit of the Covenant for renewal and

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—contd.

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—contd.

also the right to construct an arcade over a piece of land lying to the East of the said piece of land and which said premises are held under a Lease from the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, dated the 6th day of October 1903 for 99 years from the 1st day of September 1903 and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

12 & 13

New Shamji Buildings and New Shamji Buildings Extension, now known as Station Terraces, Sleater Road, Bombay.

All that piece of land of Foras tenure admeasuring two thousand two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts registered on the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 355, New No. ^A~~18898~~, Old Survey No. 193 and New Survey No. 7036 with the several messuages tenements or dwelling houses erected thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3683 (1) (1A) (2) (3) (4) and (5) and Street Nos. 8, 8AA, 8A, 8B, 8C, and 8D all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Sleater Road in the City and the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the North by the said Sleater Road, on or towards the East by the line and station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the South partly by Grant Road and partly by the Frere over-bridge and on or towards the West by the property of N. M. Hiranameck and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

14

Candy House on the Appollo Reclamation, Bombay.

All that piece of leasehold land situate on the Appollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 488½ square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Mandlik Road, on or towards the South by land leased by the trustees of the Port of Bombay to Shookar Abraham and Silas Benjamin and now in the occupation of the said Silas Benjamin, on or towards the East by land adjoining Merewether Road upon which the arcade hereinafter mentioned has been

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

constructed and on or towards the West by land leased by the said Trustees to Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A. No. 879 (10 and 11) Street No. 35 I, and 35 J together with all buildings thereon known as Candy House and the benefit of the covenant for renewal and together with the right to maintain and keep constructed an arcade over the said land containing by admeasurement 66½ square yards or thereabouts lying to the East of the said piece of land and which premises are held under a Lease, dated the 4th of August, 1908, for the term of 40 years and 4 months from the 1st August, 1908, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

15

Land near Jubilee Buildings.

All that piece of Foras land situate near Sankli Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 15,228 square yards together with the messuages dwelling-houses, stables, outhouses and other buildings standing on the said piece of land and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3898 and Street No. 85 Ripon Road Ward Nos. 3899 to 3907 and Street Nos. 86 to 94 Sankli Street and Ward E Nos. 3893 and 3894 and Street Nos. 80 and 81 Ripon Road and which piece of land is bounded on the East by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee on the West partly by the property of Mooljee Jetha and partly by the property of Saleh Mahomed Noor Mahomed and Rahim Zenalabedin, on the North partly by the property belonging to the Executors of the Will of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata deceased and partly by the property of the said Mooljee Jetha and on the South partly by the Ripon Cross Road and partly by the property of Karimbhoy Ebrahim and partly by the property of Mungaldas Ghellabhoy; which premises are in the occupation of the Trustees of the Tata Settlement No. 2 or their tenants and are registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old Numbers 72, 74, 14, 15, 191, 49, 172, 281, 191, 204, 206 and 207 and New Numbers 13569, 13571, 13514, $\frac{D}{13710}$, 13752, 13688, 13803, $\frac{B}{13710}$, $\frac{B}{13733}$, 13728, and 13731, Old Survey Numbers 300, 299, 295, 266, and 301, New Survey Numbers $\frac{1A}{3552}$, $\frac{2}{3554}$, $\frac{1A}{3557}$, $\frac{1A, 3C \& 4A}{3550}$, $\frac{3B}{3550}$, and $\frac{6A}{3554}$.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

16 & 17

Land near "Albion Place" and "Alexandra Terrace".

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 10,171 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay with other land under Collector's Old No. 111, New No. 16342, Old Survey No. 703 and New Survey No. $\frac{1}{3651}$ situate at Byculla on the Eastern side of Parel Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of F. C. Bennett, on or towards the West by Parel Road, on or towards the North by the property of Shallis Sassoon and on or towards the South partly by the land belonging to the executors of the Will and Codicils of the late Jamsetjee Nusservanjee Tata upon which certain buildings known as "Albion Place" and "Alexandra Terrace" are standing and partly by the property of G. E. Pilcher and which said piece of land is in the occupation of the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 2 or their Lessees, subject to but with the benefit of the hereinafter mentioned Leases of the several pieces of land respectively and measuring collectively 3,423 $\frac{3}{4}$ square yards and the dwelling houses thereon, subject to the rights granted by the said Leases over the private road, gullies and passages and also subject to but with the benefit of the hereinafter mentioned Agreements relating to encroachments and projections by the Lessees or their Assignees over the said private road or passages or adjoining land namely:—

No. of plot.	Dates of Leases and Agreements and terms of years granted by Leases.	To whom Lease granted.	Area in sq. yds.	Rent per month.
1	Lease, dated 23rd March 1888, for 30 years, from 1st January 1888 with right of renewal.	Hajee Cassum Tar Mahomed.	714 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rs A. P. 37 3 7
	Agreement, dated the 13th of March 1907, with the Assignees of the Lessee.	1 0 0
2	Lease, dated the 23rd March 1888, for 30 years from the 1st January 1888 with right of renewal.	Oomer Peer Mahomed.	714 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 3 7
	Agreement, dated the 24th of September 1907 with the Assignee of the Lessee.	1 0 0

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

No. of plot.	Dates of Leases and Agreements and terms of years granted by Leases.	To whom Lease granted.	Area in sq. yds.	Rent per month.
3	Lease, dated the 23rd March 1888, for 50 years, from the 1st January 1888 with right of renewal.	Hajee Habib Ahmed	714½	37 3 7
	Agreement, dated 26th of August 1905, with the Assignee of the Lessee.		1 0 0
4	Lease, dated the 21st January 1889, for 50 years, from the 1st of October 1888 with right of renewal.	Cawasji Edulji Shroff	303½	15 0 4
	Agreement, dated 1st July 1907	1 0 0
5 & 5A	Lease, dated the 26th January 1890, for 50 years, from the 1st January 1889 with right of renewal.	303½	13 0 6
	Lease, dated the 1st August 1891, for 5 years, from the 1st May 1889 with right of renewal.	Pestonjee Jehangir Khambatta.	75½	3 5 9
6	Agreement, dated the 6th of February 1907.	1 8 0
	Lease, dated the 15th July 1891, for 50 years, from the 1st of February 1889 with right of renewal.	Dossabhai Pestonjee Khambatta.	597	21 9 3
	Agreement, dated the 31st of January 1907.	1 0 0
			3,423½	

Land at Parel Tank Road (Wagheshri Hill).

Firstly.—All that piece of land admeasuring 67,057 square yards or thereabouts (whereof 7,021 square yards is Government Toka land and 2,189 square yards is recently assessed Government land and the remaining is Inam land) situate at Parel on the public road leading to Parel Government tank (and called the Parel Tank Road) and bounded on the East partly by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama and partly by that of Dorabji Cussetji Shroff and Hormusji Shapurji, on the West by the said Road, on the North partly by a public Road leading from the said Parel Tank Road to the Sewree

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

Cemetery called the Wagheshri Road, partly by a Dhurumsala and partly by the property of Sonar Gordhan Gopal, the Chankadevi Temple and the property of Pandurang Raghoba Krishnaji and on the South by a public path called "Gowan" leading from the said Parel Tank Road to the property of the said Dorabjee Cussetji Shroff and Hormusji Shapurji and others and that portion whereof which is held on Toka tenure as aforesaid, being assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 29, New No. 14151 and New Survey No. 7437 and that portion thereof which is newly assessed Government land as aforesaid, is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 88, New No. 16578, and new Survey No. 7434 together with the messuage tenements and chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1134, 1134(1), 1135 (1), 1135 (2), 1136 and 1145 and Street Nos. 62, 63, 63a and 64.

Secondly.—All that piece of vacant Inam land admeasuring 6,005 square yards or thereabouts situate at Parel and bounded on the East by the property of the Indo-China Mill Company, Limited, on the West by the Chankadevi Road leading to the Hindoo burial ground of the said locality, on the North by the Public passage or Gowan above referred to and on the South by the said burial ground and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1113 and Street No. 41.

Thirdly.—All that piece of vacant land of the Government Toka tenure containing by admeasurement one thousand and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 64, Collector's New No. 14205 and New Survey No. 7428, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward F. No. 1144 (2) and Street No. 72 situate at and on the South side of Golangy Hill Road at Parel in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the West by the Municipal Latrines, on or towards the North by the said Golangy Hill Road and on or towards the South by the property of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata, and

Fourthly.—All that piece of vacant Government Toka land containing by admeasurement five hundred sixty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 64, Collector's New No. 74305 and New Survey No. 7425, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890) —*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

No. 1144 (1) and Street No. 72 situate at and on the South side of Golangy Hill Road at Parel in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the property of late Jairam Luxuman, on or towards the West by the property hereinabove thirdly described, on or towards the North by the said Golangy Hill Road and on or towards the South by the property of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata; all which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 2.

SCHEDULE B.

1. As regards the property numbered 14 in the said Schedule A, with benefit of a covenant by the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata to be entered into by them with the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay that they will not for the period of ten years next after the date of the vesting of the said property numbered 14 in the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, build or permit to be built upon the plot of land measuring 838 square yards or thereabouts next adjoining the said property numbered 14 to the West and held by them (with another plot measuring 837½ square yards or thereabouts) under a Lease, dated the 4th August 1908 from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the term of 40 years and 4 months from the 1st day of August 1908 at the rents therein mentioned and now vacant and unbuilt upon and will, upon the expiration of the said period of ten years, if so required by the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments or the person or persons to be appointed to administer and manage the said properties on behalf of the Indian Institute of Science hereinbefore mentioned as provided in Schedule H hereinafter annexed, assign or otherwise transfer to the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments the said plot next adjoining the property numbered 14 for the leasehold interest therein as aforesaid of them the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata (including the benefit of the covenant for renewal in the said lease contained) subject only to a moiety of the said rents payable to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay in respect of the said two plots of land under the said lease and any renewal thereof

¹ *Infra*, p. 562.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

and will indemnify the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and the said adjoining plot from the remaining moiety of the said rent provided that it shall be at the option of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata, in lieu of the covenant aforesaid, to enter into an absolute covenant with the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, that they the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata will not at any time during the said term or any renewal thereof build upon the said plot next adjoining the property numbered 14 or permit the same to be built upon in any manner whatsoever, and that they will pay the rents and perform and observe the covenants and conditions reserved and contained in the said Lease and any renewal thereof such covenant to be framed in such manner as to run with and bind the said adjoining plot of land so long as they the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata or any person or persons claiming or deriving title through them shall be the lessees or lessee thereof under the existing or any renewed lease.

2. As regards the property numbered 15 in the said Schedule A, *vis.*, a piece of land near Jubilee Buildings, Bombay, with three bungalows thereon, subject to and with the benefit of an agreement by the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata to take a lease from the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of such property for a term of 99 years from the date of the vesting of such property in the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments with a right of renewal for a like period at a fixed rent of Rs. 2,470 per annum, such Lease to contain besides the covenants usual and proper in the case of a lease of property of a like nature, covenants (a) by the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to allow the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata and their assigns and tenants to use at all times during the continuance of such Lease in all lawful ways the road now existing to the East of the property known as Jubilee Buildings and numbered 6 in Schedule A and (b) by the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata with the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments that they will within 7 years from the date of the said Lease erect and maintain upon the said land good and substantial buildings of the value of Rs. 85,000 at the least with liberty to them to demolish and remove the said existing bungalows and their outhouses and will not until such buildings have been erected assign the said Lease without the previous consent of the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

and the person or persons so to be appointed as aforesaid to administer and manage the said properties.

3. As regards the properties numbered 16 and 17 in the said Schedule A, subject to and with the benefit of an agreement by the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata to take a Lease from the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of such properties for a term of 99 years from the date of the vesting of such properties in the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments with a right of renewal for a like period at a fixed rent of Rs. 3,965 per annum being Rs. 1,975 per annum for the property numbered 16, and Rs. 1,990 per annum for the property numbered 17, such Lease to contain all covenants usual and proper in a lease of property of a like nature and to be granted subject to but with the benefit of the existing leases and agreements referred to in Schedule A although unregistered counterpart leases only will be handed over to the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata.

4. As regards the properties numbered 18 in the said Schedule A, subject to and with the benefit of an agreement by the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata to take a Lease from the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of such properties for a term of 99 years from the date of the vesting of such properties in the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments with a right of renewal for a like period, at a fixed rent of Rs. 1,652 per annum, such Lease to contain all covenants usual and proper in a lease of property of a like nature and to be subject to any defect in the Lessor's title to the two pieces of land measuring 1,058 square yards and 566 square yards.

5. As to all the said properties described in the said Schedule A, with the benefit of an agreement by the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata to give a guarantee to the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments secured as hereinafter mentioned, limited to the sum of Rs. 8,000 per annum, that the total net annual income of all the said properties (to be certified in case of need by the person or persons so to be appointed as aforesaid to administer and manage the said properties) shall amount in each and every of the first ten years calculated from the date of the said properties so being vested as aforesaid to not less than the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 but so nevertheless that the liability of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata under such guarantee shall not be

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

cumulative and shall accordingly be limited in each of the said ten years, not only to Rs. 8,000 but also to the supplementing the said annual income in that year to the extent only to which it shall fall short of Rs. 1,25,000, so as if and so far, but so far only, as the sum of Rs. 8,000 shall suffice therefor to make up the same to Rs. 1,25,000, such guarantee to be conditionally renewable after the expiration of the said period of ten years as hereinafter mentioned and to be secured by a mortgage upon certain property of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata situated at Khar Road, Bandora, to be effected by a deed in proper form to be executed by them, the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata in favour of the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments in which deed shall further be comprised prescribed and declared the trusts and powers upon, with and subject to which the said property shall be held by the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the purpose of enforcing and rendering effectual the said guarantee or otherwise for the purposes thereof or incidental thereto and also the circumstances and conditions in and upon which (in terms of or in accordance with the Report, dated the 3rd March 1904 of G. R. Lowndes, Esquire, upon the said guarantee and supplemental to his award, dated the 4th March 1904) the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata may be required, on the expiration of the said period of ten years, to renew the said guarantee in whole or in part with the same security and the manner in which (also in terms of and in accordance with the said Report) it shall be determined whether and if so the extent to and terms upon which they may be so required.

SCHEDULE C.

The lands comprised within the boundaries defined below and forming part of the catchment area of Sankey's Reservoir, Bangalore.

The boundary line on the east commences from the point where the nulla to the north of the Sankey's Reservoir Pontoon shed joins the tank bed, and thereafter runs northward along the Sankey's

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

Reservoir bed, crosses the road leading from the Butts to the Tumkur Road, and joins the feeder channel of the Reservoir just above this road. This channel thereafter becomes the boundary along the remaining portion of the east, and along the north and west till it meets the old Tumkur Road running behind the Maharaja's Mills. The boundary to the south is the continuance of the road along Sankey's Reservoir to the junction of the present Tumkur Road and thence along the proposed road to meet the old Tumkur Road.

SCHEDULE D.

No. G. 5639-G. M. 232-06-9, dated 14th March, 1907.

Whereas the lands described in the annexed schedule, and measuring approximately 37½ acres and 16 guntas, are required for the purpose of locating the Indian Institute of Science associated with the name of the late Mr. J. N. Tata.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is pleased to assign to the Governor General of India in Council, with effect from the 14th day of March 1907, the exclusive management of and full jurisdiction over the said lands for so long as the said lands are used for the purpose aforementioned.

V. P. MADHAVARAO,

Dewan of Mysore.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

SCHEDULE E. Collectively.

No. $\frac{1046}{\text{Ed. (90-04)-11}}$.

From—B. K. VENKATA VARADA IYENGAR, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness the
Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue
Department,

To—B. J. PADSHAH, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Provisional Committee for the Indian Institute
of Research, Bombay.
Bangalore, the 26th July, 1905.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 25th April 1905, as well as Mr. D. J. Tata's letter of the 5th May last, representing again that the Mysore Government grant to Mr. Tata's Indian Institute of Research is insufficient, and requesting for an increase. In reply, I am to state that the Government of Mysore consider that the facts and figures now furnished in your letter go to show that the estimate of expenditure made by Sir William Ramsay and Professor Masson and Colonel Clibborn do not include all the items to be provided, and that they are in some cases under estimate also. At the same time, it is found that in their letter of the 28th February last to the Bombay Government, the Government of India have stated that the endowments yield annually Rs. 1,25,000, and that this amount, with the Mysore grant of Rs. 30,000 and the Government of India grant of Rs. 77,500 (total Rs. 2,32,500) is sufficiently liberal for the present purposes of the Institute. In the same paragraph the Government of India have also expressed themselves willing to raise their contribution to 1½ lacs of rupees as other assets increase. In these circumstances the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore consider that it is enough to raise the Mysore grant from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 per annum, and they are accordingly pleased to offer this latter amount, provided no further increase is asked for or expected, and the location of the Institute is in Bangalore.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) B. K. VENKATA,
Secretary.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—contd.

No. $\frac{6723}{\text{Ed. (40-05)-5}}$.

From —B. K. VENKATA VARADA IYENGAR, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness the
Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue
Department,

To—B. J. PADSHAH, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Provisional Committee for the Indian Institute of
Research, Bombay.

Bangalore, dated the $\frac{26^{th}}{28^{th}}$ December, 1905..

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

SIR,

Adverting to your letters, dated the 31st July and 15th December, 1905, regarding the time during which the Mysore grant to the Indian Institute of Research is tenable, I am directed to state that the annual grant of Rs. 50,000 is *without any limit of time*, but is contingent upon the location of the Institute in Bangalore as already intimated in the letter of the 7th August 1905 addressed to you by the Dewan of Mysore.

I have the honour to be

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) H.

for Secretary.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890,—*contd*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

SCHEDULE F.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore, 16th November 1901.

From—H. V. NANJUNDAYYA, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Department,

To—B. J. PADSHAH, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Provisional Committee for the Institute of
Research.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, dated 13th November 1901, and to thank you for conveying the information that Professor Masson and Colonel Clibborn have authorised you to say that any plan they might suggest will not depart from the principles laid down by Professor Ramsay in his report, and that their plan will lose sight neither of the industrial aspects of Scientific research nor the duty of linking Scientific research with the special problems which the surroundings of the Institute, whatever its home, naturally offer for solution.

2. I send herewith a plan of the site. You will find that the extent is 37½ acres and 11 guntas, of which 37 acres and 24 guntas are now under occupation, and will be acquired if needed for the purposes of the Institute. This, it may be observed, is the first time that the site to be handed over to the Institute has been located definitely, and it is satisfactory that Colonel Clibborn and Professor Masson found the land acceptable both on account of its position and the other advantages which it commands. This site, together with the buildings to be constructed thereon, will be absolutely at the disposal of the Provisional Committee, and of the governing body of the Institute, so long as the purposes for which the grant is made are being substantially fulfilled.

3 With regard to the question of transferring jurisdiction to the Government of India, I am to state that this matter will form the subject of a communication to the Honourable the British Resident in Mysore, along with the share which should be reserved to the Government of Mysore in the management of the Institution.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

4. The sum of five lakhs will be provided for building as soon as the arrangements to start work are completed; and the Government would go further and undertake to get the work done under the superintendence of its public works officers according to properly approved plans, if such a course would be considered an additional help.

5. Concerning the request for an annual grant for maintenance, Government have already placed you in possession of their views, and would communicate again on the subject after learning the results of further development of the scheme, and the final shape that it would assume under the sanction of the Government of India.

In conclusion, I am to assure you of the continued interest of the Mysore Government in the success of the scheme, which they trust will soon be inaugurated on a satisfactory basis.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. V. NANJUNAYYA,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE G.

Extract from letter from the Government of India, to the Government of Bombay, No. 156, dated 28th February, 1905.

* * * * *

5. The question of the financial resources immediately available for starting the Institute is examined in paragraphs 15 to 18 of my letter of 1st May, 1903. The Government of India then undertook (in addition to the annual grant of £2,000 which they had already promised) to contribute for a period of ten years any further sum that might be required to make up, together with the Mysore grant, one-third of the current expenditure of any year subject to a maximum of £5,000. It was subsequently explained that the Government of India grant would take either of the following forms according as the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

Provisional Committee might elect, but that the election once made would hold good for the term of ten years—

- (a) an annual grant for ten years equal in amount to the Mysore grant, but subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000, or
- (b) a grant in each of the ten years equal to one-third of the total expenditure of the year less Rs. 30,000, subject to a minimum of Rs. 30,000, and a maximum of Rs. 45,000.

It was added that no expenditure upon travelling fellowships could be included in the total expenditure of the year. Liberal as was the aid thus promised, the Government of India, after personal consultation with Mr. Dorabji J. Tata, have now reconsidered the matter, and have agreed to increase it substantially. Rule 6 of the grant-in-aid code for schools and colleges in Bombay lays down that a Government grant-in-aid shall in no case exceed half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of an institution during the previous official year. Applying this rule to the statement of sums available for current expenditure given in paragraph 16(2) of my letter of 1st May, 1903, the Government of India are willing to regard as local assets the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 derived from the endowment properties and the grant-in-aid of Rs. 30,000 promised by the Mysore Durbar, in all Rs. 1,55,000; and to make a grant-in-aid of one-half of this sum or Rs. 77,500 being the maximum admissible under the rule cited above. This will be given without limit of time, subject merely to the condition that the scheme of management of the institution is approved as regards its general principles by the Government of India, and is conformed to by the governing body of the Institute. They are further willing to raise their contributions from time to time, as the local assets available increase by endowments or contributions, provided that the amount of the grant shall not exceed one-half of the local assets and shall be subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,50,000. The term "local assets" will be limited to permanent contributions from private individuals or Native States based upon assignments of capital funds, and will not be held to include subsidies from Local Governments or occasional subscriptions of a temporary character. The immediate effect of this concession will be that the Institute will have available for the purpose of its operations a working income of Rs. 2,32,500 as compared with Rs. 1,75,000 mentioned by Sir William Ramsay in the report referred to in my letter of 1st May 1903 as the minimum sum required

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

for an adequate commencement. It is believed that with an assured income of this amount the governing body will be in a position to procure the most competent teachers of the subjects dealt with in the Institute, to retain their services for long periods, and to found research scholarships for the encouragement of students. They will in fact be able to carry on their operations on a scale commensurate with the high aims which the founder of the endowment is believed to have had in view.

6 The initial expenditure accepted by the Provisional Committee of the Institute as sufficient to provide the buildings and fittings required is stated in paragraph 15 of my letter of 1st May 1903 to amount to Rs 6,57,600. Towards this the Mysore State have undertaken to contribute Rs. 5,00,000, and have promised to allow their Public Works Department to assist in designing and constructing the buildings. In May 1903, the Government of India expressed their willingness to contribute a sum of Rs 1,00,000. They have now decided, following the analogy of the grant-in-aid rule quoted above, to offer a contribution of one-half of the Mysore grant of Rs. 5,00,000. Thus the governing body of the Institute will at once have at their disposal Rs. 7,50,000 for the purpose of constructing buildings estimated to cost Rs. 6,57,000.

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SCHEDULE H.

In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act (V of 1890) and

In the matter of the Indian Institute of Science

Scheme for the Administration and Management of the Properties and Funds of the Indian Institute of Science.

WHEREAS by a Vesting Order made by the Governor General of India in Council under the powers conferred by the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890), by Notification¹ No 433 in the *Gazette of India* published on the twenty-seventh day of May 1909, certain immoveable properties in Bombay (particularly described in Schedule A to the said Vesting Order) were on the application of Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Territories subject to the Government

¹ *Supra*, p. 511.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

of Bombay upon the terms as to the application of the same and the income thereof therein set forth, that is to say, that the income of the said properties or of any other investments for which they may be exchanged under section 10 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, shall be collected and received by the persons appointed for the purpose under a Scheme therein referred to and settled under section 5 of the said Act being this present Scheme and applied in accordance with the provisions of such Scheme. NOW it is hereby declared that the terms of the Scheme so settled as aforesaid are as follows:—

1. The corpus of the immoveable properties in Bombay particularly described in Schedule A hereto annexed shall remain intact subject only to a power of realisation for the purposes of changes of investment. Such changes the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments shall be at liberty to make but only on the recommendation of the Board of Management hereinafter mentioned and in accordance with section 10 of the Charitable Endowments Act and not otherwise.
2. The net income of the said properties or of any other investments for which they may be exchanged shall be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of the said Institute, and shall be collected and received as hereinafter mentioned, and paid to the Council hereinafter mentioned.
3. The object of the Institute shall be to establish Chairs and Lectureships in Science and Arts especially with a view to the promotion of original investigations in all branches of knowledge and their utilisation for the benefit of India, and to provide and to assist in the provision of suitable libraries, laboratories, and all other necessary appliances.
4. The Institute shall have the power to take over from Government and other public bodies or private individuals willing to transfer the same all such libraries, laboratories, museums, collections, together with any endowments or other funds, appertaining to them together with any attendant obligations and engagements, if any, provided always that the Institute does not become affiliated to or grant affiliation to or incur responsibility for other institutions.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

5. The Institute shall have power to apply to students at any time preliminary to or during the time that they are attendant on its courses such tests as shall be from time to time prescribed. It shall have the power to confer the title of Fellow or Associate and to endow such Fellowships or Associateships and to grant certificates to students who have completed the prescribed courses of study.
6. The management of the Institute shall vest in—
 - (a) The Patron and the Vice-Patrons.
 - (b) A Court of Visitors.
 - (c) A Council.
 - (d) A Senate.
7. His Excellency the Viceroy of India for the time being shall be *ex-officio* Patron of the Institute.
8. The Heads of the Local Governments of India for the time being shall be *ex-officio* Vice-Patrons of the Institute.
9. The Court of Visitors shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

Firstly.—Two representatives of the Government of India.

Secondly.—Two representatives of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Thirdly.—The said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata during his life and after his death and during the life of such person as shall be appointed or indicated in that behalf in any instrument in writing executed by him during his lifetime or in his last will or any codicil thereto the nominee of such person.

Fourthly.—The said Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata during his life and after his death and during the life of such person as shall be appointed or indicated in that behalf in any instrument in writing executed by him during his life-time or by his last will or any codicil thereto the nominee of such person.

Fifthly.—Two representatives of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata or the survivor of them or after their death of the nearest major male descendant for the time being of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

father of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, or, if there be more than one such major male descendant in an equal degree of propinquity to the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, then of the eldest of such male descendants in the eldest line from the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata. In the case of dispute as to who shall be called such descendant for the purpose of the nomination aforesaid, the same shall be referred to the Patron whose decision shall be binding and conclusive.

Sixthly.—One nominee of each donor of a capital sum of not less than Rs. 2,00,000.

Seventhly.—One nominee of each person who shall agree to pay annually a sum of not less than Rs 15,000, for a period of not less than five years. The right of nomination shall not extend beyond the period of such donation.

Eighthly.—Persons appointed by the Patron not exceeding six in number.

Ninthly.—One person appointed by each of the Vice-Patrons.

Tenthly.—The Director-General of Education in India for the time being and the Directors of Public Instruction to the Local Governments of India for the time being.

Eleventhly.—The Director and all the Professors but not the Assistant Professors of the Institute.

Twelfthly.—One representative elected by the Senate of each of the Universities of India established and incorporated by Act of the Governor General of India in Council.

Thirteenthly.—Representatives of Science and learning in India not exceeding ten in number elected by the Council.

10. The Council shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

Firstly.—The Director *ex-officio*.

Secondly.—Professors (but not the Assistant Professors) of the Institute, not exceeding four in number nominated by the Senate.

Thirdly.—One representative of the Government of India.

Fourthly.—One representative of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd*

Fifthly.—One representative of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and after his death the representative of such person or persons as shall be appointed or indicated or after the death of such appointee in that behalf by any instrument in writing executed by him during his life-time or by his last will or any codicil thereto, and in default of such appointment or indication, representative of the nearest major male descendant for the time being of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata the father of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, or, if there be more than one such major male descendant in an equal degree of propinquity to the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, then of the eldest of such male descendants in the eldest line from the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata in the case of dispute as to who shall be called such descendant for the purpose of the nomination aforesaid, the same shall be referred to the Patron whose decision shall be binding and conclusive.

Sixthly.—One representative of the said Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata and after his death the representative of such person or persons as shall be appointed or indicated or after the death of such appointee in that behalf by any instrument in writing executed by him during his life-time or by his last will or any codicil thereto and in default of such appointment or indication, the representative of the nearest major male descendant for the time being of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, the father of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, or, if there be more than one such major male descendant in an equal degree of propinquity to the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, then of the eldest of such male descendants in the eldest line from the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata. In the case of dispute as to who shall be called such descendant for the purpose of the nomination aforesaid, the same shall be referred to the Patron whose decision shall be binding and conclusive.

Seventhly.—Three nominees of the Court of Visitors.

11.—The Senate shall consist of the Director as Chairman, the Professors, and such Assistant Professors and readers as the Council acting on the recommendation of the Senate may appoint.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd*.

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd*.

12. The administration of the properties in Bombay shall be vested in a Board of Management consisting of—

Firstly.—The Collector of Bombay for the time being or such other officer as the Government of Bombay may appoint.

Secondly.—One representative of the said Dorahjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata or of the survivor or them or after their death of the nearest major male descendant for the time being of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, the father of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, or, if there shall be more than one such male descendant in an equal degree of propinquity to the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, then of the eldest of such male descendants in the eldest line from the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata. In the case of dispute as to who shall be called such descendant for the purpose aforesaid, the same shall be referred to the Patron whose decision shall be binding and conclusive.

Thirdly.—One nominee of the Government of Bombay who shall be a merchant of high standing resident in Bombay

13. Every member of the Court of Visitors, other than *ex-officio* members, shall hold office for five years from the commencement of the year in which the appointment is made, and at the end of his term of office shall be eligible for re-appointment, but in order to obviate difficulties owing to the demission from office of all the members other than *ex-officio* members at one time, certain of those first appointed shall hold office as follows :—

(a) Those persons first appointed by the Patron shall hold office for four years.

(b) Those persons first appointed by the Vice-Patrons shall hold office for three years

14. Every member of the Council not being an *ex-officio* member shall hold office for three years from the commencement of the year in which the appointment was made and at the end of each term of office shall be eligible for re-appointment.

15. Every member of the Board of Management shall hold office for three years from the date of his appointment and at

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

- the end of each term of office shall be eligible for re-appointment.
16. Any member of the Court of Visitors except the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata or any member of the Council or of the Board of Management who is continuously absent from India for more than one year shall be considered to have resigned his office. In the case in which the appointment is made or confirmed by the Patron he shall have power to reinstate the individual holding the appointment in his office.
 17. In the event of the death or resignation of any of the persons of whom the Court of Visitors, the Council or the Board of Management shall consist before the term of office of such persons has expired, the person or authority by whom the original appointment was made may appoint another person to hold office for the unexpired residue of the term for which the person dying or resigning was originally appointed.
 18. No vacancy in the Court of Visitors, the Council or the Board of Management shall invalidate the acts done or the business transacted by those bodies during the period of vacancy or vacancies and all acts done or business transacted by the members of the Court of Visitors or of the Council or of the Board of Management, as the case may be, present at a meeting, shall be valid notwithstanding any defect there may be in the constitution of such Court, Council or Board.
 19. The Council shall be the executive body of the Institute subject to the conditions laid down in these regulations.
 20. Subject to these regulations the Council shall frame bye-laws dealing with the following matters :—
 - (1) The quorum to be required at meetings, of the Council and Senate and the conduct of business at such meetings.
 - (2) The date of commencement and the duration of the Session of the Institute and the date of commencement and duration of the terms into which the Session may be divided.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

- (3) The finances, investments and accounts of the Institute.
- (4) The payment and amount of fees to be exacted within the Institute
- (5) The terms and tenure of appointment, duties, emoluments, allowances and superannuation allowances of the Director, the Professors and other officers of the Institute and its permanent servants.
- (6) The rules of discipline to be observed within the Institute.
- (7) The courses of study and research within the Institute.
- (8) The award of Certificates and of the title of Fellow or Associate whether honorary or endowed.
- (9) The admission of students to the Institute.
- (10) The person or persons by whom and the form in which contracts by or on behalf of the Institute may be entered into varied or discharged and documents signed or executed.
- (11) All such other matters as may be required or authorised under these regulations.

Such bye-laws and any additions to or alteration in the same when sanctioned by the Patron shall be effective and binding and subject thereto four members of the Council or two members of the Senate shall form a quorum.

21. The net income derived from the properties as provided in clause 39 of these regulations from the grants made to the Institute by the Government of India and by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and from all other sources shall be received by the Council and shall be dealt with in the manner provided in these regulations or under bye-laws. The Council shall regulate the expenditure and manage the accounts of the Institute which shall be audited annually and in such a manner as the Patron shall direct.
22. Any subscriptions or annual donations for the purposes of the Institute shall be received by the Council and shall be treated as part of the income for the year in which they are received. No subscriptions or donations shall be accepted if they are accompanied by conditions

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

- inconsistent or in conflict with the nature, objects and provisions of this Scheme.
23. The Council shall have charge of the unapplied income belonging to the Institute and shall have power to utilise such unapplied income in the purchase of Government Promissory Notes or other public Securities admissible under the Indian Trusts Act which shall be vested in the said Treasurer. Such unapplied income shall be available for expenditure in the next or in any subsequent year, but it shall not be taken into account in calculating the amount to be contributed in such subsequent years by the Government of India.
 24. The Council shall have the power to accept funds or properties for the purposes of endowment of the Institute provided that such funds or properties are unaccompanied by conditions inconsistent with the nature, objects or provisions of this scheme. Such funds or properties shall be vested in the said Treasurer under the terms and conditions as to the application thereof provided in section 2 of these regulations.
 25. The Council shall for every appointment of a Director subsequent to the appointment of DR. MORRIS W. TRAVERS, F.R.S., who is hereby appointed the first Director of the Institute with effect from the 16th November, 1906, and also of a Professor in any branch of learning for which a Chair exists or is created subsequent to the appointment of DR. A. HAY, D.Sc., M.I.E.E., Professor of Electrical Technology, and NORMAN S. RUDOLF, Esq., M.Sc., F.I.C., Professor of applied Chemistry, who are hereby appointed to be Professor of Electrical Technology and applied Chemistry respectively, with effect from the 30th January, 1908, nominate a Committee to assemble in England. Two members of such Committee shall whenever practicable be representatives of that branch of learning in which the appointment is to be made. The Committee shall send a name or names together with their recommendations to the Council.
 26. The Senate may suggest to the Council the name of any person teaching or superintending a course of study or

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd*

- research in connection with the Institute for the appointment referred to in the last section and the Council shall submit such suggestion to the Committee.
27. The Council shall make the appointment from among the persons so recommended and such appointments shall be subject to confirmation by the Patron.
 28. Appointments on the teaching staff below the rank of a Professor shall be made by the Council subject to confirmation by the Patron. In making such appointments the Council shall consider the recommendations of the senate.
 29. In cases in which financial or other considerations do not admit of the appointment of a Professor or an assistant Professor, the Council acting on the recommendation of the Senate may appoint a Reader in any Branch of learning for a limited period.
 30. The Council shall regulate the admission to the Institute of students and of other persons who may apply for permission to make use of its laboratories and libraries. Certificates of study shall be granted by the Council, and Fellowships shall be conferred subject to confirmation by the Patron.
 31. The Council may on its own initiative suspend any Student, Fellow or Member of the Teaching Staff of the Institute and may also dismiss any Student, Fellow or Member of the Teaching Staff other than the Director or a Professor, but no Director or Professor shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Patron. On requisition being made by the Standing Committee hereinafter constituted to the Patron in that behalf and on such requisition being approved by him and communicated to the Council, the Council shall pending inquiry suspend any Student, Fellow or Member of the Teaching Staff including the Director and the Professors, and after enquiry has been made in the manner provided in section 34 of these regulations the Patron may order the dismissal of such person.
 32. Subject to confirmation by the Patron, the Council may remove from the Register of the Institute the name of

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

- any person entered thereon who shall have been convicted of what in their opinion constitutes a serious offence.
33. Not later than six weeks after the commencement of the first term of each session as prescribed by Bye-laws, the Council shall submit to the Patron, to the Vice-Patrons and to each Member of the Court of Visitors a report which shall include—
- (a) An account of the work of the Institute for the previous session.
 - (b) An audited balance sheet showing the income and expenditure for the previous session.
 - (c) A budget estimate for the current session.
 - (d) A copy of the report submitted by the Board of Management.
34. Either on his own initiative or on the receipt of a requisition signed by at least five members of the Court of Visitors desiring that any matter relating to the Institute be the subject of enquiry the Patron may order—
- (a) That a Committee appointed by him from among the Members of the Court of Visitors shall meet at such time and place as he shall appoint to consider and to report to him on the matter, or
 - (b) That the matter be referred to the Royal Society for their opinion, or
 - (c) That the matter be referred to the Council for their opinion.
- On the receipt of the report from the Committee of the Court of Visitors, from the Royal Society or from the Council as the case may be, the Patron shall pass such orders as he may think fit, and that order shall be final.
35. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors to be from time to time nominated from amongst the members of the Court as follows, namely, one who shall be the Chairman, by the Patron, one by the Government of India, one by the Mysore Government, and one by the said Messrs. Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata or the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

survivor of them, and after the death of such survivor by any person appointed in that behalf by such survivor in any instrument in writing executed by him during his life-time or in his last will or any codicil thereto and in default of such appointment or indication or after the death of such appointee, by the nearest major male descendant for the time being of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, the father of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, or, if there be more than one such major male descendant in equal degree of propinquity to the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, then the eldest of such male descendants in the eldest line from the said Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata. (In the case of dispute as to who shall be called such descendant for the purpose of the nomination as aforesaid, the same shall be referred to the Patron whose decision shall be effective and binding): Provided that members of the Court, who are also Members of the Council, shall not be eligible to serve on the Standing Committee. In each Session not later than six weeks after the receipt of the report mentioned in clause 33 of these regulations, the members of the said Committee shall meet at such place as may be fixed by the Chairman to consider the said report and any other matter connected with the Institute. The said Committee shall have power from time to time to require the Council to furnish such information or particulars in connection with the Institute as may be considered necessary. The said Committee may make recommendations to the Council or the Patron. Whenever the said Committee are of opinion that any matter in connection with the Institute requires investigation or inquiry (the said Committee shall report to the Patron who may then appoint a Special Committee to make such investigation or inquiry), and on the receipt of the report of such Special Committee, the Patron shall pass such orders as may be necessary, and such orders shall be final. No extraordinary expenditure, that is to say, expenditure over and above the usual recurring expenditure that may be budgetted for any Session, shall be made if the Standing Committee communicates to the Council its resolution

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of Property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

that such expenditure shall not be incurred until after it has had an opportunity of communicating with the Patron thereon and until after such expenditure is eventually sanctioned by the Patron. If in any Session the Council has in view any such extraordinary expenditure for the next Session, it shall at once communicate the same to the Standing Committee with such particulars as may be necessary so as to give the Standing Committee sufficient time to consider the same and if need be to report thereon to the Patron before such expenditure shall be made. The provisions of clauses 14, 16, 17 and 18 shall apply to the Standing Committee.

36. All communications between the Council and the Senate or between the Vice-Patrons, the Members of the Court of Visitors and the Council shall be carried on through the Director. All communications from the Court of Visitors or from the Council to the Patron shall be addressed through the Director. The Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors may communicate directly with the Patron.
37. The Director shall act as recorder to the Institute and shall have charge of all documents relating to the Institute other than those appertaining to the Board of Management.
38. Subject to review by the Council the Senate shall have charge and general regulation of teaching and research within the Institute, and may report to the Council or through the Council to the Patron, Vice-Patrons or Court of Visitors upon any matter connected with teaching or research.
39. The Board of Management shall look after and manage all the aforesaid endowment properties, collect the rents and other income thereof and make thereout all necessary and proper disbursements and also ascertain and set aside the amounts for sinking fund, substantial repair fund, ground rent fund and other necessary funds to make provisions for future contingencies in connection with the endowment properties which the Board shall consider necessary or proper and shall

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*contd.*

Vesting of Property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore—*contd.*

pay the net rents or other income to the Council, and shall otherwise administer the said properties, and act in the administration of the trust. The Board shall furnish to the said Treasurer such information and abstracts of accounts as may from time to time be required by him. The funds set aside as aforesaid shall, until their utilization, be invested in the purchase of Government of India Promissory Notes or other public securities admissible under the Indian Trusts Act. The Board shall be at liberty from time to time to expend out of all or any of these funds such sum or sums of money as it may consider necessary or proper for improvements in, and alterations and additions to, the endowment properties. With regard to such of the endowment properties as are leaseholds the Board will arrange for payment of rents, for carrying out repairs, for insurance and generally for performance and observance of the covenants on the Lessee's part contained in the Leases under which the properties are held.

40. The Board shall hold at least one meeting every month with a maximum of three meetings per month, and the fee of each member for each meeting attended by him shall be Rs. 30. The Board shall render an account of their management to the Council once every year.
41. The Board shall once every year cause all the endowment properties to be surveyed and certified as to their state and condition by the Presidency Executive Engineer or by some other competent Architect or Engineer not connected with the management of the same.
42. All acts done and engagements entered into hitherto for the purposes of the Institute by Dr. Morris W. Travers, F.R.S., the first Director of the Institute, with the authority and sanction of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata or of the Provisional Committee appointed at the request of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata prior to the notification of this Scheme to conduct the affairs of the Institute until such notification shall be binding upon the Institute.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*concl'd.*

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890 (VI OF 1890)—*concl'd.*

Vesting of property of the Tata Institute of Research of India in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, and its location near Bangalore - *concl'd.*

43. The said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata have agreed to give a guarantee in the sum of Rs. 8,000 per annum to be secured upon certain immoveable property belonging to them and situated at Khar Road in Bandora, District Thana, in the Bombay Presidency, for the purpose of making up out of the same any deficit that may occur in the net annual income of the said endowment properties described in Schedule A to the said Vesting Order upon the terms and conditions set forth in Schedule B hereto.
44. None of the provisions of this Scheme shall at any time hereafter be added to, altered or varied during the lives of the said Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and the said Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata without their consent or during the life of the survivor of them without his consent or after the death of such survivor and during the life of the person appointed by such survivor to nominate representatives on the Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors as provided in clause 35 without the consent of such person.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 405.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890).

Revised Risk Note Forms B and H for Indian Railways.

No. 1851, dated the 27th February, 1907.—The following is published for general information :—

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*

3. The Governor General in Council is pleased to approve, under section 72, sub-section (2), clause (b) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the use of the forms B and H appended to this Resolution by Railway Administrations working railways to which the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), applies, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

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Railway.

PROPOSED RISK NOTE FORM B. 1

[Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.]

(To be used when the sender elects to despatch at a "Special Reduced" or "Owner's Risk" rate articles or animals for which an alternative "Ordinary" or "Risk acceptance" rate is quoted in the tariff.

STATION.

191 .

WHEREAS the consignment of _____

_____ tendered by $\frac{mc}{ss}$, as per forwarding ORDER No. _____ of this date, for despatch by the _____ Railway Administration or their transport agents or carriers to _____ station, and for which $\frac{1}{wc}$ have received Railway Receipt No. _____ of same date, is charged at a special reduced rate instead of at the ordinary tariff rate chargeable for such consignment, $\frac{1}{wc}$ the undersigned, do, in consideration of such lower charge, agree and undertake to hold the said Railway Administration and all other Railway Administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers

See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. III, p. 1494.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd*

Revised Risk Note Forms B and H for Indian Railways—*contd.*

employed by them respectively, over whose Railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods or animals may be carried in transit from _____ station to _____ station harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction, or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment, from any cause whatever except for the loss of a complete consignment or of one or more complete packages forming part of a consignment due either to the wilful neglect of the Railway Administration, or to theft by or to the wilful neglect of its servants, transport agents or carriers employed by them before, during and after transit over the said Railway or other Railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them respectively for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignment, provided the term "wilful neglect" be not held to include fire, robbery from a running train or any other unforeseen event or accident.

Signature of Sender _____

WITNESS.

Rank or { Father's Name _____
Caste _____ Age _____

Signature _____ Profession _____

Residence _____ Residence _____

WITNESS.

Signature _____

Residence _____

NOTE.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse but the form in English is the authoritative form, and the Railway Administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—contd.

Revised Risk Note Forms B and H for Indian Railways—contd.

Railway.

PROPOSED RISK NOTE FORM H. ¹

[Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.]

(To be used as an alternative to Risk Note Form B, when a sender desires to enter into a general agreement instead of executing a separate Risk Note for each consignment.)

STATION.

191 .

WHEREAS all consignments of goods or animals for which the Railway Administration quotes both owner's risk or special reduced rates and Railway risk or ordinary rates are (unless $\frac{1}{we}$ shall have entered into a special contract in relation to any particular consignment) despatched by $\frac{me}{us}$ t $\frac{my}{our}$ own risk and are charged for by the _____ Railway Administration at special reduced or Owner's risk rates, instead of at ordinary tariff or Railway risk rates, $\frac{1}{we}$ the undersigned, in consideration of such consignments being charged for at the special reduced or Owner's risk rates, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the _____ Railway Administration and all other Railway Administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively over whose Railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods or animals may be carried in transit from _____ station to _____ station harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to all or any of such consignments from any cause whatever except for the loss of a complete consignment or of one or more complete packages forming part of a consignment due either to the wilful neglect of the railway administration, or to their by or to the wilful neglect of its servants, transport agents or carriers employed by them before,

NOTE—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse but the form in English is the authoritative form, and the Railway Administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

¹ Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. III, p. 1202.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—contd.

Revised Risk Note Forms B and H for Indian Railways—concld.

during and after transit over the said Railway or other Railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them respectively for carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignments: provided the term "wilful neglect" be not held to include fire, robbery from a running train or any unforeseen event or accident.

Signature of Sender _____

WITNESS,

Rank or { Father's Name _____
Caste _____ Age _____

Signature _____ Profession _____

Residence _____ Residence _____

WITNESS,

Signature _____

Residence _____

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 180.]

Revised Appendix B for open lines of Railway adopted by all Government Railways.

No. 183, dated the 22nd July, 1907—

*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*

Resolution.—In the notification by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, ¹ No. 4555-4, dated the 31st May, 1907, read above, revised rules were published to regulate the transport and importation of explosives under the Indian Explosives

¹ Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. II, p. 913

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX of 1890)—*contd.*

Revised Appendix B for open lines of Railway adopted by all Government Railways—*concl'd.*

Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and in their like notifications Nos. 15484-4-10, dated the 2nd October, 1905, and 15631-17, dated the 20th July, 1906, picric acid, under certain conditions and subject to certain exceptions, was declared to be an explosive.

2. In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47), sub-sections (1) and (4) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the adoption, by the administrations of all lines of railway administered by the Government, of the revised Appendix B annexed hereto to the General Rules, for working open lines of railway, which were promulgated with Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 89-A—5, dated the 8th September 1906.

3. The Railway Board also desire that the said Appendix B may be brought to the notice of the Administrations of the several railways not administered by Government and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit formal applications for the adoption of the said Appendix B.

* * * * *

[For Appendix B, *see* General Statutory Rules and Orders, Volume II, page 914.]

[*See* Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 639.]

Revised Risk Note Forms D and G.

No. 93, dated the 19th March, 1909.—The following is published for general information :—

* * * * *

3. The Governor General in Council is pleased to approve, under section 72, sub-section (2), clause (b), of the Indian Railways Act,

¹ *See* Genl. Stat. R. and O, Vol. II, p. 956.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Revised Risk Note Forms D and G—*contd.*

1890 (IX of 1890), the use of the Forms D and G appended to this Resolution by railway administrations working railways to which the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), applies, with effect from the 1st April, 1909.

4. In the case of railways in Native States to which the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), have been, or may in future be applied, the Governor General in Council is also pleased to approve the use of these forms from the 1st April 1909, or from any later date on which the Indian Railways Act may be applied.

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Railway

RISK NOTE FORM D.

[Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (a) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.]

(To be used when the Sender elects to despatch at a "Special reduced" or "Owner's risk" rate dangerous, explosive or combustible articles for which an alternative "Ordinary" or "Risk acceptance" rate is quoted in the Tariff.)

STATION.

191

WHEREAS the consignment of _____

_____ tendered by $\frac{me}{us}$ as per Forwarding Order No. _____ of this date, for despatch by the Railway Administration or their transport agents or carriers to _____ Station, and for which $\frac{1}{we}$ have received Railway Receipt No. _____ of same date, is charged at a special reduced rate instead of at the ordinary tariff rate chargeable for such consignment, $\frac{1}{we}$, the undersigned, do, in consideration of such lower charge agree and undertake to hold

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1897 (IX OF 1890)—contd.

Revised Risk Note Forms D and G—contd.

the said Railway Administration and all other Railway Administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them, respectively, over whose Railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods may be carried in transit from _____ station to _____ station, harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment from any cause whatever except for the loss of a complete consignment or of one or more complete packages forming part of a consignment due either to the wilful neglect of the Railway Administration or to theft by or to the wilful neglect of its servants, transport agents or carriers employed by them before, during and after transit over the said Railway or other Railway lines working in connection therewith, or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them, respectively, for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignment: provided the term "wilful neglect" be not held to include fire, robbery from a running train or any other unforeseen event or accident.

I ^{we} further agree to accept responsibility for any consequences to the property of the aforesaid Railway Administration (s) and of their transport agents and carriers or to the property of other persons that may be in the course of conveyance, which may be caused by the explosion of or otherwise, by the said consignment, and that all risk and responsibility whether to the Railway Administration (s) or their transport agents and carriers, to their servants or to others, remains solely and entirely with ^{me}_{us}.

WITNESS

Signature of sender _____

(Signature) _____ Rank or { Father's name _____
(Residence) _____ { Caste _____ Age _____

WITNESS

(Signature) _____ Profession _____
(Residence) _____ Residence _____

NOTE.—The above form is for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse, but the form in English is the authoritative form, and the Railway Administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd*.

Revised Risk Note Forms D and G—*contd*

* * * * *

Railway.

RISK NOTE FORM G.

[Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.]

(To be used as an alternative to Risk Note Form D, in the case of dangerous, explosive or combustible articles, for which an alternative "Ordinary" or "Risk acceptance" rate is quoted in the Tariff, when the sender desires to enter into a general agreement instead of executing a separate Risk Note for each consignment.

STATION.

191 .

WHEREAS all consignments of

for which the Railway Administration quotes both Owner's risk or special reduced rates and Railway risk or ordinary rates are (unless $\frac{1}{w_o}$ shall have entered into a special contract in relation to any particular consignment) despatched by $\frac{m_c}{w_s}$ at $\frac{m_r}{w_o}$ own risk and are charged for by the said Railway Administration at special reduced or Owner's risk rates, instead of at ordinary Tariff or Railway risk rates, $\frac{1}{w_o}$, the undersigned in consideration of such consignments being charged for at the special reduced or Owner's risk rates, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the said Railway Administration and all other Railway Administrations working in connection therewith, and also other transport agents or carriers employed by them, respectively, over whose Railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said consignments of may be carried in transit from station to station, harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of or damage to all

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT 1890 (IX OF 1890)—*contd.*

Revised Risk Note Forms D and G—*contd.*

or any such consignments from any cause whatever, except for the loss of a complete consignment or of one or more complete packages forming part of a consignment due either to the wilful neglect of the Railway Administration or to theft by or to the wilful neglect of its servants, transport agents or carriers employed by them before, during and after transit over the said Railway or other Railway lines working in connection therewith, or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them, respectively, for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignments, provided the term "wilful neglect" be not held to include fire, robbery from a running train or any other unforeseen event or accident.

¹/_{W₀} further agree to accept responsibility for any consequences to the property of the aforesaid Railway Administration(s) and of their transport agents and carriers, or to the property of other persons that may be in the course of conveyance, which may be caused by the explosion of or otherwise, by all or any of the said consignments, and that all risk and responsibility whether to the Railway Administrations or their transport agents and carriers, to their servants or to others, remain solely and entirely with ^{the}/_{us}.

WITNESS

Signature of sender_____

(Signature)_____

(Address)_____

(Address)_____

WITNESS.

(Signature)_____

(Address)_____

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 232—235]

NOTE.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse, but the form in English is the authoritative form, and the Railway Administration accepts on responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—contd.

Amendment of rules for working open lines of Railway.

[Enclosure to the Railway Board's Circular No. 997 R. T., dated the 12th September, 1907, published under Notification No. 228, dated the 19th September, 1907.]

Amendments (under S. 47 (1) of Act 9 of 1890) in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II and in Appendix A, Part II, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway, which were promulgated with the Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. 59²/₅, dated the 8th September 1906

For the list of "Gas, compressed *vis*G" in rule 14, Chapter III, Part II, substitute the following :—

Compressed Air.

Compressed Oxygen.

Compressed or Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas (Carbon Dioxide).

Compressed Coal Gas.

Compressed Hydrogen.

Liquefied Anhydrous Ammonia or Compressed Ammonia Gas.

Liquefied or Compressed Nitrous Oxide.

Liquefied or Compressed Sulphurous Acid Gas (Sulphur Dioxide).

For rule (10), sub-rules (1) to (7) and the "Exception" in Appendix A, substitute the following :—

(10) (1) These gases must be packed in cylinders and with the exceptions noted below, are only to be carried in goods trains, subject to the following conditions.

(2) Cylinders must be made of wrought iron or mild steel of the best quality, containing not more than 0.25 per centum of carbon and 99 per centum of iron. They must be thoroughly annealed after manufacture, of sufficient strength and efficiently tested and must not exceed 8 feet in length and 10 inches in diameter.

(3) Cylinders must be separately and securely packed in a strong wooden case, or in a covering made of closely plaited 1-inch (circumference) hemp or coir; except that—

(i) Several small cylinders not exceeding 24 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter may be packed in one box, provided each cylinder is contained in a separate compartment, or is separately encased in closely plaited 1 inch (circumference) hemp or coir. Each box must not

¹ Genl. Stat. R. and O. Vol. III, p. 1454.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890)—contd.

Amendment of rules for working open lines of Railway—contd.

- contain more than 25 cylinders, and the gross weight of each box and contents must not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ maunds;
- (ii) cylinders containing Compressed Oxygen and Compressed Hydrogen may, however, be 4 feet in length and 6 inches in diameter, but must be separately and securely protected by one of the following descriptions of packing:—
- (a) cylinder encased in closely plaited 1-inch (circumference) hemp or coir,
 - (b) cylinder securely packed in strong wooden case, with or without lid, with strap or rope handle.
- (iii) small cylinders not exceeding 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter containing Nitrous Oxide may be packed in wickerwork baskets containing two such cylinders in separate compartments.
- (4) Cylinders containing Compressed Air, Coal Gas, Hydrogen, or Oxygen must not be charged to a greater pressure than 1,800 lbs. per square inch.
- (5) No cylinder may contain, per pound of water capacity, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of Carbon Dioxide (Carbonic Acid Gas); $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Anhydrous Ammonia; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Nitrous Oxide; or $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Sulphur Dioxide (Sulphurous Acid Gas), respectively.
- (6) Cylinders must be carefully handled, and must not be exposed to the rays of the sun nor to the heat of a fire, stove, or other source of heat.
- (7) No consignment of goods marked G in Rule 14 shall be accepted for carriage by rail unless the consignor has signed a certificate in the following form:—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Certified that the cylinder or cylinders containingtendered by $\frac{me}{us}$ as per Forwarding order No.....of this date to the Railway for despatch to.....Station ^{has} ^{have} been packed in accordance, and that the cylinder or cylinders ^{complies} ^{comply} in every respect, with the rules promulgated under the Railway Board's Circular No. 997 R.T., dated the 12th September, 1907, to regulate the packing and carriage by railway in India of

$\frac{1}{we}$ also certify that the consignment complies with the conditions that the cylinder or cylinders must be of wrought iron or mild steel of

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX OF 1890) - *concl'd.*

Amendment of rules for working open lines of Railway—*concl'd.*

, containing not more than 0.25 per centum of carbon and 99 per centum of iron, thoroughly annealed after manufacture, of sufficient strength and efficiently tested.— $\frac{1}{w_c}$ also certify that the pressure

in the cylinder or cylinders containing compressed

Air
Coal Gas
Hydrogen
Oxygen

 is not greater than 1,800 lb per square inch.

Signature of $\frac{\text{sender}}{\text{senders}}$

Exceptions.—Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas, Compressed Air, Compressed Oxygen and Compressed Hydrogen may be allowed, as exceptions to the other compressed gases, to be carried in the rear brakevan of passenger trains, subject to a limit of two cylinders per van.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 861:]

Liability of Ry. Administrations to pay Municipal taxes.

No. 9977, dated the 29th November, 1907.—In pursuance of clause (1), section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, ¹No. 270, dated the 12th June, 1890, and ²No. 136, dated the 5th April, 1893, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that every railway administration in British India shall hereafter be liable to pay, in respect of property within any local area, every tax which may lawfully be imposed by any local authority in aid of its funds, under any law for the time being in force.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 1075.]

Extension of Act except section 135 to the Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Ry

No. 5752, dated the 5th July, 1907.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act, except section 135, to the Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 569.]

¹ See Genl Stat R and O, 1907, Vol. III, p. 1522.
Do. Do. 1523.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894).

Remission of duty on Russian Sugar

No. 8152—7, dated the 1st September, 1908—For Notification by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7991—7, dated the 26th August, 1908, *substitute* the following, namely:—

No. 7901—7, dated the 26th August, 1908—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 8-A and 8-B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duties leviable in pursuance of the said sections shall be remitted, with effect from the 1st September, 1908, in respect of sugar produced in Russia, provided that such sugar is imported into British India—

- (a) direct from the country of production ; or
 - (b) through another country which is also a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, without having been transhipped at, or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said Convention ;
- and provided also that it is accompanied by a certificate of origin, such as is required in respect of sugar produced in other countries, which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 821.]

Rules for the identification of Sugar chargeable with additional or special duty.

No. 3610—4, dated the 25th May, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8-A, sub-section (2), and section 8-B, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1899 (XIV of 1899), the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902 (VIII of 1902), the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1903 (XII of 1903), and the Tariff Act, 1904 (XI of 1904), and in supersession of the rules for the identification of sugar published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, ¹No. 4439-S.R., dated the 14th August, 1902, as amended by the Notification in that Department No. 5202-Exc., dated the 15th August, 1904, and by the Notifications in this Department No. 523, dated the 10th March, 1905, and No. 1351-7, dated the 21st February, 1906, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the identification of sugar chargeable with an additional or special duty imposed under sub-section (1) of

¹ Genl. Stat. R. and O., 1907, Vol. III, p. 1537.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894) — *contd.*

Rules for the identification of Sugar chargeable with additional or special duty—*contd.*

the said sections, respectively, and for the assessment and collection of such additional or special duty, namely :—

RULES.

1. For the purposes of these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "Customs-port," "Chief Customs authority," "Customs Collector," "owner" and "public warehouse" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

2. Where any sugar is imported into any Customs-port, the owner shall declare to the Customs Collector in what country such sugar was produced, and shall furnish him with such other information as may be necessary to enable him correctly to assess the additional or special duty (if any) chargeable under sub-section (1) of section 8-A or 8-B, respectively, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

3. (1) Where the information required by rule 2 is not furnished, the Customs Collector shall deposit and detain the sugar in such part of the Custom house premises as he may deem suitable.

(2) The owner of any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (1) may, at any time, clear such sugar on payment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon and of the other charges payable to the Customs Collector, whether for wharfage-fees or otherwise, in respect of the same.

(3) For the purposes of sub-rule (2) and for the purpose of calculating the surplus payable to the owner under section 88 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the additional or special duty leviable upon any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (1) shall, if the information necessary for the correct assessment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon has not been furnished, be assessed at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf.

4. The Customs Collector may accept the information required by these rules in any form which he may consider sufficient; and he shall accept it if given in the form and manner hereinafter prescribed.

5. Where sugar is imported into any Customs port from a bonded warehouse in the United Kingdom, or, being refined sugar, has been imported on payment of duty into the United Kingdom and exported

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Rules for the identification of Sugar chargeable with additional or special duty—*contd.*

thence without drawback to any Customs-port, the owners shall furnish the Customs Collector with a certificate in Form A.

6. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, is imported from the United Kingdom into any Customs-port, the owner shall furnish the Customs Collector with a certificate in Form B.

7. (1) In the case of any sugar—

(a) which, though nominally imported into the United Kingdom, has merely passed through a port in the United Kingdom in transit to be re-exported thence to any Customs-port in the same or another bottom ; or

(b) which has been imported into any Customs-port from any country other than the United Kingdom ;

the owner shall furnish the Customs Collector with one of the following documents, namely :—

(i) where the sugar was produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to India, a certificate by the exporter or shipper in Form C ;

(ii) where the sugar was produced in a country other than that from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to India, a certificate by the shipper or exporter in Form D.

(2) Where any sugar referred to in sub-rule (1) has been exported from a port in any country other than the United Kingdom or any British Possession to the United Kingdom or to any Customs-port, the certificate shall be attested by the British Consular Officer at the port in such country.

(3) Where, in any case referred to in sub-rule (2), the British Consular Officer so desires, the certificate shall have been approved and communicated to him by a local Chamber of Commerce.

(4) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2), the sugar is alleged to be the produce of a country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, a certificate granted by a duly authorised Customs Officer of that country as to the origin of the sugar shall be accepted as sufficient proof of its origin.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Rules for the identification of Sugar chargeable with additional or special duty—*contd.*

FORM A.

(RULE 5.)

Certificate of Origin for Sugar not manufactured in the United Kingdom

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the Sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel _____ to (a) _____, destined for (b) _____, and that the said Sugar is the produce of (c) _____

NUMBERS AND DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES.		Marks.	Numbers.	Net weight in cwt.	Description of Sugar, whether beet or cane.	Polarization.
Number.	Description.					

(Signature) _____

Collector of Customs.

(in the United Kingdom)

Port of _____

Date _____

Official Stamp.

Directions :—

- (a) *Port to which shipped.*
- (b) *Country of destination.*
- (c) *Country of production.*

The validity of this Certificate expires twelve months from the date thereof. This Certificate is not applicable to Sugar in transit.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Rules for the identification of Sugar chargeable with additional or special duty—*contd.*

FORM B.

(RULE 6.)

Certificate of Origin for Sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom.

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the Sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel _____ to (a) _____ destined for (b) _____, and that the said Sugar has been manufactured in the United Kingdom from Raw Sugar originating in _____

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES.		Marks	Numbers.	Net weight in cwt.	Description of Sugar, whether beet or cane.	Polarisation.
Number.	Description.					

(Signature) _____

Collector of Customs.
(in the United Kingdom).

Port of _____

Date _____

Official Stamp.

Directions:—

- (a) *Port to which shipped.*
(b) *Country of final destination.*

The validity of this Certificate expires twelve months from the date thereof. This Certificate is not applicable to Sugar in transit.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*contd.*

Rules for the identification of Sugar chargeable with additional or special duty—*contd.*

FORM C.

Declaration by the Exporter or Shipper at a Foreign Port as to the origin of Sugar produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom, or direct to India.

[Rule 7, sub-head (i).]

I, A. B.,

declare that the consignment of _____ cwt. of ^{best}/_{cane} Sugar,
of _____ degrees of polarization, in _____ bags, marked and
addressed as follows : and shipped on _____ 190 _____, per steamer
_____, consigned to Messrs. _____ & Co. of
_____, was produced in (b) _____

Signature of the Exporter or Shipper.

Certified that I believe the above declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

FORM D.5

Declaration by the Exporter or Shipper at a Foreign Port as to the Origin of Sugar produced elsewhere than in the country of export.

[Rule 7, sub-head (ii).]

- I, A. B.,

declare that the consignment of _____ cwt. of ^{beet} Sugar,
of _____ degrees of polarization, in _____ bags marked and
addressed as follows : _____
and shipped on _____ 190 _____, per steamer _____

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894 (VIII OF 1894)—*concl'd.*

Rules for the identification of Sugar chargeable with additional or special duty—*concl'd.*

consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (a)
 was produced in (b) and exported
 thence in bond on the for transit through (c)
 to (d) for shipment to India.
 I produce and annex to this declaration the bills of lading and
 other relevant documents attested by the Customs and other officials
 at (e) and at (f)

(a) 1
 name of
 in the U
 Kingdom
 India
 (b) 1
 country
 product
 (c) 1
 name
 country
 (d) Insert
 of ship
 (e) 1
 name
 place w/
 the
 was exp
 in trans
 (f) Insert
 of ship

Signature of the Exporter or Shipper.

Certified that I have examined the documents mentioned and believe the foregoing declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 429.]

Inclusion of the Basirhat-Chingrihatta (Hosanaabad) Extension of the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway in Article 60 of Schedule IV of the Act.

No. 522—77, dated the 17th July, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to Article 60 of Schedule IV to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Basirhat-Chingrihatta (Hosanaabad) Extension of the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway shall be deemed to be included in that Article.

[See Gazette of India, 1909 Pt. I, p. 603.]

Withdrawal of additional duty on raw Sugar produced in or exported from Chile.

No. 8351—45, dated the 10th November, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification of the Government of India, No. 2280-S.R., dated the 10th May, 1900, imposing under section 8-A of the said Act, an additional import duty on raw sugar produced in or exported from Chile.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, P. I, p. 1157.]

¹ See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 293.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896).

Cotton Duties.

No. 9299—6, dated the 16th December, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department ¹No. 11303—6, dated the 15th December, 1908, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st January, 1910:—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb. <i>a. p.</i>
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8 3
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth	7 0
3. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8 9
4. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain or having only borders over $\frac{1}{2}$ " but not over $\frac{3}{4}$ "	9 3
5. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain or having only borders over $\frac{3}{4}$ " but not over 2"	10 3
6. Dhuties and patals with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9 3
7. Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings not having borders over $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8 3
8. Drills and jeans, plain	8 6
9. Fents	7 0
10. Printers	9 0
11. Printers (bhagavad or sadlepat)	8 3
12. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	10 0
13. " " bleached	11 0
14. Tent, sail, commissariat, and double-threaded cloth (dosuti)	8 0
15. Zanzibar cloth	8 6

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

	Tariff value per lb. <i>a. p.</i>
16. Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8 9

¹ Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. III, p. 1598.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—contd.

Cotton Duties—contd.

Figured or coloured goods—contd.

	Tariff value per lb. a. p.
17. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	9 9
18. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	10 9
19. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	8 6
20. Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	10 9
21. „ not twilled, coloured, calico weave, shawl pattern	10 0
22. Check gumchas	10 0
23. Cholis and saris (coloured)	12 0
24. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	10 0
25. English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings	11 0
26. Drills and jeans, stripped	9 0
27. „ „ „ checked	10 0
28. „ „ „ dyed	9 6
29. Fancy dobby pattern cleecks, coloured warp and weft	11 0
30. Fents	8 0
31. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	10 3
32. „ „ „ „ „ „ coloured weft	10 9
33. Lungis, coloured	11 3
34. Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders	9 3
35. Napkins, unbleached	9 6
36. „ „ bleached	10 6
37. Susi check, English, grey ground	11 0
38. „ checks, ordinary, grey ground	10 6
39. „ „ „ coloured warp and weft	11 0
40. „ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	10 3
41. „ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	9 3
42. „ „ „ weft	10 6
43. Tent cloth, blue and red	9 3
44. „ „ khaki	10 3
45. Towels, Turkish, unbleached	11 0

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*concl'd.*

COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896 (II OF 1896)—*concl'd.*

Cotton Duties—*concl'd.*

Figured or coloured goods—concl'd.

		Tariff value	
		per lb.	
		a.	p.
46.	Towels, Turkish, bleached	12	0
47.	„ „ honeycomb, unbleached	8	9
48.	„ „ „ „ bleached	9	9
49.	Zephyr cloth	9	9
50.	„ „ striped and checked	11	3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1694.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898).

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.

¹ No. 7397—225, dated the 5th August, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), and in supersession of all existing ² notifications under that Act or the Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866), the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following rules and orders:—

PART I.—RATES OF POSTAGE.

I.—INLAND POSTAL ARTICLES.

1. The following rates of postage shall be chargeable on postal articles where the postage is prepaid:—

Letters.

For a letter not exceeding one tola in weight	Half an anna.
For a letter exceeding one tola but not exceeding ten tolas in weight	One anna.
For every additional ten tolas or part of that weight	One anna.

Postcards.

For a single postcard	One quarter of an anna.
For a reply postcard	Half an anna, that is one-quarter of an anna for each portion of the reply postcard.

Book, pattern and sample packets.

For every ten tolas or part of that weight	Half an anna.
--	---------------

Registered newspapers.

³ For a newspaper not exceeding eight tolas in weight	One quarter of an anna.
For a newspaper exceeding eight tolas, but not exceeding forty tolas in weight	Half an anna.
For every additional forty tolas or part of that weight	Half an anna.

Parcels.

(a) *Parcels not exceeding 440 tolas in weight—*

For a parcel not exceeding forty tolas in weight	Two annas.
For every additional forty tolas or part of that weight	Two annas.

¹ For additions and alterations—See Notification No. 8959—255, dated the 3rd December 1909, *infra*, p. 657.

² For example see Notification No. 1429-C, S. R., dated the 30th March, 1899, Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. III, p. 1624.

³ Substituted by Notification No. 8624-32, dated the 16th September, 1908, See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 843.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council.—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

(b) Parcels exceeding 440 tolas in weight—

For a parcel exceeding 440 tolas, but not exceeding 480 tolas in weight Three rupees.
 For every additional forty tolas or part of that weight Four annas.

NOTE.—The expression "Inland" shall not apply to postal articles other than parcels and official articles when—

(a) posted in British India and addressed to any of the under-mentioned places for which post offices have been established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India, namely:—

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (1) Bagdad. | (4) Bushire. |
| (2) Bandar-Abbas. | (5) Jask. |
| (3) Busrah. | (6) Linga. |
| (7) Mohammerah. | |

(b) posted at any of the post offices established by the Governor General in Council at those places and addressed to any other of those places or to any place in British India.

On such articles the following rates of postage shall be chargeable when the postage is prepaid:—

Letters.

For a letter not exceeding one ounce in weight . . . Two-and-a-half annas.
 For every additional ounce or part of that weight . . . One and a half annas.

Postcards.

For a single postcard One anna.
 For a reply postcard Two annas.

Printed Papers (including newspapers and books).

For a packet not exceeding two ounces in weight . . . Half an anna.
 For every additional two ounces or part of that weight Half an anna.

Business Papers (legal and commercial documents).

For a packet not exceeding ten ounces in weight Two and a half annas.
 For every additional two ounces or part of that weight Half an anna.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

Samples.

For a packet not exceeding four ounces in weight One anna.
 For every additional two ounces or part of that weight Half an anna.

2. The following rates of postage shall be chargeable on the delivery of postal articles where the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid:—

On an unpaid letter, postcard of private manufacture or packet	Double the prepaid rate.
On an insufficiently paid letter or packet	Double the deficiency.
On an insufficiently paid reply postcard of private manufacture	Double the prepaid rate on the half for which the postage is not prepaid.

II.—FOREIGN POSTAL ARTICLES.

3. The following are declared to be the rates of postage chargeable on postal articles where the postage is prepaid:—

Letters.

(1) *For the United Kingdom and the following British Possessions and Protectorates:—*

Antigua.	Canada.
Ascension.	Cape Colony.
Australia (including the States of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia; also British New Guinea and Norfolk Island).	Cayman Islands.
Bahamas.	Cyprus.
Barbados.	Dominica.
Basutoland.	Falkland Islands.
Bechuanaland Protectorate.	Fanning Islands.
Bermuda.	Fiji.
British Bechuanaland.	¹ Friendly (or Tonga) Islands.
British Central Africa.	Gambia.
British East Africa and Uganda.	Gibraltar.
British Guiana.	¹ Gilbert Islands.
British Honduras.	Gold Coast.
British North Borneo.	Grenada.
¹ British Solomon Islands.	Hong Kong.
British Somaliland.	Jamaica.
	Labuan.
	Lagos.
	Malay States (Federated).
	Malta.
	Mauritius.

¹ Added by Notification No. 11026-225, dated 7th December, 1908. See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 1081.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

Montserrat.	St. Vincent
Morocco (British Post Office Agencies).	Sarawak.
Natal.	Seychelles.
Nevis.	Sierra Leone.
Newfoundland.	Straits Settlements.
New Zealand (with Cook Islands).	Tobago.
Nigeria (Northern and Southern).	Tortola.
Orange River Colony.	Transvaal.
Rhodesia.	Trinidad.
St. Helena.	Tristan d'Acunha.
St. Kitts.	Turks and Caicos Islands.
St. Lucia.	Zanzibar.

(2) For Egypt (including Soudan)—

For a letter not exceeding one ounce in weight	. One anna.
For every additional ounce or part of that weight	. One anna.

For any other part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India—

For a letter not exceeding one ounce in weight	. Two and a half annas.
For every additional ounce or part of that weight	. One and a half annas.
For Ceylon Indian inland rates.
For Portuguese India Indian inland rates

Postcards.

For any part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India—

For a single postcard One anna.
For a reply postcard Two annas.
For Ceylon Indian inland rates.
For Portuguese India Indian inland rates.

Printed papers (including newspapers and books).

For any part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India—

For a packet not exceeding two ounces in weight	. Half an anna.
For every additional two ounces or part of that weight Half an anna.
For Ceylon Indian inland rates.
For Portuguese India Indian inland rates.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

Business papers (legal and commercial documents).

For any part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India—

For a packet not exceeding ten ounces in weight . Two and a half annas.

For every additional two ounces or part of that weight Half an anna.

For Ceylon Indian inland rates.

For Portuguese India Indian inland rates.

Samples.

For any part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India—

For a packet not exceeding four ounces in weight . One anna.

For every additional two ounces or part of that weight Half an anna.

For Ceylon Indian inland rates.

For Portuguese India Indian inland rates.

Registered newspapers.

For Ceylon Indian inland rates.

Parcels.

The Director-General shall, from time to time, declare in the *Indian Postal Guide* the countries and places to which parcels may be transmitted by the foreign post, and the rates of postage chargeable in each case.

In the case of Ceylon, the Indian inland rates of postage shall be applicable, provided that prepayment of postage, and registration, shall be compulsory.

4. The following are declared to be the rates of postage chargeable on the delivery of postal articles, other than parcels received by the foreign post where the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid :—

When the postage is not prepaid Double the prepaid rate.

When the postage is insufficiently prepaid Double the deficiency.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

PART II.—MAIN CONDITIONS OF TRANSMISSION BY POST OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

I.—INLAND POSTAL ARTICLES.

(a) Postcards.

5. Single and reply cards of private manufacture, with or without adhesive postage stamps affixed thereto in payment of postage, may be transmitted by post as postcards :

Provided that

- (a) as regards size, they are not more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches or less than $4\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 inches, and
- (b) as regards substance, they are neither thinner nor more flexible than the inland postcards issued by the Post Office.

6. All reply postcards of private manufacture shall display the title "Postcards" on the address-side, but this title is not obligatory for single cards of private manufacture. Reply-halves of reply-paid cards shall bear the words "Postcard" and "Reply." Whatever is printed on the address-side of the inland or international official postcards issued by the post office is also permissible on the address-side of cards of private manufacture.

(a) A postcard shall not be folded, cut, or otherwise altered, except that the impressed postage stamp (if any) may be perforated with initials ; nor may a postcard be enclosed in a cover of any kind.

(b) The right-hand half of the address-side of a postcard is in all cases reserved for the address of the recipient, for the postage stamp necessary for prepayment, which should, so far as possible, be affixed in the upper right-hand corner, and for postal directions (such as "Registered," "Acknowledgment due," "Stamped," "Local," etc.), but the left-hand half of the address-side, as well as the back may be used by the sender for the purpose of a written communication, or may be otherwise disposed of, subject to the restrictions mentioned in sub-rule (2) of this rule.

NOTE.—A small space marked off by fine lines or minute dots to indicate the place where the postage stamp should be affixed is allowed on the upper right hand corner of the address-side of postcards.

(2) Nothing shall be attached to a postcard except

- (a) stamps in payment of postage or stamp duty ;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

- (b) a gummed label [not to exceed 2 inches (in length) and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (in width)], bearing the name and address of the person to whom the card is sent ;
- (c) a similar label, bearing the name and address of the sender of the card ; and
- (d) engravings, illustrations, drawings, and photographs on very thin paper and completely adherent to the card.

The articles specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) may be affixed either to the back or the left-hand half of the address-side.

(3) The reply-halves of reply-paid cards cannot be registered by the original senders of such cards.

7. Should any of the conditions imposed by rules 5 and 6 be infringed, the postcard shall be treated as a letter.

(b) *Book packets.*

8. A book packet may contain any of the following articles :

- (a) newspapers and publications of all kinds ; books, whether blank or printed ; engravings ; photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music, and proof sheets with or without the manuscript relating thereto ; blank paper, parchment or card-board ; and generally, anything on paper, parchment or card-board which is printed, engraved, lithographed, papyrographed, or produced by any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying press and the type-writer :

Provided that no card bearing the heading "Postcard" shall be allowed to be transmitted open by post as a book packet,

- (b) business papers, written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication such as deeds, bills of lading, invoices, accounts, proposals and policies of assurance, powers-of-attorney, licenses, statistical returns submitted by or to public officers in their official capacities and manuscript of all kinds, including manuscript music not being of the nature of personal correspondence ;
- (c) written letters of old date which have previously passed through the post and served their original purpose ;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

- (d) reproductions of a manuscript or type-written original obtained by mechanical process of polygraphy (chromography, mimeography, etc.), provided they are handed in at the post office counter and number at least 20 copies precisely identical ;
 - (e) circulars, *i.e.*, printed notices and printed letters, provided they contain nothing in writing except (a) corrections of press errors, (b) the date of despatch and the name and address and description of the sender, and the name of the addressee, and (c) the place, date, and hour, when the circular is a notice of meeting, or appointment, and in the case of a notice of meeting the objects of the meeting.
- (2) With any of the abovementioned articles may be sent anything that is necessary for their safe transmission through the post, such as rollers, etc., and with any of the articles mentioned in clause (a) may be sent any legitimate binding, mounting, or covering, loose or attached, and anything that ordinarily appertains to such articles, as pens and pencils in the case of a pocket book, photographs in the case of a photograph-book, and card-plates in the case of visiting-cards.
- (3) Manuscript for the press shall not be reckoned as having the character of personal correspondence within the meaning of clause (b), and may be sent as a book packet ;
9. No communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication, shall be enclosed with, or written upon, the contents of a book packet :
- Provided that nothing in this rule shall be held to prohibit inscriptions or entries stating who the sender is or to whom the articles are to be given, or to prohibit purely complimentary greetings from being entered, in writing or otherwise, on Christmas, New Year and Birthday cards and similar articles.
10. A book packet shall not contain "paper money," which for the purposes of this rule include unobliterated postage or other stamps, currency notes, hundies, cheques, bank-notes, bankpost bills, bills of exchange, and all orders or authorities for the payment of money.

Explanation.—This rule shall not apply to a book packet containing a stamped and addressed envelope, postcard, or wrapper, forwarded by the sender of the packet in order that such envelope, card, or wrapper may be returned through the post to the sender or sent to some other person designated by him.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

11. The dimensions of a book packet, which may be of any shape shall not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth. When, however, the packet is in the form of a roll, the length shall not exceed thirty inches :

Provided that, if the length exceeds twenty-four inches (two feet), the diameter shall not exceed four inches.

12. A book packet shall be posted without a cover, or with a cover entirely open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or in a cover which can be easily removed so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents. The ends of the packet, however, may be tied with string.

Illustration.—A closed envelope notched at the sides or ends does not admit of a ready examination of its contents, and does not, therefore, fulfil the conditions prescribed by this rule.

13. If a book packet is found to contain anything not permitted by the rules, or to be in excess of the prescribed size, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the rules, it shall be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to it shall, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

(c) *Pattern packets.*

14. A pattern packet may contain *bond fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise not having any saleable value, together with, or without, any matter which may be sent as a book packet. There shall be no writing upon or in a pattern packet, except the name and address of the sender, the name and address of the person for whom it is intended, a trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications as to the weight, size or quantity to be disposed of.

(2) Objects of natural history, dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens and other similar objects shall also be admitted to transmission by post at the rates of postage for pattern packets : provided that they are not sent for a commercial purpose, and that they are packed in the manner prescribed for pattern packets generally.

15. The dimensions of a pattern packet shall not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth, and the weight shall not exceed eighty tolas.

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Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

16. A pattern packet shall be posted without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or other cover which can be easily removed so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents.

(2) Samples of seeds, drugs and other articles which cannot be sent in unfastened or removeable envelopes may be sent enclosed in boxes or bags, provided that they are fastened in such a way that they can be easily opened: they may also be sent in air-tight cases when necessary, provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and address of the sender.

(3) Articles of glass shall be securely packed (in boxes of metal, wood, leather or card-board) in such a way as to prevent all risk of injury to the mails or to the officers of the post office.

(4) Liquids, oils and fatty substances easily liquefied shall be enclosed in glass bottles hermetically sealed. Each bottle shall be placed in a wooden box furnished with saw-dust, cotton or some spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in case the bottle be broken. Finally, the box itself shall be enclosed in a case of metal, or of wood with a screw top, or of a strong and thick leather.

Explanation.—When use is made of perforated wooden blocks of the thickness of at least $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch in the weakest part, with a sufficient quantity of absorbent material inside and provided with a cover, the blocks need not be enclosed in a second case.

(5) Fatty substances which are not easily liquefied, such as ointments, soft soaps, resins, etc., shall be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen or parchment, etc.) which shall itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal or strong and thick leather.

(6) Dry powders, whether dyes or not, shall be placed in card-board boxes, which themselves shall be enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment.

(7) Live bees shall be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to prevent all danger and to allow the contents to be ascertained.

17 If a pattern packet is found to contain anything not permitted by the rules, or to be in excess of the prescribed size or weight, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the rules, it shall be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to it shall, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

(2) If a packet containing samples of any of the articles mentioned in clauses (3) to (7) of rule 16 is not packed in the manner prescribed therein, it shall not be forwarded.

(d) Registered newspapers.

18. Newspapers as defined in section 9 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), shall be transmitted by post as registered newspapers, provided that they are posted in accordance with the following conditions:—

- (a) The newspaper shall be registered in the office of the Postmaster-General, or officer exercising the powers of the Postmaster-General, of the postal circle in which it is published. Such registration shall cease to have effect at the close of the calendar year following that in which it was effected, and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege conferred by the system beyond that time is desired. [1]
- (b) The postage shall be prepaid by postage stamps.
- (c) The newspapers shall bear in print immediately above the address the word "Registered" followed by the registration-number which shall be assigned to it by the Postmaster-General, or other officer referred to in condition (a).
- (d) The newspaper shall be posted at the place of publication by the proprietor, manager, or publisher.
- (e) The newspaper shall be posted without a cover or in a short cover open at the ends.
- (f) There shall be no word printed on the newspaper after its publication or upon the cover (if any) thereof, nor shall any writing or mark be made upon it or upon the cover (if any) thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and, if desired, the name and address of the newspaper, or of the sender.
- (g) There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper other than an extra or supplement as specified in section 9 of the Act.

¹ For addition to rule 18(a) see Notification No. 3715-122, dated the 19th May, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 398.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

(2) Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent newspapers being transmitted by post, either singly or otherwise, at the rates, and under the conditions prescribed for book packets.

(e) *Parcels.*

19. A parcel may contain one (but shall not contain more than one) written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication :

Provided that the communication shall be addressed only to the addressee of the parcel itself.

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21. A parcel shall be packed and enclosed in a reasonably strong case, wrapper, or cover, fastened in a manner calculated to preserve the contents from loss or damage in the post, to prevent any tampering therewith, and to protect other postal articles from being damaged in any way thereby.

(2) Liquids and substances which liquefy easily shall be despatched in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.), and the second (which shall be a box of metal or of strong wood) some space shall be left to be filled with saw-dust, bran, or some other absorbing material.

(3) Live bees shall be enclosed in suitable cases and so packed as to prevent all risk of injury to other postal articles in course of transmission by post or to officers of the post office.

22. Human and other viscera may be transmitted by post to Chemical Examiners for analysis subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) The suspected *viscus* or other material to be sent for examination shall be enclosed in a glass bottle or jar, fitted with a stopper or sound cork.
- (b) Great care shall be taken that the stopper or cork of the bottle fits tightly. This precaution is specially necessary when alcohol is used as a preservative ; in such cases a ring of bee's wax or candle-wax shall be placed round the lip of the bottle so as to cover the shoulder of the stopper. The stopper shall be carefully fastened down with bladder or leather and sealed.

¹ For substituted rule see Notification No. 8064—6, dated the 16th September, 1908, *1/ra.*—p 651. . .

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

- (c) The glass bottle or jar shall then be placed in a strong wooden or tin box, which shall be large enough to allow of a layer of raw cotton, at least three-fourths of an inch thick, being placed between the bottle or jar and the box.
 - (d) The box itself shall be encased in cloth, which shall be securely closed and sealed. The seals shall be at intervals not exceeding three inches along each seam. All the seals shall be of the same kind of wax and shall bear distinct impressions of the same device. The device shall not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines.
23. Cultures or other articles known or believed to contain the living germs of plague may be transmitted by the inland post subject to the following conditions:—
- (a) Such cultures or other articles aforesaid shall not be accepted for transmission unless they are sent by a Commissioned Medical Officer, a Military Assistant Surgeon or a Medical Practitioner in possession of a qualification not lower than that of L.M.S. of the University of Calcutta, the Punjab, Madras or Bombay, or by a person specially permitted by the Governor General in Council or a Local Government to send such cultures or other articles; nor unless they are consigned to a Government Laboratory, or to a person specially permitted by the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government, to receive such cultures or other articles.
 - (b) The cultures or other articles aforesaid shall be securely packed in a hermetically closed tin of adequate strength which shall be placed in a strong outer box of wood or tin with a layer of at least three-quarters of an inch of raw cotton-wool between the inner and outer case.
 - (c) The outer case shall be enclosed in a stout cloth, which shall be securely fastened and sealed and labelled with such distinguishing inscription as will suffice to make immediately manifest the nature of the contents.
 - (d) The sender shall present the parcel at the post office accompanied by a declaration as to the nature of its contents, and a certificate signed by himself to the effect

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd*

that he has advised the addressee of its despatch and that such addressee, if the parcel should not be addressed to a Government Laboratory, has been specially permitted by the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government to receive such cultures or other articles. The certificate, moreover, shall show on its face that the sender is a person, authorised within the meaning of clause (a) of this rule to send such cultures or other articles.

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24. The postage on a parcel shall be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps, which shall be affixed either to the cover of the parcel or to an official label which can be obtained free at the post office. In either case, the sender or his messenger shall affix the stamps himself, postal officials being strictly forbidden to affix them.

25. Every parcel intended for transmission by post shall be presented at the window of the post office. Any parcel found in a letter-box shall be treated and charged as a registered parcel.

(2) If a parcel containing any of the articles mentioned in clauses (2) and (3) of rule 21 is not packed in the manner prescribed therein it shall not be forwarded.

(f) Re-direction of postal articles.

26. A postal article re-directed to any place served by the Inland post by an officer of the post office or by an agent of the addressee after its delivery shall be transmitted by post free of charge in respect of such further transmission :—

Provided that—

- (a) in the case of an unregistered article re-directed by an agent of the addressee,—the article has not been opened and has been either returned to the postman or re-posted at the place of delivery; and
 - (b) in the case of a registered article re-directed by an agent of the addressee,—the article has not been opened and has been returned to the postman at the place of delivery with the receipt unsigned.
- (2) Where a postal article is re-directed to any place under the first paragraph of this rule, the postmaster at such place may, if authorised by a general or special order in this behalf issued by

¹ Clause (a) is cancelled by Notification No. 8915-249, dated 24th September, 1908, see Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 876.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.**INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—contd.**

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—contd.

the Postmaster-General require the addressee of the re-directed article to give, at the time of delivery, a receipt for such article.

27. A postal article re-posted after having been opened, or re-posted at any place other than the place at which it was delivered, shall be treated as a postal article posted for the first time, and charged with postage accordingly. A registered article of which delivery has been taken can be re-posted only under the conditions prescribed for the posting of registered articles for the first time, except that no fresh charge shall be made on account of postage if the article has not been opened.

II.—FOREIGN POSTAL ARTICLES.

28. The Director-General shall, from time to time, notify in the *Indian Postal Guide* the conditions in force for the transmission of postal articles by the foreign post:

Provided that the rules relating to inland registered newspapers shall be deemed to apply in the case of newspapers sent to Ceylon.

29. Every postal parcel handed to the post office for transmission by the foreign post shall be presented at the post office with a declaration, in such form as may be from time to time prescribed by the Director-General, containing a statement signed by the sender as to the nature of its contents and their value.

Treatment of postal articles from abroad bearing fictitious or previously used stamps.

30. Where a postal article has been received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India, bearing a fictitious or previously used postage stamp, and the addressee of such postal article has failed to attend, by himself or his agent, at the post office of delivery within the time specified in the notice sent to him in that behalf or, having so attended, has refused to make known the name and address of the sender or to re-deliver the postal article or such portion thereof as may be required under section 27 of the Act, and, in consequence of such failure or refusal, the postal article has not been delivered to the addressee or his agent, the postal article shall be disposed of in the following manner:—

The officer in charge of the post office at which the postal article has been received for delivery shall record a statement, in such form as the Director-General shall prescribe, setting

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

forth the action taken by him under provisions of section 27 of the Act, and the fact of such failure or refusal as aforesaid on the part of the addressee or his agent; and shall forward the statement, together with the postal article, through the usual channel, to the Director-General.

The Director-General shall then, in due course, transmit the statement, together with the postal article, to the Postal Administration of the place beyond the limits of British India, from which the article was received.

PART III.—REGISTRATION OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

I.—INLAND POSTAL ARTICLES.

31. Letters, postcards, book and pattern packets and parcels may be registered at any post office for transmission by post to any other post office.

32. In addition to the postage, a fee of two annas shall be charged for the registration of any postal article.

33. The prepayment of the postage and registration fees shall be compulsory in the case of all registered articles, and shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

34. Articles intended for registration shall be presented at the window of the post office.

35. A receipt shall be given to the person who presents an article for registration at the post office window during the hours prescribed for posting registered articles.

36. No registered article shall be delivered to the addressee unless and until he or his agent has signed a receipt for it in such form as the Director-General shall prescribe.

37. The sender of a registered article shall be entitled to obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery, signed by the addressee, by paying a fee of one anna, in addition to the postage and registration fee, at the time of posting the article. The fee for a special acknowledgment shall be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

38. The sender of a registered article may obtain an attested copy of the original receipt signed by the addressee on payment of a special fee of three annas, provided that he makes his application for it within

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

six months of the date on which the addressee signed the original receipt.

39. Registration shall be obligatory in the case of—

- (a) Any parcel exceeding 440 tolas in weight.
- (b) Any insured parcel.
- (c) Any parcel addressed to a place for which a customs declaration is required.
- (d) Any article containing a currency note, or any portion of a currency note.
- (e) Any article containing postage or other stamps or labels or a cheque, hundi, bank-note, bankpost bill, bill of exchange, or the like,—if the contents are either superscribed upon the cover or are known or manifest to the officers of the post office owing to the transparency, insecurity or insufficiency of the cover, or to any other cause.
- (f) Any article bearing the word “registered” or any other word, phrase, or mark to the like effect.
- (g) Any registered article which is re-posted after having been delivered.

Exception.—Nothing in this rule shall be held to render registration of a packet compulsory only by reason that it contains a stamped envelope, postcard, or wrapper as provided by the explanation to rule 10

(2) Twice the fee for registration shall be levied on the delivery of any postal article required under this rule to be registered on which the fee for registration has not been prepaid.

II.—FOREIGN POSTAL ARTICLES.

40. Letters, postcards and packets may be registered at any post office for transmission to countries and places served by the foreign post, subject to such exceptions as the Director-General shall, from time to time, notify in the *Indian Postal Guide*.

41. In addition to the postage, a further fee of two annas shall be charged for the registration of any article to be sent by the foreign post.

42. The prepayment of the postage and registration fee on foreign registered articles shall be compulsory, and shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

43. Rules 34, 35 and 36, relating to the registration of inland postal articles, shall be equally applicable to registered articles sent or received by the foreign post.

44. The sender of a registered article addressed to any country belonging to the Universal Postal Union shall be entitled to obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery by paying a fee in addition to the postage and registration fee, of one anna in the case of a registered article addressed to Ceylon or Portuguese India, and of two annas in the case of a registered article addressed to any other such country.

(2) When the sender of a registered article addressed to any country belonging to the Universal Postal Union has not paid the fee for an acknowledgment of its delivery and desires to have an enquiry made by the post office regarding the disposal of the article, he shall be entitled to this service on payment of the same fee as that chargeable for an acknowledgment of delivery.

PART IV.—INSURANCE OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

I.—INLAND POSTAL ARTICLES.

45. Registered letters, value-payable registered letters and registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs500 at such branch post offices, and up to the value of Rs2,000 at such other post offices, as may be authorised by the Director-General to accept articles for insurance :

Provided that in no case such value exceed the real value of the contents of the article insured.

46. Insurance shall be of two kinds, complete and partial. Complete insurance shall cover all risks in course of transmission by post. Partial insurance shall cover all risks in course of transmission by post in British territory, and all risks, except those arising out of highway robbery, in course of transmission by post in such Native State territory as may be specified in this behalf by the Director-General in the *Indian Postal Guide*.

47. In addition to the postage and the fee for registration, the following further fees shall be charged for insurance :—

		Anna,
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs50	.	1
For every additional Rs50 or fraction thereof	.	1

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc., *contd.*

The further fees in the case of partially insured articles shall be charged at only half the above rates.

48. The prepayment of all charges on insured articles, namely, postage; registration fees and insurance fees, shall be compulsory. Payment in all cases shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

49. The cover of a letter intended for insurance shall be of strong paper or other substantial material, securely closed and sealed at intervals not exceeding two inches along each fold or seam. A parcel intended for insurance shall be ¹ [packed securely and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey] in an outer covering of cloth, canvas or other substantial material sealed at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing or join. All the seals affixed to an insured article shall be of the same kind of wax and shall bear distinct impressions of the same device. The device shall not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines.

50. The minimum size for an insured parcel shall be 12 cubic inches.

51. An article intended for insurance shall be presented at the window of the post office with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured, clearly written, in words and figures, on the cover. The name and address of the sender shall also be written on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address of the cover.

52. A receipt shall be given to the person who presents an article for insurance at the post office window during the hours prescribed for posting insured articles.

53. The sender of an insured article shall be entitled to obtain free of charge an acknowledgment of its delivery signed by the addressee.

54. There shall be payable to the sender of an insured postal article compensation not exceeding the amount for which the article has been insured, for the loss of the postal article or its contents or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post:

Provided that the compensation shall in no case exceed the value of the article lost or the amount of the damage caused, and provided

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 8959—255, dated the 3rd December, 1909, *see* Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1656.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

that in the case of loss the sender shall furnish full particulars of the contents of the postal article and their value :

Provided, also, that no compensation shall be payable—

- (a) where there has been misdelivery arising out of incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender ;
- (b) where there has been fraud on the part of the sender or addressee ;
- (c) where the insured article has been delivered to the addressee and he has signed and returned the receipt therefor ;
- (d) where the sender has not given intimation of the loss within three months, from the date of posting ;
- (e) where the loss or damage was due to improper or insecure packing ;
- (f) where there is no visible damage to the cover or seals ; or
- (g) in the case of partially insured articles, where the loss or damage was caused by highway robbery during the transit in respect of which the insurance is partial only.

55. Compensation shall be payable one month after the date on which intimation of loss is given by the sender to the post office, except in cases in which the Postmaster-General may consider that the circumstances demand the withholding of payment pending enquiry. When compensation has been paid for the loss of a postal article or its contents, the post office shall be entitled to retain, and dispose of, such postal article or its contents should they be subsequently recovered, and the compensation paid not be refunded on demand being made.

56. Coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery and articles of gold or silver may be sent by post only in insured registered letters or insured parcels. If a letter or parcel presented at the post office window is found to contain any such object of value, it shall not be accepted for transmission by post, unless the sender insures it ; and if an uninsured article manifestly containing any such object of value is found in course of transmission by post, it shall be either intercepted and returned to the sender or forwarded to destination and delivered to the addressee subject to the payment of a fee of one rupee. The payment of this fee shall not impose any liability on the Government.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression “articles of gold or silver” includes articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not electro or other plated goods.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

II—1[FOREIGN POSTAL ARTICLES.]

57. The Director-General shall, from time to time, notify in the *Indian Postal Guide* the countries and places for transmission to which foreign registered letters and foreign parcels may be insured, and the limit up to which such letters or parcels may be insured in each case:

Provided that in no case shall such value exceed the real value of the contents of the letter or parcel insured.

58. In addition to the postage and (in the case of letters) the registration fee, the following further fees shall be charged for insurance:—

(a) *For insurance to Ceylon and Portuguese India—*

	Annas
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs100	2
For every additional Rs100 or fraction thereof	2

(b) *For insurance of letters and parcels to ²[Mauritius] (and the Somaliland Protectorate) and of parcels to the British East Africa Protectorate, ³[the Seychelles] or Zanzibar—*

	Annas.
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs100	4
For every additional Rs100 or fraction thereof	4

(c) *For insurance to the United Kingdom and to British Possessions and foreign countries other than those mentioned above—*

	Annas.
Where the value insured does not exceed £5	3
For every additional £5 or fraction thereof	3

59. The prepayment of all charges on insured foreign registered letters and parcels shall be compulsory. Payment in all cases shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the letters or parcels. The stamps must be placed apart from one another, so that they may not serve to conceal injuries to the cover of the letter or parcel. No label of any kind shall be affixed by the sender to the cover of a letter intended for insurance.

60. The cover of a foreign letter intended for insurance shall be of strong paper or other substantial material, securely closed and

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 8357--255, dated the 3rd December, 1909, see Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1656.

² Added by Notification No. 11042--225, dated the 7th December, 1908, see Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 1081.

³ Added by Notification No. 8959--255, dated the 3rd December, 1909, see Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1656.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

sealed with fine wax in such a way that the letter cannot be opened without either breaking the seals or leaving obvious traces of violation. The seals shall be placed along each fold or seam of the cover at intervals not exceeding two inches, and if the letter is tied round with string or tape, a seal shall be placed on the ends where they are tied. An insured foreign letter shall not be closed in a cover having black or coloured borders.

(2) A foreign parcel intended for insurance shall be packed securely and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, in an outer covering of cloth, canvas or other substantial material, and shall bear seals of wax or lead at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing or join.

(3) All the seals affixed to an insured foreign letter or parcel shall be of the same kind of wax or lead, and shall bear distinct impressions of the same private device. The device shall not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines.

61. A foreign letter or parcel intended for insurance shall be presented at the window of the post office with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured, clearly written, in words and figures, without erasure or correction on the cover and accompanied by such form or forms duly filled up as may be prescribed by the Director-General, from time to time, in the *Indian Postal Guide*. The name and address of the addressee of a foreign letter or parcel intended for insurance shall be written in ink on the actual cover of the article.

62. A receipt shall be given to the person who presents a foreign letter or parcel for insurance at the window of the post office during the hours prescribed for posting insured foreign articles.

63. There shall be payable to the sender, or, in default or at the request of the sender, to the addressee of a foreign letter or parcel which has been insured by the post office of India and posted in India, compensation not exceeding the amount for which the article has been insured, for the loss of the article or its contents or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post; and the sender shall, in case of loss, also be entitled to a refund of the expenses of transmission as well as of any fee that he may have paid for an enquiry as to the disposal of the article, but in no case to a refund of the insurance fee paid.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

Provided that the compensation shall in no case exceed the value of the article lost or the amount of the damage caused :

Provided, also, that no compensation shall be payable—

- (a) where the loss or damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or arises from the nature of the article ;
- (b) where the insurance has been fraudulently made for a sum above the real value of the contents, or there has been any other fraud on the part of the sender or addressee ;
- (c) where the insured article has been delivered to the addressee and he has signed and returned the receipt therefor ;
- (d) where the sender or addressee has not given intimation of the loss or damage within twelve months from the date of posting ;
- (e) where the loss or damage was due to improper or insecure packing ;
- (f) where there is no visible damage to the cover or seals ; or
- (g) in cases beyond control (*e.g.*, tempest, shipwreck, earthquake, war, etc.).

(2) The Secretary of State for India in Council accepts no liability either to the sender or the addressee for any loss or damage in respect of any foreign letter or parcel which was not posted in India and insured by the post office of India.

64. Where a foreign parcel contains coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, or articles of gold or silver, it shall not be accepted for transmission by post unless the sender wishes to insure it. If a foreign parcel containing any such object of value is addressed to a country or place to which insurance is not available, the parcel shall be insured for its inland transit within the limits of British India, and in such cases the fee charged for insurance shall be calculated as follows:—

(a) *When the value is expressed in rupee currency—*

		Anna.
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs50	,	1
For every additional Rs50 or fraction thereof	,	1

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurances, etc.—*contd.*

(b) When the value is expressed in sterling—

	Anna.
Where the value insured does not exceed £3 . . .	1
For every additional £3 or fraction thereof . . .	1

(2) If an uninsured foreign parcel, declared to contain or manifestly containing any of the objects of value specified above, is received from a country with which, as notified by the Director-General in the *Indian Postal Guide*, insured parcels can be exchanged, the parcel shall either be intercepted and returned to the sender or forwarded to destination and delivered to the addressee, subject to the payment of a fee of one rupee. The payment of this fee shall not impose any liability on the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Explanation.—In this rule the expression "articles of gold or silver" includes articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not electro or other plated goods.

65. Where an insured foreign letter which has been re-directed, or an insured foreign parcel which has been re-directed or returned as undeliverable, is received in India subject to a fresh insurance fee by reason of its having been so re-directed or returned, such fee shall be recoverable on delivery as if it were postage due under the Act.

PART V.—VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

I.—VALUE-PAYABLE POSTAL ARTICLES.

66. Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage and fully prepaid unregistered book packets, may be transmitted by the inland post as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in the case of any such postal article shall not exceed Rs.1,000, and shall not contain a fraction of an anna except in the case of postal articles sent by, or addressed to any department of, the Government or a District, Local, or Municipal Board, and provided that such parcels, letters, and packets do not contain coupons, tickets, certificates or introductions designed for the sale of goods on what is known as the "snowball system."

Explanation.—The words "any department of the Government" include any official department of the Government of a Native State the posts of which have been incorporated with the Imperial Post.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

67. Postal articles as aforesaid, with the exceptions noted below, may be transmitted by post to Ceylon, Portuguese India and the Somaliland Protectorate as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in respect of any such postal article shall not exceed R600 and shall not contain a fraction of an anna, and provided that such parcels, letters and packets do not contain coupons, tickets, certificates or introductions designed for the sale of goods on what is known as the "snowball system."

Exceptions.

Ceylon.—Unregistered parcels.

Portuguese India and the Somaliland Protectorate.—Unregistered parcels, unregistered book packets, and newspapers prepaid at the newspaper rates of postage.

68. No such postal article as aforesaid shall be accepted at any post office for transmission by post as a value-payable postal article unless the sender declares that it is sent in execution of a *bond fide* order received by him. At any post office notified from time to time in this behalf by the Director-General of the Post Office, the sender shall, in addition, be required to declare that the article is one the transmission of which by post as a value-payable postal article is permitted. No postal article as aforesaid shall be accepted at these offices without such further declaration.

Explanation.—An article may be sent by the value payable post even though it possesses no intrinsic value. Thus, legal documents, bonds, policies of insurance, promissory notes, railway goods and parcel receipts, bills of lading or ordinary bills for collection may be sent as value-payable postal articles. In the case of a railway receipt or bill of lading sent as a value-payable postal article, it will be sufficient for the purposes of this rule if the article to which the railway receipt or bill of lading relates, has been sent in execution of a *bond fide* order. In the case of the other documents specified the document must be sent in execution of a *bond fide* order to send the document itself.

69. Every postal article intended to be transmitted by post as a value-payable postal article shall be presented at the post office with a printed form, prescribed by the Director-General and obtainable at the post office, in which the sender shall specify the sum to be remitted to himself, fill in the required entries, and sign the declaration required by rule 68. If the article is an unregistered parcel, unregis-

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.,—contd.

tered book packet, or newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, a fee calculated according to the schedule below on the amount specified for remittance to the sender shall be prepaid by the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the article itself. The sender of a postal article intended to be transmitted by post as value-payable shall write clearly on the face of the article itself—

- (a) in the upper left-hand corner—the letters “V. P.,” followed by an entry, *in figures and words*, of the amount for remittance to himself, and
- (b) in the lower left-hand corner—his own name and full address.

Schedule of fees.

Amount specified for remittance to sender.	{	not exceeding Rs	. . . 1 anna.
		exceeding Rs, but not ex-	
		ceeding Rs10	. . . 2 annas.
		exceeding Rs10, but not ex-	
		ceeding Rs15	. . . 3 "
		exceeding Rs15, but not ex-	
		ceeding Rs25	. . . 4 "
		exceeding Rs25	. . . 4 annas for each complete
			sum of Rs25 and 4 annas for the remainder,
			provided that if the remainder does not
			exceed Rs5, the charge for it shall be only
			one anna; if it does not exceed Rs10, the
			charge for it shall be only 2 annas, and if
			it does not exceed Rs15, the charge for it
			shall be only 3 annas.

70. The amount to be recovered from the addressee shall be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself *plus*, in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered book packets, a fee calculated as in rule 69. When this amount is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the sender shall be remitted to him by means of a money order. If the addressee of a value-payable article refuses or omits to take delivery of it, the article shall be returned to the sender, who will be required to pay any charges that may be due on it, and to acknowledge receipt of the article by signing the form presented by the postman. In no circumstances will the fee prepaid in stamps, in the case of a value-payable unregistered parcel, unregistered book packet, or newspaper be refunded.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

71. The Government shall not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for remittance to the sender in respect of a value-payable postal article unless and until that sum has been received from the addressee.

II.—TRANSMISSION BY POST OF RAILWAY RECEIPT-NOTES OPEN AS VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

72. A railway receipt-note for goods may be transmitted by post open as a value-payable postal article :

Provided that—

- (a) the goods to which the railway receipt-note relates, do not exceed Rs.1,000 in value ; and
- (b) the railway receipt-note shows on its face that the goods to which it relates, have been consigned to the sender himself, is endorsed to the person to whom the goods are to be delivered, and is signed by the sender.

73. The open railway receipt-note shall be presented at the post office with the printed form prescribed by the Director-General for registered value-payable postal articles, in which the sender shall specify the sum to be remitted to himself, fill in the required entries and sign the declaration that the article is sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order received by him.

74. A fee of two annas shall be paid on each railway receipt-note presented for transmission by post open. The fee shall be paid in postage stamps, which shall be affixed by the sender to the receipt-note.

75. The post office will transmit the open railway receipt note to the post office of destination, and will deliver it on payment of the amount recoverable to the person to whom it has been endorsed by the sender, in such manner as the Director-General may from time to time appoint for the delivery of registered value-payable postal articles.

76. The amount when recovered will be remitted to the sender in accordance with the rules for the time being in force relating to registered value-payable postal articles.

77. A railway receipt-note for goods may be transmitted by post open under the foregoing rules, without compliance with the conditions laid down in the second proviso to rule 72, if it—

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurances, etc.—*contd.*

- (a) relates to goods sent between stations on such railways as are for the time being specified in this behalf by the Director-General in the *Indian Postal Guide*; or
- (b) shows 'on its face that the goods so sent have been declared at the booking office as being sent under the value-payable system.

78. These rules apply also to receipt-notes for goods conveyed by steamer within the limits of British India.

79. Nothing in these rules shall be construed to prevent the transmission by post of receipt-notes under the rules for the time being in force relating to the value-payable post generally.

PART VI.—MONEY ORDERS.

I—INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

(a) Ordinary inland money orders.

80. The amount for which a single money order may be issued shall not exceed R600, and shall not include a fraction of an anna, except in the case of money orders issued by, or in favour of, any Department of the Government, or by, or in favour of, a District, Local, or Municipal Board.

Explanation.—The words "any Department of the Government" include any official Department of the Government of a Native State the posts of which have been amalgamated with the Imperial Post.

81. Money orders may be issued on the following Native States with which special arrangements have been made for the exchange of money orders, but the amount for which a single money order may be issued on these States shall not exceed R600—

Chamba.		Jhind.
Gwalior.		Nabha.
	Patiala.	

Explanation.—The exception in the last preceding rule applies also to money orders issued by, or in favour of, any official Department of any of these States.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

82. A commission on the issue of inland money orders shall be charged at the following rates, namely:—

On any sum not exceeding Rs	1 anna.
On any sum exceeding Rs, but not exceeding Rs 10	2 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs 10, but not exceeding Rs 15	3 "
On any sum exceeding Rs 15, but not exceeding Rs 25	4 "
On any sum exceeding Rs 25	4 annas for each complete sum of Rs 25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed Rs 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

83.¹

84. The remitter of a money order shall fill in, in ink, on a money order form prescribed by the Director-General such particulars as the Director-General may require. Such particulars may be written in English or in the vernacular of the district.

85. The money order form duly filled in, together with the amount of the money order and commission, may be presented at the post office during the hours prescribed by the Director-General for money order business.

86. A receipt shall be given to the remitter for the amount paid by him on account of the money order and commission.

87. The remitter of a money order shall be entitled to obtain, free of charge, an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the order signed by the payee.

88. The payment of a money order shall ordinarily be made at the address of the payee on his signing the money order and acknowledgment.

89. The money order and acknowledgment shall be signed by the payee named by the remitter, or by some person authorised in writing by the payee in this behalf. The signature shall be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose.

90. If the remitter or payee of a money order is illiterate, his mark shall be obtained and shall be verified in such manner as the Director-General may direct.

¹ For substituted rule see Notification No. 134-225 dated the 7th January, 1909, *infra*, p. 654.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

91. A money order shall be re-directed to the payee on his written request free of charge.

92. The remitter of a money order which has not been paid, may require that the address of the payee shall be altered or that the name of the post office, at which the order was originally made payable, shall be changed. The required change shall be made without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the order was issued.

93. The remitter of a money order which has not been paid, may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the order. The required change shall be made, on payment of a second commission equal to the first, on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the order was issued.

94. The remitter of a money order which has not been paid, may stop payment and require that the money be re-paid to himself. This shall be done without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the money order was issued, and producing the receipt and giving full particulars of the payee's address as entered in the money order. In no case, however, shall the post office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of a money order in compliance with the remitter's request.

95. If the payee of a money order cannot be found, or if the payee refuses to take payment, the amount of the order shall be returned at once to the remitter free of charge. The commission shall in no case be refunded.

96. If payment of a money order to the payee cannot be effected and the amount cannot be re-paid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the order shall be void and its value credited to the Government. But, if the payee or remitter subsequently applies for payment, the amount of the order shall be paid to him on [the authority of] the Comptroller, Post Office, provided that application is made before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the original order.

(b) Telegraphic inland money orders.

² 97.

² 98.

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 8,359—255, dated the 3rd December, 1907, see Gazette of India, 1908 Pt. I, p. 16-6.

² For substituted rules see Notifications Nos. 1633—55, dated the 24th February, 1909, and 7339—210, dated 1st October, 1909, respectively, in *fra*, p. 634.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc —*contd.*

99. The Director-General may, at any time, suspend the issue of telegraphic money orders upon any post office, or group of post offices, or direct that telegraphic money orders shall not be so issued except on payment of special fees higher than those prescribed by rule 98.

100. The remitter of a telegraphic money order shall fill in, in ink, on a money order form prescribed by the Director-General, such particulars as the Director-General may require.

101. ¹[The money order form duly filled in, together with the amount of the telegraphic money order and fees, may be presented at the post office during the hours prescribed by the Director-General for telegraphic money order business].

102. A receipt shall be given to the remitter, showing the total amount paid by him, the payee's name and the hour at which the telegraphic money order was presented.

103. The remitter of a telegraphic money order shall be entitled to obtain free of charge, by post, an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the order signed by the payee.

104. The payment of a telegraphic money order shall ordinarily be made as soon as practicable after receipt of the telegraphic advice by the office of payment, at the residence of the payee on his signing a receipt for the amount paid and the acknowledgment.

105. The receipt and acknowledgment shall be signed by the payee named by the remitter, or by some person authorised in writing by the payee in this behalf. The signature shall be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose.

106. If the remitter or payee of a telegraphic money order is illiterate, his mark shall be obtained and shall be verified in such manner as the Director-General may direct.

107. A telegraphic money order shall be re-directed to the payee by post, free of charge, on his written request.

108. The remitter of a telegraphic money order which has not been paid may require that the address of the payee shall be altered, or that the name of the office at which the order was originally made payable, shall be changed. The required alteration shall be made in the ordinary course of post, without additional charge, on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the money order was issued.

¹ For substituted rule 101, see Notification No. 7339—216, dated the 1st October, 1909, 191/79.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

109. The remitter of a telegraphic money order which has not been paid, may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the order. The required change shall be made in the ordinary course of post, on payment of the commission chargeable on an ordinary money-order for the same amount, on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the order was issued, and presenting the receipt granted for the original order.

110. The remitter of a telegraphic money order which has not been paid, may stop payment and require that the money be re-paid to himself. This shall be done on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the money order was issued, producing the receipt and giving full particulars of the payee's address as entered in the money order. Payment may be stopped by telegram, the remitter paying the necessary charges at the ordinary rates for it. In no case, however, shall the post office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of a money order in compliance with the remitter's request.

111. If the payee of a telegraphic money-order cannot be found, or should the payee refuse to take payment, a reference will be made to the office of issue, and the telegraphic money order, if still undeliverable ¹[but not any private communication that may have been added to it], will then be reissued by telegraph, free of any further charge, for repayment to the remitter. The fees shall in no case be refunded.

112. If payment of a telegraphic money order to the payee cannot be effected and the amount cannot be repaid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the order shall be void and its value credited to the Government. But, if the payee or remitter subsequently applies for payment, the amount of the void order shall be paid to him on ²[the authority of] the Comptroller, Post Office, provided that application is made before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the original order.

³[**]

II.—FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

(a) Foreign money orders.

113. Foreign money orders shall be of two kinds, namely:—

- (a) Money orders expressed in rupee currency; and
- (b) Money orders expressed in sterling.

¹ Added by Notification No. 7239—216, dated the 1st October, 1909, *infra*.

² Substituted by Notification No. 8959—255, dated the 3rd December, 1909, *infra*, p. 657.

³ For rule 112 A., see Notification No. 2180—40, dated the 17th March, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 250.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898. (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc—*contd.*

(2) The Director-General shall, from time to time, notify in the *Indian Postal Guide* the countries and places with which money orders of each kind may be exchanged.

114. The amount for which a single foreign rupee money order may be issued shall not exceed R600, and shall not include any fraction of an anna.

(2) The amount for which a single foreign sterling money order may be issued shall not exceed £10, except in the cases specially notified by the Director-General in the *Indian Postal Guide*. No such money order shall include any fraction of a penny.

(3) The amount of a foreign sterling money order shall be paid to the post office in rupee currency at such rate of exchange as the Director-General shall, from time to time, direct.

115. In the case of foreign rupee money orders, the rates of commission shall be the same as those for the time being charged on inland money orders.

(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rates of commission shall be the following, namely:—

	R.	a.
On any sum not exceeding £1	0	3
" " exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2 ...	0	5
" " " £2 " " £3 ...	0	8
" " " £3 " " £4 ...	0	10
" " " £4 " " £5 ...	0	12
On any sum exceeding £5	0	12 annas for
each complete sum of £5 and		
12 annas for the remainder,		
provided that if the remainder		
does not exceed £1, the		
charge for it shall be 3 annas,		
if it does not exceed £2, the		
charge for it shall be 5 annas;		
if it does not exceed £3, the		
charge for it shall be 8 annas;		
and if it does not exceed £4,		
the charge for it shall be		
10 annas.		

(3) When foreign sterling money orders have to be remitted through the agency of the British post office as notified by the Director-General in the *Indian Postal Guide*, a further reduction will be made by the British post office from the amount payable to the payees at the following rates, namely:—

For sums not exceeding £2	3d.
" " exceeding £2 but not exceeding £6 ...	6d.
" " " £6 " " " £10 ...	9d.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

116. The Director-General may at any time direct that foreign sterling money orders shall not be issued from the Aden Post Office or from any of the post offices established by the Governor General in Council at any of the marginally-named places* beyond the limits of British India, except on payment of special rates of commission higher than those prescribed by rule 115 (2).
- * Bagdad.
Bahrein.
Bandar-Abas.
Bashire.
Busrah.
Gadur.
Jask.
Linga.
Mohammerah.
Muscat.

117. The remitter of a foreign rupee money order shall be entitled to receive free of charge an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the order signed by the payee, except in the cases specially notified by the Director-General in the *Indian Postal Guide*.

(2) The remitter of a foreign sterling money order from any post office (except that at Aden) shall, unless the money order is one for which an advice of payment as provided for in sub-rule (3) can be had, be entitled to receive free of charge an intimation from the Indian post office of exchange (at Bombay or Madras, as the case may be) that the money order has been communicated to the country of payment.

(3) The remitter of a foreign sterling money order to any of the countries or places specially notified in that behalf by the Director-General from time to time in the *Indian Postal Guide* shall be entitled to receive an advice of its payment from the foreign post office of payment by paying a fee of two annas in addition to the commission chargeable on the money order.

(4) When the remitter of a foreign sterling money order has not paid the fee for an advice of payment and desires to have an enquiry made by the post office regarding the disposal of the money order, he shall be entitled to this service on payment of the same fee as that chargeable for an advice of payment.

118. In the case of a foreign sterling money order the remitter may, by application in writing accompanied by the money order receipt, require the Indian post office of exchange (at Bombay, Madras or Aden, as the case may be) to request the country of payment to alter the address of the payee in the money order, or to pay the amount thereof to some person other than the payee named in the order, or to stop payment of the order. The office of exchange will communicate the result of the reference without charge to the remitter, and, if payment is stopped, the amount of the order shall be refunded to the remitter, but the commission shall not be refunded.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

(2) In the case of a foreign rupee money order the remitter may require similar services in accordance with rules 92, 93, and 94, relating to inland money orders.

119. Rules 83, 84, 85, 86, and 90 relating to inland money orders shall be equally applicable to the issue of foreign money orders.

120. Foreign sterling money orders received for payment in India shall be paid as if they were inland money orders, the amount in sterling of the original money order being converted into rupee currency by the Indian post office of exchange (at Bombay, Madras or Aden, as the case may be) at such rate of exchange as the Director-General may, from time to time, direct.

121. The payment of a foreign money order shall ordinarily be made at the address of the payee. It shall be made on his signing the order and acknowledgment (except when otherwise provided by the Director-General) in the case of a foreign rupee money order, and on his signing the order in the case of a foreign sterling money order.

122. Under no circumstances can a foreign money order, whether a rupee money order or sterling money order, be paid after the expiration of one year from the date of its receipt in India.

123. Rules 89, 90, 91, and 95, relating to inland money orders shall be equally applicable to the payment of foreign money orders.

(b) *Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money orders.*

¹124.

¹125.

126. Rules 99, 100, 101, 102, and 106, relating to telegraphic inland money orders, shall be equally applicable to the issue of the Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money orders.

127. The payment in India of an Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money order shall ordinarily be made, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the telegraphic advice, at the address of the payee on his signing a receipt for the amount paid.

128. If the payment of an Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money order cannot be made by the post office in India to which it was addressed, the money order shall be re-issued by telegraph, free of any further charge, for repayment to the remitter.

129. Rules 105 and 106, relating to telegraphic inland money orders, shall, as far as may be, apply to the payment in India of Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money orders.

¹ For substituted rules 124 and 125, see Notification No. 1633—55, dated the 24th February, 1909, *infra*, p. 655.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

(c) *Foreign money orders telegraphed to offices of exchange.*

130. The remitter of a foreign money order drawn on any country except Ceylon, with which money orders are exchanged may have the particulars of the money order telegraphed to the Indian office of exchange concerned, and that office shall, on receipt of the telegraphic advice, issue by post a money order on the country of payment under the rules relating to foreign money orders.

131. The fees, the limits of value, and the other conditions laid down in the rules relating to inland telegraphic money orders, shall apply in the case of foreign *rupee* money orders telegraphed to offices of exchange ¹[except that the remitter shall not be entitled to have a private communication added to the telegram advising the remittance].

132. The amount for which a single foreign *sterling* money order may be telegraphed to the office of exchange, shall not exceed £40, and shall not include any broken sum less than £1.

³[133. The following fees (which include the cost of the telegram) shall be charged for the issue of foreign *sterling* money orders telegraphed to offices of exchange :—

(a) *For sums not exceeding £5—*

	R	s.	p.	
For the first £1 {	.	1	3	0 If advice sent
	.	0	11	0 ² ["Express"].
	.	0	11	0 If advice sent
	.	0	11	0 ² ["Ordinary"].
For the balance {	If it is £1	.	0	2 0
	" " £2	.	0	5 0
	" " £3	.	0	7 0
	" " £4	.	0	9 0

(b) *For sums exceeding £5 up to £40—*

For the first £5 {	.	1	12	0 If advice sent
	.	1	4	0 ² ["Express"].
	.	1	4	0 If advice sent
	.	1	4	0 ² ["Ordinary"].
For each complete sum of £5 additional	0	12	0	
For sums less than £5 additional—				

	R	s.	p.
If the sum is £1 . . .	0	3	0
" " " £2 . . .	0	5	0
" " " £3 . . .	0	8	0
" " " £4 . . .	0	10	0

¹ These words were added by Notification No. 7339—216, dated the 1st October, 1909, *infra*.

² As to these amendments, see Notification No. 11460—244, dated the 18th December, 1908, Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 41, but see now new rule 133 referred to in note 3.

³ For substituted rule 133, see Notification No. 7339—216, dated the 1st October, 1909, *infra*.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

PART VII.—OFFICIAL POSTAL ARTICLES.

I.—INLAND OFFICIAL POSTAL ARTICLES.

134. Rules 99, 100, 101, 102, and 106, relating to telegraphic inland money orders, shall be equally applicable to foreign *sterling* money orders telegraphed to offices of exchange

135. Official postal articles shall be transmitted by post under the following conditions:—

(a) The conditions as to rates of postage, size, shape, manner of packing and contents hereinbefore prescribed for the different classes of unofficial postal articles and the rules under which such articles may be registered, insured, or sent value-payable shall be applicable also to official postal articles of the same classes.

¹(b)

(c) Official postal articles, whether the postage is prepaid or not, shall bear the superscription "On His Majesty's Service," and this shall be supported by the signature and official designation to be entered in the lower left-hand corner of the article—of the officer who sends the article, or of the Head Clerk or Superintendent of his office or other responsible officer to whom the duty of despatching is confided.

NOTE.—Inland rates of postage and conditions shall be applicable also to official letters, postcards, newspapers, and book, pattern, and sample packets, when posted in British Bagdad, Bushire, India and addressed to any of the places named in the margin Bandar-Abas, Jask, for which post offices have been established by the Governor Busrah, Linga, General in Council beyond the limits of British India or posted at any of the post offices established by the Governor General in Council at those places and addressed to any other of those places or to any place in British India

Explanation 1.—Service postcards bear the inscription 'On H. M. S.' printed immediately above the impressed stamp. In their case, therefore, no further superscription shall be required.

Explanation 2.—Postmasters may recognise abbreviated designations, provided they are generally known; but no official can claim the recognition of an abbreviation, the rule being that the designation shall be entered in full.

Explanation 3.—Postmasters may recognise *facsimile* impressions of signatures made by means of stamps, but not such impressions when lithographed or otherwise produced. Public officers who use such stamps, shall make arrangements for their proper custody and use; and where there is any reason to suspect the misuse of any such stamp or the absence of proper precautions against its

¹For substituted cl. (b) see Notification No. 8654—6, dated the 16th September, 1908, *mfra*, p. 915.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

misuse, postmasters may decline to recognise the stamp impression and require strict adherence to the rule. Printed names shall not be recognised in lieu of signatures except in the case of official Gazettes in open covers posted in large numbers by the office of publication.

- (d) Service stamps affixed to an article which does not bear the prescribed superscriptions supported by the signature and official designation of the sender shall not be recognised by the post office in payment of postage.
- (e) The delivery and re-direction of articles superscribed "On His Majesty's Service" shall be governed by the official designation (when given) of the addressee.

136. The postage chargeable on the delivery of official postal articles, when the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid shall be as follows:—

On an unpaid letter or packet	The prepaid rate.
On an insufficiently paid letter or packet	The deficiency.

In cases where it is not thought advisable to entrust postage stamps to a subordinate official who has to correspond with, or to send returns to, a superior he may be allowed by his superior to post to him official articles other than parcels without prepaying the postage, and the same course may be adopted in other cases where it is found convenient or proper to make the postage charge fall on the receiving office.

NOTE.—The prepayment of postage on parcels is compulsory.

137. The following persons shall be entitled to send official postal articles on His Majesty's Service, subject to the conditions noted against each:—

- (a) All Government officials, except those who are on leave or have retired from the service, provided that the articles posted by them are *bond fide* and exclusively on His Majesty's Service.
- (b) The Registrars of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and the Punjab, and of the Educational Syndicate, Burma, provided that the articles posted by them relate solely to the public business of the Universities.
- (c) The Astronomer in charge of the G. V. Juggarao Observatory, Vizagapatam, provided that the articles posted by him relate solely to business of the Observatory.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—contd.

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—contd.

138. Correspondence sent by an officer of a local authority, or by any officer of the Government acting in a capacity connected with a local authority, such as the President or Secretary of a Local Fund Committee, shall not be deemed official correspondence within the meaning of these rules and may not be superscribed as on His Majesty's Service. But nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the transmission on His Majesty's Service of correspondence sent by an officer of the Government acting as such, although the correspondence may relate to the affairs of a local authority.

Illustration—The Commissioner of a Division, writing in that capacity to the Secretary of a Local Fund Committee concerning its affairs, may superscribe the letter on His Majesty's Service.

139. The postage and other charges (if any) on an official postal article can be properly prepaid only by a proper service stamp or stamps. Where, however, an ordinary postage stamp instead of a service stamp is used on an official postal article, the article shall be recognised as an official postal article by the post office, but the irregularity shall be brought by the officer in charge of the post office at which the article was so posted, to the notice of the officer concerned and, if of frequent occurrence, to that of the Postmaster-General.

NOTE—Service stamps, envelopes and postcards shall not be sold at post offices but shall be obtainable by Government officials at Government Treasuries.

140. Letters, postcards and packets posted by officers of the Government in their official capacity, addressed to private individuals or associations, shall, even when they relate to the private interests and concerns of the individuals or associations addressed, be sent as official postal articles, prepaid by means of service stamps.

Exception.—Nothing in this sub-rule shall affect the practice of the Law Courts in regard to the despatch of "certified copies" to persons who do not appear to take them personally, and of documents filed in judicial cases the return of which has been applied for. Such documents may be posted by judicial officers in covers superscribed "Service unpaid" and covers so superscribed shall be charged,

Service unpaid.
A. B. Calcutta.
C. D. Commissioner,
Gorakhpur.
on delivery, with postage at the rates to which they would have been liable if the postage had been prepaid. All articles so posted shall be endorsed under the full signature and official designation of the sender, according to the specimen form given on the margin.

(2) Letters, postcards and packets sent by private persons to officers of the Government relating to the affairs of the Government if superscribed "Service

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

<p>unpaid" shall be charged, on delivery, with postage at the rates to which they</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Service unpaid.</i></p> <p>To The District Superintendent of Police, Lucknow.</p> <p>Signature of sender.</p>	<p>would have been liable if the postage had been prepaid and not at double rates as in the case of ordinary articles :</p> <p>Provided that any article so sent is addressed to the full official designation of the officer for whom it is intended, and that it has been endorsed under the full signature of the sender according to the specimen form given on the margin</p>
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NOTE—The prepayment of postage on parcels is compulsory.

Explanation.—Under the provisions of this rule may be sent reports regarding the occurrence of crime from a zamindar to a police-officer, returns required to be sent from employers of labourers to the Protector and any similar reports or returns authorised to be so sent.

141. The amount of postage marked as due on postal articles delivered under the superscriptions of "Service unpaid" or "On His Majesty's Service" shall be initialed by the postmaster, or other officer, authorised in this behalf by the Postmaster-General, of the office of delivery. Officers of the Government shall be bound to receive, and to pay any postage which may be due on, articles addressed to them under the superscription "On His Majesty's Service" and bearing the signature in full of the sender.

II.—FOREIGN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

142 Official correspondence transmitted by the foreign post, with the exception of correspondence exchanged with Ceylon, shall be subject to the same rates and be governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence. Service stamps may be used on official correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom or British possessions only. If service stamps are used for the prepayment of postage they shall be supported by the superscription and signature prescribed by clause (c) of rule 135 relating to inland official postal articles.

143. The amount of postage marked as due on postal articles received by the foreign post for delivery to officers of the Government shall be initialed by the postmaster, or other officer, authorised in this behalf by the Postmaster-General, of the office of delivery.

144. In the case of official letters (not newspapers or other articles) sent by British Packet to or from the public functionaries, departments, e.c., in London having special accounts for foreign letter postage with the London Post Office, the prepayment of postage is

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc — *contd.*

not necessary if such letters are superscribed as "On His Majesty's Service," under the full signature and official designation of the sender; but when such letters are presented for registration, the registration fee shall always be prepaid by means of service stamps affixed to the article in the ordinary way.

PART VIII.—GENERAL RULES.**I.—MANNER OF PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON POSTAL ARTICLES.**

145. Where the postage on a postal article is prepaid, the prepayment shall be made by means of a proper stamp or stamps provided for the purpose by the orders of the Governor General in Council under section 16 of the Act.

146 The postage on a postal article shall not be deemed to be prepaid by means of a proper stamp—

- (a) if the stamp is a stamp which has not been provided for use as a postage stamp under section 16 of the Act; or
- (b) if the stamp has been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect; or
- (c) if the stamp has upon it any word, letter, figure, or design printed or impressed upon it, otherwise than by the authority of the Government before posting; or
- (d) if the stamp has been cut or otherwise separated from an embossed envelope or from a postcard or wrapper:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the perforation of postage stamps with initials, or other identifying marks, traced in minute holes.

NOTE—The special registration envelopes provided by the post office, bearing embossed stamps denoting the registration fee, cannot be used for the transmission of unregistered postal articles.

II.—PRICE OF STAMPS.

147. Adhesive postage stamps shall be sold in each case for the denoted value of the stamp or stamps.

148. The small half-anna oblong envelopes and postcards shall be sold, in each case, for the denoted value of the stamp or stamps which they bear.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

149. The envelopes and wrappers specified below shall be sold at the following prices, namely.—

A. SQUARE ENVELOPES.

(1) *Half-anna.* **R a. p.**

For 1 envelope	0	0	8
For 2 envelopes	0	1	3
For 3 "	0	2	0
For 4 "	0	2	6
For 5 "	0	3	0
Packets of 20	0	12	0

(2) *One-anna.*

Any number less than 8	.	.	.	Each	0	1	2
Packets of 8	.	.	.	Per packet	0	9	3

B. OBLONG ENVELOPES.

(1) *Commercial, half-anna.*

For 1 envelope	0	0	7
For 2 envelopes	0	1	2
For 3 "	0	1	9
For 4 "	0	2	3
For 5 "	0	2	9
Packets of 20	0	11	0

(2) *Surcharged, one-anna.*

Any number less than 12	.	.	.	Each	0	1	2
Packets of 12	.	.	.	Per packet	0	14	0

(3) *Two-and-a-half-annas*

Any number less than 12	.	.	.	Each	0	2	8
Packets of 12	.	.	.	Per packet	2	0	0

C. REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

(1) *Small size.*

Any number less than 16	.	.	.	Each	0	2	2
Packets of 16	.	.	.	Per packet	2	2	6

(2) *Large size.*

Any number less than 8	.	.	.	Each	0	2	8
Packets of 8	.	.	.	Per packet	1	5	3

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—contd.

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—contd.

WRAPPERS.

(1) *Half-anna.*

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Any number less than 6	.	Each	0	0
Packets of 6	.	Per packet	0	3

(2) *One-anna.*

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Any number less than 6	.	Each	0	1
Packets of 6	.	Per packet	0	6

III—CERTIFICATES OF POSTING.

150. A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not given by the post office subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) The certificate of posting written in ink shall be presented to an officer on duty at the post office along with the article to be posted, during the hours fixed for the¹ [grant of such certificate].
- (b) the certificate shall contain an exact copy of the addresses on the articles to which it relates, and shall have a postage stamp, or stamps, affixed thereto in payment of a fee to be charged as follows:—
- (i) In the case of unregistered letters, postcards, book packets (including registered newspapers) and pattern packets, posted by the same person at one time. } $\frac{1}{4}$ anna for every three articles of any of these classes, or for any less number.
- (ii) In the case of unregistered parcels (ordinary or value-payable) and value-payable unregistered book packets, posted by the same person at one time. } $\frac{1}{4}$ anna for every six articles of either or both, of these classes, or for any less number.

There shall be a separate certificate for each of these two classes of articles (i) and (ii) headed with the words "Certificate of posting for letters" or "Certificate of posting for parcels," as the case may require, and the actual number of articles in respect of which the certificate is required shall be written in words at the foot of the document.

The officer on duty shall compare the number of the articles presented and the addresses on them with the entries in the certificate

¹ These words in cl. (a) were substituted, see Notification No. 2539—253, dated the 3rd December, 1909, see Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1636.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

and, if the latter be correct shall obliterate the postage stamps and impress the date-stamp upon the certificate. The certificate shall then be returned to the person who presented it.

IV.—LATE LETTERS AND LATE LETTER FEES.

151. Late letters shall mean letters posted after the hour fixed for the closing of a mail which cannot be forwarded by the mail then being prepared for despatch without the payment of an additional fee.

152. The ordinary late letter fee for postal articles other than parcels to be transmitted by the Inland or Foreign post shall be half an anna for each postal article.

153. The late letter fee in respect of registration for articles to be transmitted by the Inland or Foreign post shall be two annas for each postal article.

154. In special cases a higher fee than half-an-anna, but not exceeding four annas, for each postal article, may be charged on postal articles, other than parcels, posted for transmission by the Inland or, Foreign post at Presidency-towns or on board steamers or in other special circumstances. The Director-General shall, from time to time, notify in the *Gazette of India* the amount of such fees and the circumstances in which they are chargeable.

155. Late letters shall be presented at the window of the post office within the hours prescribed for this purpose by the Postmaster-General, and the postage and late letter fee shall be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps.

V.—RE-DELIVERY TO THE SENDER OF POSTAL ARTICLES IN COURSE OF TRANSMISSION BY POST.

156. Inland letters, postcards, book and pattern packets and parcels, and foreign registered articles of the letter mail and foreign registered parcels, which have not been despatched from India, may be recalled when in course of transmission by post without reference to the consent of the addressee subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) No such postal article as aforesaid shall be re-delivered to the sender, except under the orders of—
 - (i) the chief postal authority in a postal circle,
 - (ii) the Director-General;

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

- (iii) the Local Government ; or
- (iv) the Governor General in Council.
- (b) A fee of one rupee shall be paid in respect of each postal article for the re-delivery of which to the sender an application is made.
- (c) An application for the re-delivery to the sender of a postal article may be presented in writing to any of the authorities aforesaid, either direct or through any officer in charge of a post office.
- (d) An application shall be received only from the sender of the postal article or from some person authorised in this behalf by the sender in writing.
- (e) Every application shall be accompanied by a statement (which may be enclosed in a sealed cover) of the reasons why re-delivery is sought. Such sealed cover shall be opened only by the authority to which the application is presented, or, where such authority is a Local Government or the Governor General in Council, by a Secretary to the Local Government or the Government of India, as the case may be.
- (f) Upon receiving such application and statement, together with the prescribed fee as aforesaid, the officer in charge of the post office shall immediately send the same to the chief postal authority in the postal circle in which he is serving.
- (g) If the postal article, of which re-delivery is sought, is in his possession, the said officer shall, instead of forwarding it to the addressee, keep it in deposit, and send the application to the said authority.
- (h) If the postal article is not in his possession, the said officer shall require the officer in charge of the post office of address in the case of an inland postal article, and of the office of foreign exchange in the case of a foreign registered postal article, to abstain from delivering it to the addressee or from sending it to its address, and to keep it in deposit. The requisition to such other officer may be sent by telegraph, but all expenses attending its transmission shall be borne by the applicant.
- (i) When the application reaches such an authority as is named in condition (a), that authority may order the

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurances, etc.—*contd.*

re-delivery to the sender of the postal article upon being satisfied that the applicant is the sender, and that sufficient reasons have been given for the re-delivery, otherwise the postal article shall be sent at once to its address.

- (j) A letter or postcard in course of transmission by post shall not be re-delivered to anyone but the sender or some person authorised in this behalf by the sender in writing.

VI.—DETENTION IN THE POST OFFICE OF BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS AND PARCELS.

157. Book packets (other than newspapers) and pattern packets shall not be detained at the post office at which they were posted for a period exceeding one day.

158. Book packets (other than newspapers) and pattern packets received from abroad shall not be detained in the post office at the port of arrival for a period exceeding one day, exclusive of the day on which the mail steamer reaches such port:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent any further detention at the port of arrival that may be necessary for the purpose of customs examination or enquiries.

(2) Book packets, containing printed papers obviously without value, such as circulars, price lists and advertisements, when received from abroad at Bombay, shall not be detained in the Bombay post office for a period exceeding two days, exclusive of the day on which the mail steamer reaches Bombay.

159. The delivery of book packets (other than newspapers) and pattern packets shall not be delayed beyond the delivery next following that by which they would ordinarily be delivered.

160. Parcels shall not be detained at the post office at which they are posted for a period exceeding one day.

161. Parcels received from abroad shall not be detained at the post office at the port of arrival for a period exceeding two days, exclusive of the day on which the mail steamer reaches such port:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent any further detention at the port of arrival that may be necessary for the purposes of customs examination or enquiries.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

162. Subject to the limitations expressed in rules 160 and 161, parcels shall be delivered at such times and by such deliveries as the Director-General of the Post Office may direct.

VII.—DETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL ARTICLES.

(a) *At the post office of address.*

¹163.

¹164.

(b) *In the office of the Postmaster-General.*

165. Packets containing printed papers, obviously without value, such as trade circulars and price lists, which cannot be disposed of under section 38 of the Act, may be disposed of forthwith by being sold as waste paper or destroyed.

166. Postcards which cannot be disposed of under section 38 of the Act shall be detained for a period of one month, on the expiration of which they may be destroyed by being burnt.

167. Book packets, other than the packets mentioned in rule 165, newspapers and pattern packets, which cannot be disposed of under section 38 of the Act, shall be detained for a period of three months, on the expiration of which they may be disposed of by being sold or destroyed. Magazines, periodicals and newspapers may, at the option of the Postmaster-General, be used for any public purpose.

168. Subject to the provisions of section 39, proviso (b) of the Act, parcels which cannot be disposed of under section 38 shall be detained for a period of three months, on the expiration of which the contents, if of no saleable value, may be destroyed.

169. Letters which cannot be disposed of under section 38 of the Act shall be detained for a period of six months, on the expiration of which they shall be destroyed by being burnt.

170. Nothing in these rules shall prevent the immediate destruction of any postal article in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23, sub-section (3), of the Act.

VIII.—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

171. Letters containing complaints against the Post Office or the Telegraph Department may be transmitted by the inland post, free

¹ For substituted rules 163 and 164, see Notification No. 8962—225, dated 28th September, 1908, *infra*, p. 651.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—contd.

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc—contd.

of postage, provided that they are addressed to a postal or telegraph officer and provided that it is certified on the cover, under the full signature of the sender, that they are complaints against the Post Office or the Telegraph Department, as the case may be.

IX.—GRATUITIES TO BE PAID TO MASTERS OF SHIPS.

172. With effect from the first day of April, 1908, gratuities shall be payable to the masters of ships, not being mail ships, in respect of postal articles received by them for conveyance on behalf of the Post Office, at the following rates, namely:—

	R	s.	p.	
Letters and postcards	1	3	0	per pound.
Packets	0	2	0	per pound.
Parcels	0	1	0	per pound
				or part
				of that
				weight.

NOTE.—As regards letters and postcards or packets, for a lower or higher weight than one pound the gratuity payable shall be proportionately lower or higher, as the case may be.

173. The gratuities shall be payable at the time when the mail bags are made over to the masters of the ships by which they are to be conveyed, and on the granting of a receipt for the bags in the form below:

Received from the Postmaster _____
the following mail bags:—

From	To	No.	REMARK
Total (in figures and words).			

A. M. _____
Dated _____ 19 .
 P. M. _____ *Master* _____
 S. S. " _____ "

N.B.—When one form is not sufficient for all the entries, the forms which are used must be numbered in consecutive order, and the word "Last" must be written at the top of the last form.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

X.—AUTHORISING POSTAL OFFICIALS TO SEARCH FOR AND TO INTERCEPT CERTAIN PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

174. The postmaster, the deputy postmaster, and the assistant postmasters at Rangoon and the postmaster at Akyab are empowered to search, or cause search to be made, for any ganja, bhang, charas and every preparation and admixture of the same, the bringing or taking of which by sea or land into or out of Burma is prohibited, in course of transmission by post to any place in Burma. The said officers shall deliver all such ganja, bhang, charas and every preparation and admixture of the same found to the officer for the time being in charge of the Excise Administration of the Rangoon town or the Akyab district, as the case may be; and such ganja, bhang, charas and every preparation and admixture of the same shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules for the time being in force relating to ganja, bhang, charas and every preparation or admixture of the same, confiscated under the provisions of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896).

175. The officers noted in the margin are empowered to search, or cause search to be made, for any cocaine and "novocain," the bringing of which by sea or by land into British India is prohibited, in course of transmission by post to any place in British India. The said officers shall deliver all such cocaine and "novocain" found to the nearest officer for the time being in charge of the Excise Administration, and such cocaine and "novocain" shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules for the time being in force relating to cocaine and "novocain" confiscated under the provisions of the Excise Law in force for the time being in the part of British India in which the actual delivery of the cocaine and "novocain" so found was made to the Excise Office aforesaid.

(1) The Mail Officer for the time being in charge of the Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office.

(2) The Postmaster and the Deputy Postmaster at Karachi.

(3) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmasters at Bombay.

(4) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster, and the Assistant Postmasters at Madras.

(5) The Postmaster and the Deputy Postmaster at Tuticorin.

(6) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmasters at Calcutta.

(7) The Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster, and the Assistant Postmasters at Rangoon.

(8) The Postmaster at Akyab.

(9) The Postmaster at Negapatam.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Rules as to rates of postage, money orders, insurance, etc.—*contd.*

176. The officers noted in the margin are empowered to search,

(1) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster, and the Assistant Postmasters at Bombay

(2) The Postmaster, Belgaum (Bombay).

(3) The Assistant Mail Officers, Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office.

(4) The Postmaster and the Deputy Postmaster of Karachi.

(5) The Postmaster of Quetta (for articles for Seistan and Khorasan in Persia)

(6) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster, and the Assistant Postmasters at Madras.

(7) The Postmaster and the Deputy Postmaster at Tuticorum.

(8) The Postmaster, Negapatam.

(9) The Postmaster, Pondicherry.

(10) The Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster, and the Assistant Postmasters at Rangoon.

(11) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster, and the Assistant Postmasters at Calcutta.

or cause search to be made, for birds' skins and feathers in course of transmission by post to any place out of British India, the taking of which by sea or by land out of British India is prohibited. The said officers shall deliver all such skins and feathers found to the nearest Collector of Customs.

177. The Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster, and the Assistant Postmasters at Rangoon and the postmaster at Akyab are empowered to search, or cause search to be made, for any opium, the bringing or taking of which by sea or land into or out of Burma, except the Shan

States, is prohibited, in course of transmission by post to any place in Burma. The said officers shall deliver all such opium found to the officer for the time being in charge of the Opium Administration of the Rangoon town or the Akyab district as the case may be; and such opium shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules for the time being in force relating to opium confiscated under the provisions of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878).

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 731]

For a newspaper exceeding eight tolas, but not exceeding forty tolas in weight Half an anna.

Notification amending Postage Rules.

No. 8664—6, dated the 16th September, 1908—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st October, 1908, the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government

¹ Entry No. 9 in margin rule No 176 should now be omitted see Notification No. 3712-237, dated the 19th May, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 398.

² See *supra*, p. 601.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Postage Rules—*contd.*

of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, ¹No. 7397—225, dated the 5th August, 1908 :—

For Rule 20 substitute the following :

20. A parcel shall not exceed 440 tolas in weight, unless it is registered, in which case the weight shall not exceed 10 seers (800 tolas). A parcel shall not be of a kind which, owing to size, shape, manner of packing or any other cause, cannot be carried by post without serious inconvenience or risk

For Rule 135 (b) substitute the following :

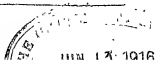
- 135 (b). The weight of an official postal article shall not exceed 600 tolas when the article is a letter or packet, or 800 tolas when it is a parcel.

[*See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 843.*]

No. 8962—225, dated the 28th September, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st January, 1909, the following shall be substituted for rules 163 and 164 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, ¹No. 7397—225, dated the 5th August, 1908 :—

- 153 (a) An undelivered postal article, the addressee of which is not known, or has left the station of address without intimating his fresh address to the post office, shall ordinarily be kept in deposit in the head, sub or branch post office to which it is addressed for a period of seven days after all enquiries to find the addressee have proved unsuccessful ;

¹ See *supra*, p. 601.



Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Postage Rules—*contd.*

(b) an undelivered postal article, on which the words "Poste Restante," "To await arrival", or similar instructions have been written, shall remain in the post office to which it is addressed—

(i) for a period of four months from the date on which it reached the post office if the office is at a Presidency or seaport town;

(ii) for a period of one month in all other cases;

(c) an undelivered postal article shall ordinarily not remain in a post office to which it has been re-directed after it has been ascertained that the addressee cannot be found;

(d) an undelivered telegram which is in course of transmission by post shall remain in the post office to which it is addressed for a period of three days from the date on which it reached that office.

164. An undelivered postal article, of which the addressee—

(1) has refused to take delivery, or

(2) is known to have gone away from India without leaving instructions at the post office as to the re-direction of his correspondence, or

(3) is dead, and there is no person to whom the article could properly be delivered,

shall not be detained in the post office to which it is addressed.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 891.]

No. 134—225, dated the 7th January, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, ¹No. 7397—225, dated the 5th August, 1908:—

For Rule 83 substitute the following :

83. The Director-General may, at any time, suspend the issue of money orders upon or by any particular post office or group of post

¹ See *supra*, p. 601.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Postage Rules—*contd.*

offices, &c. that money orders shall not be so issued, except
payment that rates of commission higher than those prescribed
by rule 8

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt I, p. 45].

No. 1633—55, dated the 24th February, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st April, 1909, the following amendments shall be made in the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry ¹No. 7397—225, dated the 5th August, 1908, as subsequently amended:—

For Rules 97, 98, 124, and 125 substitute the following:—

97. The amount for which a single telegraphic money order may be issued shall not exceed Rs600, and shall not include any sum less than a rupee.

98. The following fees (which include the cost of the telegram) shall be charged for the issue of telegraphic money orders:—

(a) *For sums not exceeding Rs25—*

		R	a.	p.	
For the first Rs10	{ 1 2 0 If advice sent "Express."
For the balance—	{ 0 10 0 If advice sent "Ordinary."

			R	a.	p.
If it does not exceed R5	.	.	.	0	1 0
If it exceeds R5	.	.	.	0	2 0

(b) *For sums exceeding Rs25 up to Rs600—*

		R	a.	p.	
For the first Rs25	{ 1 4 0 If advice sent "Express."
	{ 0 12 0 If advice sent "Ordinary."

For each complete sum of Rs25 additional	.	.	.	R	a.	p.
				0	4	0

For sums less than Rs25 additional—

If the sum does not exceed Rs5	0 1 0
" " " " " Rs10	0 2 0
" " " " " Rs15	0 3 0
If the sum exceeds Rs15	0 4 0

124. The amount for which a single Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money order may be issued in India shall not exceed Rs600, and shall not include any sum less than a rupee.

¹ See *supra*, p. 601.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Postage Rules—*contd.*

125. The following fees (including the cost of the telegram) shall be charged on Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money orders issued in India, namely:—

(a) For sums not exceeding R25—

	R	a.	p.
For the first R10	1	6	0
For the balance	0	1	0
if it does not exceed R5	0	1	0
if it exceeds R5	0	2	0

(b) For sums exceeding R25 up to R600—

	R	a.	p.
For the first R25	1	8	0
For each complete sum of R25 additional	0	4	0
For sums less than R25 additional—			
If the sum does not exceed R5	0	1	0
" " " " " R10	0	2	0
" " " " " R15	0	3	0
If the sum exceeds R15	0	4	0

No. 7339—216, dated the 1st October, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned amendments shall be made, with effect from the 1st October, 1909, in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry,¹ No. 7397—225, dated the 8th August 1908;

1. For Rules 98 and 101 substitute the following:—

98. A fee for the issue of a telegraphic money order shall be charged at the rate of commission on an ordinary inland money order for the same amount, added to a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. The remitter of a telegraphic money order may have a private communication added to the telegram advising the remittance on paying for the additional words² [***] at the rate of two annas or half an anna a word, according as the telegram is to be sent "Express" "Ordinary."

¹ See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. IV, p. 601.

² Here read the words "in excess of twelve" which were added by Notification No. 2180—40, dated 17th March, 1910, *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 250.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Postage Rules—*contd*

101. The money order form duly filled in, together with the amount to be remitted and the fees for the telegraphic money order and private communication (if any), may be presented at the Post Office during the hours prescribed by the Director General for telegraphic money order business.
2. *In Rule 111 after the word "undeliverable" insert the words "but not any private communication that may have been added to it."*
3. *Add to Rule 131 the words "except that the remitter shall not be entitled to have a private communication added to the telegram advising the remittance."*
4. *For Rule 133 substitute the following:—*
 133. A fee for the issue of a foreign sterling money order telegraphed to the office of exchange shall be charged at the rate of commission on a foreign sterling money order for the same amount, added to a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, pp. 1031–32.]

Appointment of postal officials to search for contraband eucaine beta eucaine, lactate eucaine and holocaine.

- No. 8574—119, dated the 18th November, 1909.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the officers noted in the margin to search, or cause search to be made, for any eucaine, beta eucaine, lactate eucaine and holocaine, the bringing of which by sea or by land into British India is prohibited by Notifica-
- (1) The Mail Officer for the time being in charge of the Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office
 - (2) The Postmaster and the Deputy Postmaster at Karachi.
 - (3) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster, and the Assistant Postmaster at Bombay.
 - (4) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster, and the Assistant Postmasters at Madras.
 - (5) The Postmaster and the Deputy Postmaster at Tuticorin.
 - (6) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster, and the Assistant Postmasters at Calcutta.
 - (7) The Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster, and the Assistant Postmasters at Rangoon.
 - (8) The Postmaster at Akyah.
 - (9) The Postmaster at Negapatnam.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898)—*concl'd.*

Appointment of postal officials to search for contraband eucaine beta eucaine lactate eucaine and holocaine—*cont'd.*

tion No. 8555—119 of this date, in course of transmission by post to any place in British India, and to direct that the said officers shall deliver all such articles found to the nearest officer for the time being in charge of the Excise Administration, and that the articles shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules for the time being in force relating to eucaine, beta eucaine, lactate eucaine and holocaine, respectively, confiscated under the provisions of the Excise law in force for the time being in the part of British India in which the actual delivery of the articles so found was made to the Excise Officer aforesaid.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1628.]

Amendments of Rules regarding use of Stamps.

No. 1931-Exc., dated the 16th April, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, ²No. 3632-Exc., dated the 29th June, 1906, namely:—

In Rules 7 and 8 (*g*) for the words "Commissioner of Stamps" the words "Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue" shall be substituted.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 280.]

Remission and reduction of stamp duties.

No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and in supersession of all previous ¹Notifications issued from time to time under the said clause of the said section, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent set forth in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos 3, 4, 10, 20, 22,

¹ *Supra* under Sea Customs Act, 1878, VIII of 1878.

² Genl. Stat. R. & O., Vol. III, p. 1692.

³ Genl. Stat. R. & O., Vol. III, p. 1682.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission and reduction of stamp duties—*contd.*

56, 70, 71, 73, and 80, and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described :—

A.—LAND REVENUE.

General.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not :

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2. Agreement of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 43.

3. Promissory note payable on demand to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a Village Registrar, under section 57 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1897).—Duty reduced to one anna.

4. Promissory note payable otherwise than on demand, and not payable at more than one year after date or sight, to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a Village Registrar, under section 57 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879).—Duty reduced to the amount chargeable under Article No. 13 (b) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, on a bill of exchange for the same amount.

5. Instrument executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan made, or to be made, under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), including an instrument whereby a landlord binds himself to consent to the transfer, in the event of default in such repayment, of any land, or interest in land, on the security of which any such loan is made to his tenant

6. Receipt given by a person for advances exceeding Rs. 20 received by him from the Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

In Bombay.

7. Agreement respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land-revenue therefor, executed under

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II of 1899)—*contd.*

Remission and reduction of stamp duties—*contd.*

the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), or any rules made under that Act.

8. Lease granted under Rule 31 of the Rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V 1879).

9. Lease granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), section 31, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola taluka of the district of Ahmednagar in the presidency of Bombay, namely :—Ambit, Ghatghar, Kumished, Lohali, Kotul, Pachnai, Panjare, Samrad, Shinganwadi, and Uddavne.

10. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement, whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished.—Duty reduced to four annas.

11. Instrument executed by an Inamdar in the Bombay Presidency whereby he undertakes to suspend or remit rent due from a tenant or tenants in consideration of a suspension or remission granted by the Government in respect of his own *judi* or quit rent.

In Burma.

12. Certified copy of a map showing the holdings of cultivators in Burma when furnished to such a cultivator.

13. Instrument executed with the object of securing the repayment of a loan from the public revenues granted in Upper Burma for any of the purposes described in section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

14. Instrument executed for the purpose of securing the due payment of rent of a fishery leased under section 4, clause (b), of the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875 (VII of 1875), or under section 32, subsection (3), of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889 (III of 1889).

In the Central Provinces.

15. Conveyance by endorsement of rights secured by an instrument known as a "satta"

16. Copy or extract certified by a patwari to be a true copy of, or a true extract from, records or papers, which patwaris are required

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission and reduction of stamp duties—*contd.*

to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881 (XVIII of 1881), section 146, where the copy or extract is furnished by a patwari to a malguzar or tenant of or in the village with which the copy or extract is concerned.

In Madras.

17. Patta granted by an officer of the Government or by any assignee of Government revenue in the Madras Presidency to a holder of land under a raiyatwar settlement.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

18. ¹[Agreement with respect to the enhancement of the rent of an ex-proprietary or occupancy tenant of the kind described in the North Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881 (XII of 1881), section 12, clause (a).]

19. Authority in writing to distrain referred to in section 75 of the Oudh Rent Act, 1886 (XXII of 1886), and in section 120, clause (g), of the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901 (United Provinces Act II of 1901).

20. Mortgage deed executed afresh in lieu of a previous mortgage deed for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of section 9, sub-section (2), of the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act, 1903 (United Provinces Act II of 1903).—So much of the duty remitted as is not in excess of the duty already paid in respect of the previous mortgage deed.

In the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

21. Copy of the map or plan certified to be a true copy of a map or plan prepared or maintained under Chapter IV of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), whether such copy is granted under Rule 23 or Rule 314 of the rules under the said Act :

Provided that the copy is supplied for the private use of the person applying for it, and that it is not used or intended to be used as evidence in a Court of Justice or before any public officer.

22. Mortgage deed executed afresh in lieu of a previous mortgage deed for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of section 9, sub-section (2), of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (XIII of

¹For substituted para. 18, see Notification No. 2145-Exc., dated the 28th April, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 340.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission and reduction of stamp duties—*contd.*

1900).—So much of the duty remitted as is not in excess of the duty already paid in respect of the previous mortgage deed.

23. Instrument of the kind referred to in section 8, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872 (IV of 1872), as amended by section 2 of the Punjab Descent of Jagirs Act, 1900 (Punjab Act IV of 1900), and in section 30, sub-section (1), clause (b) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901).

In Eastern Bengal and Assam.

24. Agreement or counterpart of an agreement executed in the course of arrangements made by the Government in Assam for the collection of land-revenue and cesses.

25. Security bond or mortgage deed executed by a person who has entered into an agreement to collect and pay in land-revenue and cesses, or by the surety of such a person to secure the due accounting for money collected by that person under such agreement.

In Bengal.

26. Instrument executed by members of the Mundari and of other aboriginal tribes of the Ranchi district as security for the repayment of advances received by them from the Government under the provisions of section 7, sub section (1), clause (i), of the Public Demands Recovery Act (Bengal Act I of 1895), for the purpose of redeeming their holdings.

B.—OPIUM, EXCISE AND HEMP DRUGS.

27. Receipt given by an opium cultivator or his representative or by a lambardar or khattadar in the Bihar and Benares Agencies for money paid to him by the Government as an advance for the cultivation of opium.

28. Bond when executed by the surety of a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

29. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a riyat or by a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

30. Power-of-attorney executed in favour of a lambardar or khattadar by an opium cultivator, who does not attend personally to

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission and reduction of stamp duties—*contd.*

receive an advance or to enter into a contract for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

31. Instrument of the nature of a mortgage deed when executed by the surety of a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

32. Security bond or mortgage deed for the fulfilment of any contract deed for the supply of weighment articles in use in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies.

33. Contract deed for the supply of weighment articles in use in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies.

34. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a raiyat for, or in respect of, the cultivation of the hemp plant in the district of Rajshahi.

35. Agreement or memorandum of agreement for the cultivation of the hemp plant made by a cultivator in the Madras Presidency.

C.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

36. Agreement and security bond required to be executed, under the rules to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to his entry into the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, or the Burma Forest School Tharrawaddy.

37. Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government, of standing trees in a Government forest.

D —MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

38. Security bond taken under the authority of the Government from a medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety, or from the surety of such a student.

E.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

39. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Postmaster in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission and reduction of stamp duties—*contd.*

40. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank.
41. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.
42. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

F.—RAILWAYS AND INLAND STEAMER COMPANIES.

43. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the conveyance of goods.
44. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.
45. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a consignee (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates or at goods rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice and other perishable articles.
46. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (1), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of that section.
47. Receipt or bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration or Inland Steamer Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.
48. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Institution or Bank.
49. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in British India.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission and reduction of stamp duties—*contd.*

G.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

50. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

51. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

52. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

53. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works or State Railway Department by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

54. Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling-house for his own use.

55. Instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling-house for his own use.

56. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military Finance), No. 2195 Accts., dated the 25th October, 1907, regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force.—Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value, or to Rs. 5, whichever shall be less.

H.—OTHER DOCUMENTS.

57. Bill of exchange drawn in Mysore, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in British India.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission and reduction of stamp duties—*contd.*

58. Cheque drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in British India.

59. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

60. Letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

61. Power-of-attorney furnished to a relative, servant or dependent under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 68.

62. Copy of an instrument which a Village Registrar has to deliver to a party under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 58.

63. Agreement executed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), section 35, sub-section (1).

64. Contract executed in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882 (I of 1882), for service in Assam under the Local Government in the Public Works Department or under a District Committee constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879 (III of 1879).

65. Arrangement entered into under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), section 9, sub-section (2).

66. Sanad of jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

67. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government.

68. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force in British India.

69. Transfer of any of the under-noted debentures of the Ootacamund Club, namely, Nos. 1 to 188, dated the 31st December, 1892; Nos. 189 to 464, 467 to 482, and 485 to 604, dated the 15th January, 1893; Nos. 465, 466, 483, 484 and 605 to 810, dated the 25th October, 1893; and Nos. 811 and 812, dated the 23rd February, 1894.

art II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II OF 1899)—*contd.*

Remission and reduction of stamp duties—*contd.*

70. Trust deed entered into in compliance with the rules for the time being in force in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools and colleges in those provinces.—Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond of like amount or value, or to Rs.15, whichever shall be less.

71. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in any estate not less than ten acres in extent, whether held by one person or by more persons than one as co-owners, and whether in British India or in Mysore, which being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom or cinchona, where the advance given under such agreement does not exceed fifty rupees.—Duty reduced to one anna.

72. Apprenticeship-deed whereby a person is bound apprentice to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, to learn the business of a distributor or of a compositor.

73. *Kabuliyat* executed by a *Ghatwal* of any of the 52 *Sarkar anchaki* and *Be Panchaki Ghats*, or of the 186 *Zamindari Panchaki Ghats*, in the district of Bankura in Lower Bengal—Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.

74. Instrument of transfer of shares registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1900 (IV of 1900), which has paid the stamp duty leviable thereon in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.

75. Receipt given by a gangman on a famine relief work in the Bombay Presidency in respect of sums exceeding Rs. 20 paid to him in account of the wages of relief workers.

76. Agreement between creditor and debtor to refer their claims to arbitration made in the Central Provinces in the course of conciliation proceedings approved by the Local Administration, and the award made in virtue of such agreement.

77. Authority in writing (general or special) authorising an agent to appear and plead under section 23, sub-section (2), of the United Provinces Village Courts Act, 1892 (United Provinces Act III of 1892).

78. Lease of a fishery granted by the Government in Assam.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN STAMP ACT, (II OF 1899)—*concl'd.*

Remission and reduction of stamp duties—*concl'd.*

79. Agreement or counterpart of an agreement entered into by the owner of a "token" animal and the Government in pursuance of any rules for the time being in force under section 31 of the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act, 1903 (Punjab Act I of 1903).

80. Instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of moveable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt.—Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under Article No. 13 (b) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument; and to half that amount, if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument.

81. Instrument executed in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law.

SCHEDULE.

Areas.

1. Agency territories in Baluchistan.
2. Abu and Anadra, including the road leading from the Abu Sanitarium to Abu Road Railway Station and to the bazar at Kharari.
3. The cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong (including the Civil Lines), Agar, Guna, Sehore, Sirdarpur and Sutna in the Central India Agency and of Baroda, Deesa and Bhuj.
4. The Indore Residency Bazars.
5. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.
6. The areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad.
7. Berar.
8. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

[See Gazette of India 1909, Pt. I, p. 597.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899 (VIII OF 1899).

Reduction of duty on policy of Sea Insurance.

No. 5799-Exc., dated the 26th November, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from 1st April, 1910, the duty chargeable under Article 47 A (i) (ii), Schedule I, of the said Act on a policy of sea insurance shall be reduced to one anna, if drawn singly, and to half an anna for each part, if drawn in duplicate, in respect of every full sum of one thousand five hundred rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand five hundred rupees insured by the policy.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1636.]

Application of part of Act to Carbide of Calcium.

No. 101—10, dated the 4th January, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to Carbide of Calcium the provisions of sections 8 to 15, 17, 18, 23 and 24 of the said Act, and to prescribe that for the quantity of petroleum mentioned in section 11 of the same Act, such quantity or quantities of Carbide of Calcium shall be substituted as may be prescribed by the rules for the time being in force relating to the possession and transport of Carbide of Calcium.

Home Department Notification¹ No. 1118, dated the 11th August 1899, is hereby cancelled.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, P. I, p. 15.]

¹ (See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. III, p. 1707.)

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

PRISONERS ACT, 1900 (III OF 1900).

Jails in Eastern Bengal and Assam to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

No. 5, dated the 16th January, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following jails in Eastern Bengal and Assam as places to which persons under sentence of transportation may be sent :—

All central jails and the Gauhati, Tezpur and Sylhet jails.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 48.]

t II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901).

Notifications amending the Rules regarding Mine Managers and their Certificates.

Io. 894-82, dated the 26th January, 1907.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the first sentence in rule 30 of the Rules regarding Mine Managers' certificates, published with Notification¹ No. 2968-82, dated April, 1906, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Every regulation made by the Board under this rule shall be published in the local official gazette, and except as regards examinations held before the end of January, 1907, no such regulations shall take effect until six months from the date on which it was first so published."

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 64.]

Io. 9709-131, dated the 23rd October, 1908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the words "to Rules 32 and 33 of the rules regarding Mine Managers' certificates, published with Notification¹ No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April, 1906, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Proviso to Rule 32.—Provided that this period shall be reduced to three years, and may, if the Board of Examiners think fit, be further reduced to two years, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining training after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council.

Proviso to Rule 33.—Provided that this period shall be reduced to one year, and may, if the Board of Examiners think fit, be further reduced to six months, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining training after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 972.]

¹ Genl Stat. R. and O., Vol. III, p. 1721.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII of 1901)—*contd.*

Mining Rules.

No. 11793—103, dated the 30th December, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the whole of British India in respect of all mines :—

¹No. 302—95-5, dated 27th January, 1904.

¹No. 3953—36, dated 10th May, 1907.

¹No. 7861—36, dated 19th September, 1907.

¹No. 10014—100, dated 4th December, 1907.

The notifications noted on the margin are hereby cancelled.

1. Forms I, II, III and IV in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be filled up in duplicate by the agent, or, if there is no agent, by the owner or manager of a mine, and one copy of each shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Mines and the other to the District Magistrate not later than the 1st February² in each year.
Annual returns.
2. When a mine, seam or vein has been abandoned for more than one month, or the working thereof discontinued for more than two months, the owner of the mine, seam or vein shall within seven days after the expiry of such period send notice to the Chief Inspector of Mines, specifying the name and situation of the mine, the name of the owner, and the date and cause of abandonment or discontinuance.
Notice of abandonment.
3. When a mine, seam or vein is re-opened after abandonment or discontinuance, the owner shall send notice to the Chief Inspector of Mines within one month after the date of re-opening.
Notice of re-opening.
4. When a change occurs in the name of a mine, or of an owner or agent of a mine, notice of the change shall be sent by the owner, agent or manager to the Chief Inspector of Mines within one month after such change.
Change of name of owner or of mine.
5. If the owner, agent or manager of any mine intends to extend any mining operations under his control at or to any point within
Notice of extension to vicinity of railway.

Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. III, p. 1737.

² Under section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward correct returns to the Chief Inspector of Mines not later than 1st February in each year will render the agent, owner or manager liable on conviction to a penalty which may extend to Rs 50.

³ It will greatly facilitate the preparation of the statistics if the returns are despatched as soon as possible after the close of the year.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Mining Rules—*contd.*

fifty yards of any railway, subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, he shall give the Chief Inspector of Mines and the Railway Administrations concerned notice in writing of his intention so to do sixty days before the commencement of such extension.

6. If the operations in respect of which notice is given under Rule 5 are not commenced within twelve months from the expiry of the period of sixty days therein referred to, the notice shall be held to have expired, and a fresh notice shall be given by the owner, agent or manager of the mine under Rule 5.

7. The notice to be given under Rule 5 shall specify the position of the working of the mine in relation to the railway in question, the manner in which it is proposed to carry out the intended new operations, the limits to which it is proposed to carry the said operations, and whether the operations are actually in progress, and shall include a plan showing the existing and the intended mining operations in so far as they affect the Railway in question.

8. When an accident occurs in or about a mine causing loss of life or serious bodily injury, or when an accidental explosion occurs in a mine, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of such accident, give notice of the accident to the Chief Inspector of Mines by despatching to the Magistrate of the district or to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, for transmission to the Chief Inspector of Mines, a notice in Form V in the Schedule hereto annexed.

Explanation.—An injury is said to be serious which involves, or will in all probability involve, the loss of or permanent injury to any limb, or to the sight or hearing, or fracture of any limb, or enforced absence from work for twenty days or which is declared by any medical officer to be serious.

9. When any person dies from the result of an injury already reported as serious under Rule 8, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall send notice, within twenty-four hours of his being informed of the death, to the Chief Inspector of Mines through the Magistrate of the district or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Mining Rules—*contd.*

10 From every order passed by the Chief Inspector of Mines under section 6, clause (d), an appeal shall lie to the Mining Board, if a Mining Board has been constituted under section 9 of the said Act for the Province or part of the Province where the mine in respect of which the order was made is situate, and elsewhere to the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, as defined in section 2, clause (8), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

Year ending on the 31st December, 190 .

1. Name of mine.
2. Date of opening.
3. Date of closing (if closed).
4. Means by which mineral is raised from the mines.
5. Situation of { District.
Mine. { Province.
6. Name and { Owner
postal { Managing Agent
address of { Agent
{ Manager
{ Assistant or Under Manager.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII of 1901)—contd.

Mining Rules—contd.

FORM II.

(1) *Average number of persons employed daily during the year ending on the 31st December, 190 .*

Name or No. of pit, plot or excavation.	BELOW GROUND.				ABOVE GROUND.				Gross total below and above ground.
	Male adults, (a)	Female adults, (a)	Children under 12, (a)	Total.	Male adults, (a)	Female adults, (a)	Children under 12, (a)	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									

(1) Aggregate number of daily attendances (permanent and temporary) divided by the number of working days.

(2) (a) Persons over twelve years of age.

FORM III.

Output of Mineral during the year ending on 31st December, 190 .

Name or No. of pit, plot or excavation.	Depth from the surface of the lowest point of the seam or vein worked, in feet.	Name of mineral worked.	(1) Total amount of mineral raised, (a)	(2) Total value at the mine of mineral raised, (a)	Number of days worked	IN CASE OF COAL MINES.			
						Number of coke ovens.	Tons of coke produced.		Kind of ovens.
							In open heaps.	In ovens.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total									

(1) Including, in the case of coal mines, coal raised for colliery consumption or made into coke, and stated—

(a) In the case of gold—in troy ounces;

(b) In the case of gem-stones—in carats;

(c) In the case of alum, amber, asbestos, chromite, corundum (not being gem corundum), graphite, jadeite, mica, steatite and tin ore—in cwt., or where the circumstances require greater particularisation, in order to give an accurate estimate of small outputs, in cwt. and lbs.

(d) In the case of clays, coal, coke, iron-ore, limestone, magnesite, manganese ore, other unspecified metalliferous ores, salt and slate—in tons.

(e) Actual or estimated wholesale price at pit's mouth, cost of loading, if any, being deducted.

(3) Figures for mica should relate to the quantity and value of marketable mica consigned.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Mining Rules—*contd.*

FORM V.

Notice of Accident.

FROM—

TO—The Inspector of Mines, through the ^{District}
Sub-Divisional Magistrate of
Dated 19

SIR,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a fatal
which has occurred at the Mine:— an accidental explosion

1. Situation of the mine. (Village, Station, District, Province.)	
2. Mineral worked . . .	
3. Name and postal address of owner.	

4. Name and sex of persons—		Age.	Occupation.
Killed,	Injured,		

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*contd.*

Mining Rules—*contd.*

5. Date and hour of accident	.	
6. Place of accident	. . .	
7. Cause and description	. . .	
8. Classification of accident ⁽¹⁾	.	
9. Nature of injury, and, if fatal cause of death.	.	

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

Owner,
Agent,
Manager.

⁽¹⁾ Under one or other of the following heads, namely :—

(1) Explosions of fire damp; (2) falls of roof; (3) falls of sides; (4) in shafts (over winding); (5) in shafts (ropes and chains breaking); (6) in shafts (while ascending or descending by machinery); (7) in shafts (falling into the shafts from the surface); (8) in shafts (falling from part of the way down); (9) in shafts (things falling from the surface); (10) in shafts (things falling from part of the way down); (11) in shafts (miscellaneous); (12) suffocation by gases; (13) by explosives; (14) irruptions of water or falling into water; (15) haulage; (16) by underground machinery; (17) sundries underground; (18) by surface machinery; (19) surface boilers or pipes bursting; (20) on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine; (21) miscellaneous on surface.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 41.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901 (VIII OF 1901)—*concl'd.*

Exemption from operation of Act of all tufaceous limestone quarries.

No. 605—205, dated the 16th January, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act all tufaceous limestone quarries, being "mines" within the definition contained in section 3 (d), in the Dehra Dun District of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 53.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903 (III of 1903).

Amendment of the Electricity Rules.

No. 80, dated the 19th July, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in Rule 45 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, ¹No. 481 (Telegraphs), dated the 23rd December, 1903, namely :—

1. Rule 45 shall be re-numbered as Rule 45 (1).
2. In Rule 45 (1) as so re-numbered the word " underground " shall be inserted before the words " service lines."
3. After Rule 45 (1) as so re-numbered, the following shall be inserted as Sub-rule (2), namely :—
 - (2) High-pressure aerial service lines on a consumer's premises shall be protected throughout, or at each end of each span, by a device for rendering such lines electrically harmless in case of breakage.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 592.]

¹ Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. III, p. 174.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903 (XV of 1903).

Cancellation of Rule 8 of the Rules as to Procedure of Political Agents for surrender of accused persons to Native States.

No. 3472-I.C., dated the 28th August, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and by section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the cancellation of Rule 8 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, ¹No. 1862-I.A., dated the 13th May, 1904, as amended by Notifications Nos. 1727-I.A., dated the 12th May, 1905, and 395-I.-C., dated the 24th January, 1908.

[*See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 806.*]

¹ Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. III, p. 1831.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

POISONS ACT, 1904 (I of 1904).

Application to all poisons of the provisions relating exclusively to
White Arsenic.

No. 620, dated the 13th May, 1908.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), of the Poisons Act, 1904 (I of 1904), the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the poisons specified below all the provisions of the said Act relating exclusively to white arsenic :

I.—Sulphides of arsenic—

- (a) Red sulphide (Realgar).
- (b) Yellow sulphide (Orpiment).

II.—Impure sulphides of arsenic—

- (c) Black arsenic.
- (d) Impure orpiments—
 - (1) White sulphuret.
 - (2) Pink sulphide.
 - (3) Brown sulphide

III.—Green arsenic—

- (e) Arsenite of copper (Scheele's green).
- (f) Aceto-arsenite of copper (Schweinfurths' green).

IV.—Aconite,

V.—Perchloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate).

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 426.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES ACT, 1904 (X of 1904).

Remission of registration fees in favour of Co-operative Credit Societies.

¹No. 2520, dated the 6th November, 1908.—In supersession of the Home Department Notification ²No. 2104, dated the 30th September, 1904, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), clause (c), and sub-section (2) of section 25 of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit all fees payable under the law of registration for the time being in force in respect of instruments executed by or on behalf of any Co-operative Credit Society for the time being registered under that Act, or by an officer or member of such a society and relating to the business thereof :

Provided that the Local Government may at any time withdraw such exemption in the case of any society.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 981.]

¹Has now been superseded by Notification No. 2025, dated 20th June, 1910, see Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 495.

² Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. III, p. 1860.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD ACT, 1905 (IV OF 1905).

Investiture of Railway Board with powers and functions of the Governor General in Council under section 61 of the Railway Act (IX of 1890).

No. 2140, dated the 28th February, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), as in force in British India and as locally applied by Foreign Department Notification 'No. 1097-F., dated the 24th March, 1905, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Railway Board with the power conferred upon the Governor General in Council by section 51 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), to sanction proceedings of Railway Companies in respect of the matters therein specified, subject to the condition that the Railway Board shall, in the exercise of the said power, act in accordance with the general rules or orders on the subject passed from time to time by the Government of India,

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p 169.]

See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol III, p 1889.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1906 (III OF 1906).

Receipt by the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay of sovereigns and half-sovereigns only.

No. 6908-A, dated the 11th December, 1906.—In supersession of the Notifications by the Government of India in the Financial Department, ¹No. 2662, dated the 26th June, 1893, and No. 3218-A, dated the 14th July, 1899, which are hereby cancelled, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from 1st April 1907 gold bullion and gold coins other than sovereigns and half-sovereigns will not be received by the Mint Masters of the Calcutta and the Bombay Mints.

[*See Gazette of India, 1906, Pt. I, p. 912.*]

Coinage and design of and inscription on a nickel one-anna piece.

No. 4597-A, dated the 22nd July, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows :—

- (1) The nickel one-anna piece specified in section 6 of the Act shall henceforth be coined at the Mint and issued.
- (2) It shall have a waved edge with twelve scollops, its greatest diameter being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19·8 millimetres. The rim shall not be milled.
- (3) It shall bear on the obverse the effigy of His Majesty King Edward VII and the inscription "Edward VII—King and Emperor" and on the reverse its designation in English, Urdu, Nagri, Bengali and Telugu with the word "India," above and the year of coinage below the figure 1.

[*See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 632.*]

Cutting and breaking of counterfeit silver coins by the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd

No. 127-A, dated the 8th January, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), and in continuation of paragraph 2 of the Notification in the Finance Department, ²No. 1448 A., dated the 8th March, 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Manager, Agent or other principal Officer of the several offices and agencies in India of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, to cut or break counterfeit silver coins.

[*See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 34.*]

¹ See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 314.

² See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. II, p. 1891.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1908 (ACT V OF 1908).

Application of section 29 of the Code to Courts in the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

No. 214, dated the 16th February, 1909.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section apply to the Courts in the Straits Settlements.

The Home Department Notification ¹No. 1512, dated the 20th September, 1888, is hereby cancelled.

No. 247.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section apply to the Courts in Ceylon.

The Home Department Notification ²No. 433, dated the 23rd March, 1899, is hereby cancelled.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 152.]

Additions and alterations in Notifications *re* application of section 850A. to certain Courts beyond British India not established or continued by Governor General in Council

No. 659-I.B., dated the 1st April, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 29 and 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, ³Nos. 4053-I.A. and 2877-I A., dated, respectively, the 18th September, 1902, and the 13th July, 1906, namely:—

Under the heading " Mahi Kantha."—

(i) for the words " Court of the Japtidar of Pethapur" the words " Court of the Manager of Pethapur" shall be substituted ;

(ii) the following shall be added :—

Court of the Manager of the Mohanpur Taluka.

Court of the Manager of the Khadal Taluka.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 256.]

¹ See Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 629.

² Ditto ditto p. 652.

³ Ditto ditto p. 642 and 622.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,¹ 1908 (ACT V OF 1908)—*contd.*

Execution in British India of decrees of Civil Courts in Baroda.

No. 2684-I. A., dated the 3rd July, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 229-B of the ¹Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the decree of the Civil Courts situate in the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 591.]

Addition to List of Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council in Native States.

No. 4389-I. B., dated the 21st December, 1908.—With reference to sections 90, 229, 229-A, 229-B and 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the list of Courts appended to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, ²No. 1361-I., dated the 29th March, 1889, namely:—

Under the head "Central India" add the following:—

"The Court of the Political Agent in Bhopal."

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 1124.]

Amendments to List of Courts beyond British India not established or continued by the Governor General in Council.

No. 3401-I. A., dated the 24th August, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 229-B and 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2869-I. A., dated the 13th July, 1908, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, ³No. 4053-I.A., dated the 18th September, 1902, and ⁴No. 2877-I.A., dated the 13th July, 1906, namely:—

In the lists of Civil Courts specified therein as situate in the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with His Majesty

¹Repealed by Act 5 of 1908 (Code of Civil Procedure), but the notification is kept in force by s. 157 of this Act.

²Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 638.

³Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 642.

⁴Genl. Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 622.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1908 (ACT V OF 1908)—*contd.*

Amendments to List of Courts beyond British India not established or continued by the Governor General in Council—*conold.*

which have not been established by the authority of the Governor General in Council, the following entry, under the head "Sachin (Surat)," shall be omitted, namely:

"Court of the Administrator, Sachin."

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 805.]

Application of Section 650A to certain Courts in Native States not established or continued by the Governor General in Council.

No. 327-E. C., dated the 31st January, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 650-A of the ¹Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that provisions of the said section to apply to the undermentioned Civil or Revenue Courts situate beyond the limits of British India which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council.—

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | The Amini Goshwara Kacheri of Hanumanagar. |
| 2. | " " " " Burganj. |
| 3. | " " " " Taulhwa. |
| 4. | " " " " Nepalganj. |

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 74.]

Service in British India of summonses of Civil and Revenue Courts in certain Tributary States.

No. 2806-I. B., dated the 10th July, 1908.—Under the provisions of section 650-A of the ¹Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by any Civil or Revenue Court within the territories of the States named in the Schedule to this Notification may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts:

Schedule.

Bastar.	Raigarh.	Korea.
Kanker.	Sarangarh.	Changbhakar.
² Nandgaon.	Udaipur.	Makrai.
Khairagarh.	Jashpur.	Chhuikhadan.
Kawardha.	Sirguja.	Sakti.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 610.]

¹ Repealed by Act 5 of 1908 (Code of Civil Procedure), but the notification is kept in force by section 157 of this Act.

² Substituted by Notification No. 3266-I. B., dated 12th August, 1908. See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 774.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1908 (ACT V OF 1908)—*contd.*

Addition to List of Courts in Native States not established or continued by Governor General in Council whose decrees may be executed in British India.

No. 4428-I.B., dated the 29th December, 1908—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 229-B of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the list of Courts mentioned in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, ¹ No. 2877-I. A., dated the 13th July, 1906, namely:—

Under the head "Southern Maratha Country" add the following:—

The Huzur Court of Sangli

The Nyayadhis Court of Sangli.

The Subordinate Judge's Court, Central Divisions (Miraj Prant Taluka, including Sangli and the Terdal Taluka).

The Subordinate Judge's Court, Southern Division (including the Talukas of Shahapur and Shirhatti.)

The Subordinate Judge's Court, Northern Division (including the Talukas of Kuchi and Mangal Wedhe).

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 21.]

Exemption from attachment or sale of stipends and gratuities of certain family pension funds.

No. 1, dated the 1st January, 1909—In pursuance of section 60, sub-section (1), clause (g) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the stipends and gratuities payable by the undermentioned Family Pension Funds shall not be liable to attachment or sale in execution of a decree of a Court of law:—

- (1) The Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.
- (2) The Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.
- (3) The Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 5.]

¹ General Stat. R. and O., Vol. I, p. 622.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1908 (ACT V OF 1908)—*concl'd.*

Appointment of Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, to receive notices of attachment of salary of employés of Telegraph Department.

¹*No. 5044—55, dated the 12th July, 1909.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts as the officer to whom notices of orders attaching the salary or allowances of employés of the Indian Telegraph Department are to be given under rule 48 (1) Order XXI of the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 567.]

¹ Has since been superseded by Notification No. 3374-95, dated 5th May, 1910, Gazette of India, 1910, Pt. I, p. 363.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII of 1908).

Notifications amending Emigration Rules.

No. 3205—29, dated the 26th March, 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of section 64 of the ¹Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the entries against "Fiji" in columns 3 and 4, respectively of sub-divisions (A) and (B) of Schedule F appended to the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, ²No. 94-E, dated the 18th March, 1886, as subsequently amended.

[See Gazette of India, 1908, Pt. I, p. 245.]

No. 822—48, dated the 25th January, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the ¹Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in scale No. 2 (A) [of ordinary provisions, showing the daily rations and the resulting weekly quantities per emigrant] of schedule G. annexed to the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, ²No. 94-E., dated the 18th March, 1886 [as subsequently amended], the following additions shall be made, namely:—

- (1) After the words " (A) of ordinary provisions " add the words " applicable to emigrant vessels sailing from ports other than Madras."
- (2) At the end of the scale A insert the following:—

¹ Repealed by Act 17 of 1908, but the notification is kept in force by section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

² Genl. Stat. R. and O. 1897, Vol. II, p. 679.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII of 1908)—*contd.*

Notification amending Emigration Rules.—*contd.*

THE FOLLOWING SCALE OF ORDINARY PROVISIONS IS PRESCRIBED FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS SAILING FROM THE PORT OF MADRAS.

In provisioning emigrant vessels, water, salt, tobacco and medical comforts shall be shipped for the whole voyage, dry provisions for issue, when cooking is impossible, for one-twentieth part of the voyage and ordinary provisions for the rest of the voyage. Two emigrants under ten years of age shall count as one emigrant.]

Showing the daily rations, and the resulting weekly quantities per emigrant.

Articles.	Daily rations.		Weekly quantities.		POSSIBLE METHOD OF DISTRIBUTING WEEKLY QUANTITIES.								How to be packed.	REMARKS.				
	oz.		dr.		oz.		dr.		MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY.		TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.				SUNDAY.			
									Breakfast.		Dinner.				Breakfast.		Dinner.	
	oz.		dr.		oz.		dr.		Breakfast.		Dinner.				Breakfast.		Dinner.	
Rice	22	..	154	..	12½	11	12½	11	To ounces.		Biscuits to oz. (occasionally Sugar 1½ oz.)		13	154	..	To bags	# See scale of dry provisions.	
Dal	5	..	35	5	..	5		5	35	..	"		
Ghee	1	..	7	..	1½	1½	1½	1½		1½	7	..	Tins		
Mustard and coconut oil.	..	8	3	8	1	1	1	1		1	3	8	"		Mustard oil two-thirds and coconut oil one-third.
Mutton (a) or fish (b).	2	..	14	..	2	2	2	2		2	14	..	"		
Potatoes (c)	2	6½	6½	6½	6½		3	42	..	Baskets		
Onions	2		
Pumpkins or Yams. (d)	2		

* See scale of dry provisions.

Mustard oil two-thirds and coconut oil one-third.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

Slugs.	The supply of curry stuff and condiments being sufficiently liberal, the scale should not be exceeded, but the articles may be varied within the limit of the scale at the Surgeon's discretion.	Baskets	Bags	Tins	Bags	Baskets	Barrels	Bags	Barrels	Bales	Tanks	From municipal bydians
Garlic	...	1½
Chillies	...	3½
Black pepper	...	2
Mustard seed	...	1½
Coriander seed	...	2
Cumin	...	1½
Fenugreek	...	1½
Turmeric	...	2½
Green ginger	...	2½
Tamarind	...	10½
Salt	...	6
Tobacco prepared	...	4
" left	...	4
Water (p)	...	1 gallon

- (a) In the case of emigrants proceeding to places west of the Cape, or to Fiji *via* South Australia, fresh mutton (sheep) at scale rate shall be supplied for one week, dried fish for two weeks, and preserved mutton for the rest of the voyage. As one sheep weighing 60 lbs. yields about 25 lbs. of available mutton, the supply of mutton shall be reckoned as equivalent to one week's supply of fresh mutton at scale rate for 100 emigrants, and shall be so reckoned in calculating requirements.
- (b) In the case of emigrants proceeding to places east of the Cape, and to Fiji *via* Torres Straits, fresh mutton (sheep) at scale rate shall be supplied for one week and dried fish for the rest of the voyage.
- (c) In the case of emigrants proceeding to places west of the Cape, or to Fiji *via* South of Australia, in lieu of fresh potatoes, 10 days' supply of preserved potatoes (at scale rate and according to rule of substitution) shall be shipped at Madras. In substituting dried preserved potatoes for fresh potatoes, one part by weight of preserved potatoes shall be reckoned as equal to four parts by weight of fresh potatoes taken at Madras and two-sevenths of the allowance of mutton (sheep) and vegetables shall be taken at Madras and two-sevenths of the allowance of mutton (sheep) and vegetables shall be taken at Madras.
- (d) Of the whole quantity of water, spirits, and other passengers, if any, and the livestock, a reduction of one-seventh will be allowed when a consumer is carried, and further reduction one-seventh if the vessel is to take a return at intermediate port.
- N.B.—Excepting spirits or wine, no surplus articles of dust, or water, of a previous voyage shall be utilized as emigrant stores for any succeeding voyage.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 65.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

No. 4872—52, dated the 7th June, 1907—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the ¹Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in rules 11 and 12 of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, ²No. 94-E., dated the 18th March, 1886, as subsequently amended, namely:

- (1) In Rule 11 for the words "an Assistant District Superintendent" and the words "an Assistant Superintendent" the words "a Deputy Superintendent" shall be substituted.
- (2) In Rule 12 after the word "Assistant" the words "or Deputy" shall be inserted.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 451.]

No. 8161-65, dated the 26th September, 1907—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the ¹Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be inserted after rule 1 under the head "*Fittings of the upper deck*" in Schedule D of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, ²No. 94-E., dated the 18th March, 1886, as subsequently amended, namely:

1A. A separate compartment approved by the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and sufficient for at least two persons, shall be provided for the accommodation of emigrants who may become insane or violent and obstreperous during the voyage.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 873.]

¹ Repealed by Act 17 of 1908, but the Notification is kept in force by section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

² Genl. Stat. R. and O., 1907, Vol. II, p. 679.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

No. 9803—54, dated the 26th November, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the ¹ Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Colonial Emigration Form No. 32 (Form of Certificate of Medical Stores) Scale No. 2 (C) of Medical comforts and Scale No. 3 (A) of Medicines and (B) of Miscellaneous Medical Stores shall be substituted for Form No. 32, Scale No. 2 (C) and Scale No. 3 (A and B), in Schedule G of Appendix, respectively, prescribed by the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. ²94-E, dated the 18th March, 1886, and subsequently amended.

¹ Repealed by Act 17 of 1908, but the Notification is kept in force by section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

² Genl. Stat. R. and O., 1907, Vol. II, p. 679.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

	others in the the above lent value that he may not re- quire.	† In 2-oz. bottles.	‡ In two bottles.	§ Marsdale's Extra Phos.	In 8-oz. bottles.
o sulphur
" tannic
oil tinct.
um pulv.
ironia carb.
" chloride
" liquor fort.†
" liq. acet. fort.
" spirit aro- matic.
" sulphidat.
lini essence
lin. vinum
ispyrin
omorphine
varoba unguis
genti nitras
senicallis liquor (Fowler).
senici et hydrag. iod. liq. (Dorvan)
ropine liq. sulph.
ther ll

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 32—*contd.*
(FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL STORES.)
(A)—Statement of Medicines shipped in the bound to in the year 191 .

MEDICINES, &c.	SCALE FOR 100 EMIGRANTS.												REMARKS.	
	(a) Voyage to places west of the Cape or to Fiji via Australia.						(b) Voyage to places east of the Cape or to Fiji via Torres Straits.							TOTAL QUANTITY SHIPPED FOR EMIGRANTS.
	For 20 weeks						For 12 weeks							
	Weight.			Measure.			Weight.			Measure.				
	lbs.	oz.	grs.	o. Pints.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	grs.	o. Pints.	oz.	dr.		
Ether, nitrosi spirit.	60	2	8	
Belladonna extract.	
" lin.	2	
Benzoin tinct. comp.	2	
Beta naphthol.	120	
Bismuthi carb.	..	2	
" salicylas.	..	2	
" subnit.	..	2	
Borax.	..	1	
Buchu infus. conc.	5	2	4	..	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 32—*contd.*
(FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL STORES.)

in the year 191 .

bound to

(A)—Statement of Medicines shipped in the

MEDICINES, ETC.	SCALE FOR 100 EMIGRANTS.										TOTAL QUANTITY SHIPPED FOR EMIGRANTS.						REMARKS.		
	(a) Voyage to places west of the Cape or to Fiji and Australia.					(b) Voyage to places east of the Cape or to Fiji and Torres Straits.					TOTAL QUANTITY SHIPPED FOR EMIGRANTS.								
	For 20 weeks.					For 12 weeks.													
	Weight.		Measure.			Weight.		Measure.			Weight.		Measure.						
	lbs.	oz.	grs.	℥.	pts.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	grs.	℥.	pts.	dr.	bs.	oz.	grs.	℥.		pts.	oz.
Colocynthis hyoscyam (pt).*	180	90
Colodion flexile
Copaiba
Creta prep.	2	1
Cretæ pulv. aromat	12
Crotonis oleum
Cupri sulphas	240	120
Digitalis tinct.
Ergotæ extract liquid

* Five gr. pills.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

[illegible]

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 32—*contd.*
(FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL STORES.)

in the year 1911.

[illegible]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVI¹ OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 32—*contd.*

(FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL STORES.)

(A)—Statement of Medicines shipped in the bound to in the year 191

SCALE FOR 100 EMIGRANTS.												REMARKS.	
(a)			(b)			TOTAL QUANTITY SHIPPED FOR EMIGRANTS.							
Voyage to places west of the Cape or to Fiji <i>via</i> Australia.			Voyage to places east of the Cape or to Fiji <i>via</i> Torres Straits.										
For 20 weeks.						For 12 weeks.							
Weight.			Weight.			Measure.			Measure.				
lbs.	oz.	grs.	lbs.	oz.	grs.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	grs.	oz. dr.	
		Pints.			Pints.			Pints.			Pints.		
Plumb acetat.	1	240
" liquor "	2
Potas bromid.	6	3	1
" ferrocyanid.	...	60	30
" iodid "	6	3
Potassae bicarb	12	6
" chloras	6	3
" liquor "	2	1
" nitras "	8	4
" permanganas	2	1

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

<p>COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 32—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>(FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL STORES.)</p> <p>(A)—Statement of Medicines shipped in the bound to</p> <p>in the year 191 .</p>									
<p>SCALE FOR 100 EMIGRANTS.</p>									
<p>(a) Voyage to places east of the Cape or to Fiji via Australia.</p>									
<p>(b) Voyage to places east of the Cape or to Fiji via Torres Straits.</p>									
<p>For 20 weeks.</p>									
<p>For 12 weeks.</p>									
<p>REMARKS.</p>									
<p>MEDICINES, ETC.</p>									
<p>Strophanthus tinct.</p>									
<p>Strychnine hydrochlor. liq.</p>									
<p>Sulphur sublimatum</p>									
<p>Terbith liamentum</p>									
<p>oleum</p>									
<p>Thymol</p>									
<p>Tolu syrup</p>									
<p>Unguentum simplex</p>									
<p>Urethrophine (catholis B. W. & Co.)</p>									

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules--*cont'd.*

[illegible]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 32—*contd.*

(B).—Statement of Miscellaneous Medical Articles.

ARTICLES.	SCALE FOR 100 EMIGRANTS.		Supplies for Statute adults proceeding to
	(a) Voyage to places west of the Cape or to Fiji and Australia.	(b) Voyage to places east of the Cape or to Fiji and Torres Straits.	
	For 20 weeks.	For 12 weeks.	
	Quantities.	Quantities.	
Adhesive plaster (spread)	4 yards	2 yards.	
Calico	6 "	8 "	
Flannel	15 "	5 "	
Lint	3 "	2 "	
Spongio piline	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard	$\frac{1}{3}$ yard	
Paper for powders, etc.	1 quire (white)	$\frac{1}{2}$ quire (white).	
Bed-pans { Metal	1	1	
{ Chinaware	1	None.	
Glass syringe (urethra), male, assorted sizes	4	3	
Glass syringe (urethra), female	1	1	
Atropin, discs, Maw's ophthal- mic.	1 dozen	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	
Cocaine, discs, Maw's ophthal- mic.	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Phials, 2-oz and 6-oz. (marked oz.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen of each.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen of each.	
Corks, assorted sizes	2 dozens	1 dozen.	
Guttapercha tissue	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard.	
Sal Alembroth wool	9 oz.	5 oz	
Sal Alembroth lint	3 "	2 "	
Boracic wool	6 "	3 "	
Boracic lint	3 "	2 "	
Poison labels	2 dozens	1 dozen.	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 32—*contd.*

(C)—Statement of Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary.

ARTICLES.	(a) Proceeding to places west of the Cape or to Fiji via Australia	(b) Proceeding to places east of the Cape or to Fiji via Torres Straits.	REMARKS
	Number	Number.	
Case of instruments containing—tourniquet artery forceps, dissecting forceps; three amputating knives; three scalpels, one gum lancet, tooth instruments (viz., upper and lower molar, upper and lower incisor stump forceps and elevator) in separate case, trephine amputating saw; probang, bone forceps; needles; ligature, silk, soft iron wire and horse hair for sutures; a small tracheotomy tube double, ear syringe, brass (Maw's), with 10 canes and Abernethy's nozzles, and two midwifery forceps, one long and one short, hydrocele trochar and canula.	1 case	1 case	
Case containing two enema syringes, a stomach pump (Maw's) and a syphon.	1 " "	1 "	
Pocket dressing case (Maw's) with Symes and Paget's knives and female catheter.	...	Pocket dressing case, single (Maw's)	
Postmortem case (Maw's)	1 . . .	1	
Clinical thermometers (one minute or less).	6 . . .	6	
Catheters, metallic, 4, Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 12	} 7 in case	7	
" gum elastic, 2, No. 8			
Scale and weights (grain dispensing)	1 set . . .	1 set.	
Two-ounce measure glass	3 . . .	2	
Minim measure glass	2 . . .	1	
Pint measure, pewter	1 . . .	1	
Four-ounce pewter pots for administering medicines.	6 . . .	4	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 32—*contd.*

(C)—Statement of Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	(a) Proceeding to places west of the Cape or to Fiji <i>via</i> Australia.	(b) Proceeding to places east of the Cape or to Fiji <i>via</i> Torres Straits.	REMARKS
	Number.	Number.	
Infusion pots	2 . . .	2	
Pestle and mortar (Wedgewood)	1 . . .	1	
Glass rod stirrers	2 . . .	1	
Tin funnels	2 . . .	2	
Glass „	1 . . .	1	
Spatulas	2 . . .	2	
Camel-hair pencils	12 assorted.	8	
Blood-porringer (-16 oz.)	1 . . .	1	
Pins, in paper, half safety pins, assorted	2 packets .	2 packets	
Scissors (best)	1 . . .	1	
Knife, pocket	1 . . .	1	
Slab for pills, marked	1 . . .	1	
Tape	1 bundle .	1 bundle.	
Common splints	2 sets .	1 set.	
Long splints	1 set .	1 „	
Tow, fine	2 lbs.	1 lb.	
Cotton, wool	3 „ .	1½ lbs.	
Infant's feeding bottles, Allenbury's	6 . . .	6	
Nipples for feeding bottles	1 dozen .	1 dozen.	
Feeding spoons	6 . . .	3	
Test tubes in case	1 nest .	1 nest.	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—contd

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—contd.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 32—contd.

(C)—Statements of Instrument and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary—contd.

ARTICLES	(a) Proceeding to places west of the Cape or to Fiji via Australia.	(b) Proceeding to places east of the Cape or to Fiji via Torres Straits.	REMARKS.
	Number.	Number.	
Matches, patent, safety	1 gross boxes, safety.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross boxes, safety.	
Pill boxes in nests	2 dozens .	1 dozen.	
Sponges, surgical, small	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Litmus paper	2 books .	1 book.	
Slipper bed-pan (earthenware)	1 . . .	1	
Invalid feeding cups	3 . . .	2	
Spirit lamp	1 . . .	1	
Artery forceps (Spencer Well's)	6 . . .	6	
Double channelled uterine catheter	1 . . .	1	
Douche case	2 . . .	1	
Aseptic hypodermic syringe with platinum needles.	1 . . .	1	
Syringe (Higginson's best tropical)	2 . . .	1	
Chloroform inhaler (Junker's)	1 . . .	1	
Eye-dropper	6 . . .	3	
Aspirator (Dimlafoy's)	1 . . .	1	
Microscope with one $\frac{1}{2}$ object glass	1 . . .	1	Baker's plantation microscope suitable.
<i>Disinfectants.</i>			
Calvert's powder or Jeye's sanitary powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ each.	300 lbs. .	210 lbs	In 2-lb. packets.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 32—*concl'd.*

(C)—Statement of Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary—*concl'd.*

ARTICLES.	(a) Proceeding to places west of the Cape or to Fiji <i>via</i> Australia	(b) Proceeding to places east of the Cape or to Fiji <i>via</i> Tonga Straits.	REMARKS.
	Number.	Number.	
Commercial carbolic acid $\frac{1}{2}$ and Jeye's perfect purifier, or the disinfectant known as "Izal," $\frac{1}{2}$.	6 gallons .	4 gallons.	If desired by Surgeon Superintendent, phenyle may be substituted for one-fourth the quantity of carbolic acid.
Sulphur, common	30 lbs. .	20 lbs.	
<i>Books.</i>			
Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopœia, latest edition, and Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia.	1 copy .	1 copy.	

N. B.—The surgical instruments and appliances which can be so constructed and are so supplied by instrument makers should be the *aseptic* patterns.

The total quantity of each drug or article required to be supplied shall be regulated according to the above scale in either column (a) or column (b) as the case may be, in proportion to the length of voyage and to the total number of emigrants to be carried.

CERTIFIED that we have supplied the above medical stores according to prescribed scales for emigrants under conveyance to . . . ; and that special attention has been paid to the provision of drugs that they are fresh and of the best quality.

DATED .

The Druggists.

CERTIFIED that I have carefully checked the quantities supplied with the scale requirements, and have found them correct. Certified also that the packing of the medical stores generally is satisfactory.

DATED

Surgeon-Superintendent.

The Ship.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

SCALE NO. 2
* (C)—OF MEDICAL COMFORTS.
Showing the quantities to be shipped for 100 Emigrants.

ARTICLES	(a) In ships bound to places east of the Cape and to Fiji and South Australia has calculated for a voyage of 20 weeks.	(b) In ships bound to places east of the Cape and to Fiji and South Australia has calculated for a voyage of 12 weeks.	How to be packed	REMARKS.
Chicken broth	lbs. 50	lbs. 50	{ In 1-lb. and ½-lb. tins.	
Mutton broth	50	None		
Meat Peptonoids, Carn- rick's or other approved	1	½	{ In 4-oz. tins }	Should the Surgeon-Superintendent desire it, Brand's Essence of Beef or Bovril shall be substituted for the whole or a portion of these peptonoids.
Brand's Essence of Beef or Bovril.	1	½		

The total quantity of each article shall be shipped according to above scale in either column (a) or column (b), as the case may be, in proportion to the length of voyage in either case and to the total number of emigrants to be conveyed.

Vide Government of India Notification No. 514, dated 17th March, 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* dated 11th March, 1893.
Ditto " 3872-61-6, do. 31st October, 1901, ditto do. 2nd November, 1901.
Ditto " 1310-30-4, do. 4th June, 1902, ditto do. 7th June, 1902.
Ditto " 824-57-4, do. 28th July, 1904, ditto do. 30th July, 1904.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

SCALE No. 2—*contd.*
* (C)—OF MEDICAL COMFORTS.
Showing the quantities to be shipped for 100 Emigrants—contd.

ARTICLES.	(a) In ships bound to places west of the Cape and to Fiji and South Australia calculated for a voyage of 20 weeks.	(b) In ships bound to places east of the Cape and to Fiji and South Australia calculated for a voyage of 12 weeks.	How to be packed.	REMARKS.
Milk, preserved	430	240	In 4-oz. tins	One-half of the preserved milk shall be of either the "Anglo-Swiss" or the "Nestlé's Condensed Swiss" brand, at the option of Surgeon-Superintendent. The other half shall be unsweetened milk and be of either the "Dhalls," "1st Swiss" or the "Cow's Head" brand, at the option of the Surgeon-Superintendent. Where unsweetened milk, which is not condensed, is shipped, the quantity carried shall be five times the prescribed quantity. The contents of a pound tin mixed with a gallon of warm water makes good milk. The article is intended to be used at the Surgeon's discretion for infants, nursing mothers, invalids and others to whom the issue may be considered expedient. For 100 infants. The quantity should be reduced proportionately if the number of infants to be carried is less than 100.
Food for Infants (Nestlé's, Allenbury's or Mellin's, also Plasmon).	25+	12+	In bottles or tins	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

Sago	80	40	In tins	Allenbury's Milk Food (Nos. 1 and 2) is preferable.
Arrowroot	80	40	Do.	
Soojee	50	25	Do.	
Flour (fine)	30	None	In barrels.	
Sugar	600	300	In bags.	
Tea	5	None	In tins.	
Bael fruit (candied)	30	15	Do.	
Lime-juice	40 gallons	15 gallons	In bottles	
Brandy	8	3	Do.	

If not the whole at least two-thirds shall be non-alcoholic.

At Surgeon's request, port or any other approved wine may be substituted in such quantity as may be equivalent to the money value of not more than one-third of the total quantity of brandy to be shipped according to scale.

The port wine should be of good quality.

The total quantity of each article shall be shipped according to above scale in either column (a) or column (b), as the case may be, in proportion to the length of voyage in either case and to the total number of emigrants to be conveyed.

Government of India Notification No.	3572—61 6,	dated	23rd March,	1893, published in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 11th March,	1893.
Ditto	"	"	31st October,	"	"
Ditto	1316—39-4,	do.	4th June,	1902,	do. 7th June, 1902.
Ditto	"	"	28th July,	1904,	do. 30th July, 1904.
"	804—57-4,	do.	ditto	"	"

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

[illegible]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

*SCALE No. 3—*contd.*
SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS
(A)—OF MEDICINES
Showing the quantities to be supplied for 100 Emigrants.

MEDICINES	(a) VOYAGE TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						(b) VOYAGE TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI AND TORRES STRAITS.						REMARKS.
	For 20 weeks.						For 12 weeks.						
	Weight.			Measure.			Weight.			Measure.			
	lb.	oz.	grs.	o. pints.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	grs.	o. pints.	oz.	dr.	
Belladonna lin.	2	1	...	
Benzoin tinct. comp.	2	1	...	
Beta naphthol	120	60	
Bismuthi carb.	..	2	1	
" salicylas	...	2	1	
" subant.	..	2	1	
Borax	..	1	140	
Buchu infus. conc.	5	2	...	
Calcs liq.	4	3	...	
Calcium chloride	..	2	1	
Calcium sulphide	60	30	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

MEDICINES.		(a) VOYAGE TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FUJI AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		(b) VOYAGE TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FUJI AND TOKYES STRAITS.		REMARKS.
		For 30 weeks.		For 12 weeks.		
		Weight.		Measure.		
lb.	oz.	grs.	oz.	dr.	oz.	
Codons deum	
Cupri sulphas	...	240	
Digitalis tind.	
Ergotae extract liquid	
Ecceaine hydrochloride (solid, 12 phials B. W. & Co).	
Ferri et ammon cit.	
" " quinis	
" iod. syrup	
" perchlorid liquor fort.	
" phosphatis comp syrup, B. P. C.	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

SCALE No. 3—*contd.*
SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS.
(A)—OF MEDICINES.
Showing quantities to be supplied for 100 Emigrants

MEDICINES	(a) VOYAGE TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						(b) VOYAGE TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI AND TORRES STRAITS.						REMARKS.
	For 20 weeks.			Measure.			For 12 weeks.			Measure.			
	Weight			Weight			Weight			Measure			
	lb.	oz.	grs.	o. Pints.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	grs.	o. Pints.	oz.	dr.	
Quinia bichlorid (tablets B. W. & Co.)	12 phials	6 phials	
Quinia hydrobrom.	...	4	2	
Resinae uigi	...	4	2	
Rhei pulv. co.	...	3	1	240	
" tinct.	4	2	...	
Ricini oleum	12	6	
Salicinum	...	2	1	
Salol	150	90	
Santonice	240	120	
Saponis lineamentum	1	10	...	
Sellæ acetum	1	10	14	...	

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

SCALE NO. 3.—*contd.*

* (B).—MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES.

Showing the quantities to be supplied for 100 Emigrants.

ARTICLES.	(a) Voyage to places west of the Cape or to Fiji via Australia.	(b) Voyage to places east of the Cape or to Fiji via Torres Straits.	REMARKS.
	For 20 weeks.	For 12 weeks.	
	Quantities.	Quantities.	
Adhesive plaster (spread)	4 yards .	2 yards.	For calculation of quantities to be supplied for more than 100 emigrants, see appended Table of Instructions.
Calico	16 " .	8 "	
Flannel	15 " .	5 "	
Lint	3 " .	2 "	
Spongio piline	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard .	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard.	
Papers for powders, etc.	1 quire (white.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ quire (white.)	
Bed-rans { Metal	1 . . .	1	
{ Chinaware	1 . . .	None.	
Glass syringe (urethra), male, assorted sizes	4 . . .	3	
Glass syringe (urethra), female, assorted sizes	1 . . .	1	
Atropin, discs, Maw's ophthalmic	1 dozen	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	
Cocaine, discs, ditto	1 " .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Phials, 2 oz. and 6 oz. (marked oz.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen of each.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen of each.	
Corks, assorted sizes	2 dozens	1 dozen	
Guttapercha tissue	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard .	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard.	
Sal Alembroth wool	9 oz.	5 oz.	
" " " lint	3 " .	2 "	
Boric wool	6 " .	3 "	
" " " lint	3 " .	2 "	
Poison labels	2 dozen.	1 dozen.	

* Vide Government of India Notification No. 514, dated 7th March, 1893, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th March, 1893.

Vide Government of India Notification No. 1735—38-9, dated 25th September, 1903, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 3rd October, 1903.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—contd.

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—contd.

SCALE No. 3—contd.

(B)—MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES.

TABLE OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Regulating the quantities of Medicines and Miscellaneous Medical Stores to be supplied according to the scales (A) and (B) for more than 100 emigrants.

Number of emigrants.	Quantity.
Above 150 but under 250 .	Half more than the quantity prescribed according to scale for 100 emigrants.
" 250 " 350 .	Twice more than the quantity prescribed according to scale for 100 emigrants.
" 350 " 450 .	Thrice more than the quantity prescribed according to scale for 100 emigrants.
" 450 " 550 .	Four times more than the quantity prescribed according to scale for 100 emigrants.
" 550 " 650 .	Five times more than the quantity prescribed according to scale for 100 emigrants.
" 650 " 750 .	Six times more than the quantity prescribed according to scale for 100 emigrants.
" 750 " 850 .	Seven times more than the quantity prescribed according to scale for 100 emigrants.
" 850 " 950 .	Eight times more than the quantity prescribed according to scale for 100 emigrants.

The total quantity of each drug or article required to be supplied shall be regulated according to the above scale in either column (a) or column (b), as the case may be, in proportion to the length of voyage and to the total number of emigrants to be carried.

NOTE.—1. All volatile medicines and acids shall be put up in strong stoppered bottles, and the acids shall be carefully packed in a small case with sands.

2. Chloroform, and the syrup of the iodide of iron, shall be in blue glass bottles, or covered from light by dark paper.

3. All the drugs, etc., shall be properly labelled, and the quantities clearly marked on each article.

4. Poisons shall be specially distinguished.

5. Whenever more than 16 ozs. of an article are required, it shall be supplied in at least two vessels, one for use and the other for store.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

SCALE No. 3—*contd.*

*** (B)—OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES.**

Showing Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every emigrant vessel.

ARTICLES	Proceeding to places west of the Cape or to Fiji via Australia.	Proceeding to places east of the Cape or to Fiji via Torres Straits.	REMARKS.
	Number.	Number.	
Case of instruments containing—tourniquet artery forceps, dissecting forceps; three amputating knives; three scalpels; one gum lancet; tooth instruments (<i>vis.</i> , upper and lower molar, upper and lower incisor stump forceps and elevator) in separate case, trephine amputating saw; probang; bone forceps; needles; ligature, silk; soft iron wire and horse hair for sutures; a small tracheotomy tube, double; ear syringe, brass (Maw's) with Foxynbee's and Abornethy's nozzels, and two midwifery forceps, one long and one short; hydrocele trochar and canula.	1 case	1 case	
Case containing two enema syringes, a stomach pump (Maw's) and a syphon.	1 "	1 "	
Pocket dressing case (Maw's), Symes and Paget's knives and female catheter.	...	Pocket dressing case single (Maw's).	
Postmortem case (Maw's)	1	1	
Clinical thermometers (one minute or less)	6	6	
Catheters, metallic, 4 Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 12	} 7 in case	7	
Catheters, gum, elastic, 2, No. 8			
Scale and weights (grain dispensing)	1 set	1 set.	
Two-ounce measure glass	3	2	

* *Vide* Government of India Notification No. 574, dated 7th March, 1893, published in *Gazette of India*, dated 11th March 1893.

Vide Government of India Notification No. 1090—43-8, dated 20th October, 1904, published in *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd October, 1904.

Vide Government of India Notification No. 1268—77, dated 27th July, 1903, published in *Gazette of India*, dated 1st August, 1903.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908. (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

SCALE No. 3—*contd.*

(B)—OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES.

Showing Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every emigrant vessel.

ARTICLES.	Proceeding to places west of the Cape or to Fiji via Australia.	Proceeding to places east of the Cape or to Fiji via Torres Straits	REMARKS.
	Number.	Number.	
Minim measure glass	2 . . .	3 . . .	
Pint measure, pewter	1 . . .	1 . . .	
Four-ounce pewter pots for administering medicines.	6 . . .	4 . . .	
Infusion pots	2 . . .	2 . . .	
Pestle and mortar (Wedgewood)	1 . . .	1 . . .	
Glass rod stirrers	2 . . .	1 . . .	
Tin funnels	2 . . .	2 . . .	
Glass	1 . . .	1 . . .	
Spatulas	2 . . .	2 . . .	
Camel-hair pencils	12 assorted .	8 . . .	
Blood poringer (=16 oz.)	1 . . .	1 . . .	
Pins, in paper, half safety pins, assorted	2 packets .	2 packets.	
Scissors (best)	1 . . .	1 . . .	
Knife, pocket	1 . . .	1 . . .	
Slab for pills, marked	1 . . .	1 . . .	
Tape	1 bundle .	1 bundle.	
Common splints	2 sets . . .	1 set . . .	
Long splints	1 set . . .	1 set . . .	
Tow, fine	2 lbs . . .	1 lb. . . .	
Cotton wool	3 „ . . .	1½ lbs. . .	
Infant's feeding bottles (Allenbury's)	6 . . .		

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

SCALE No. 3—*contd.*

(B)—OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES.

Showing Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every emigrant vessel.

ARTICLES.	Proceeding to places west of the Cape or to Fiji and Australia.	Proceeding to places east of the Cape or to Fiji and Torres Straits.	REMARKS.
	Number.	Number.	
Nipples for feeding bottles	1 dozen .	1 dozen.	
Feeding spoons	6 . .	3	
Test tubes in case	1 nest .	1 nest.	
Matches, patent, safety	1 gross boxes safety.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross boxes safety.	
Pill boxes in nests	2 dozens .	1 dozen	
Sponges, surgical, small	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen .	$\frac{1}{4}$ dozen.	
Litmus paper	2 books .	1 book.	
Slipper bed-pan (earthenware)	1 . .	1	
Invalid feeding cups	3 . .	2	
Spirit lamp	1 . .	1	
Artery forceps (Spencer Welch's)	6 . .	6	
Double channelled uterine catheter	1 . .	1	
Douche case	2 . .	1	
Aseptic hypodermic syringe with platinum needles.	1 . .	1	
Syringe (Higginson's best tropical)	2 . .	1	
Chloroform Inhaler (Junker's)	1 . .	1	
Eye dropper	6 . .	3	
Aspirator (Dimlafoy's)	1 . .	1	
Microscope with $\frac{1}{4}$ object glass	1 . .	1	Baker's plantation microscope is suitable.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Notifications amending Emigration Rules—*contd.*

SCALE No. 3—*concl'd.*

(B)—OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES.

Showing Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every emigrant vessel.

ARTICLES.	Proceeding to places west of the Cape or to Fiji <i>via</i> Australia.	Proceeding to places east of the Cape or to Fiji <i>via</i> Torres Straits.	REMARKS.
	Number.	Number.	
<i>Disinfectants.</i>			
Calvert's powder, or Jeye's sanitary powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ each.	500 lbs.	300 lbs.	In 2-lb. packets. If desired by Surgeon Superintendent phenyle may be substituted for one-fourth the quantity of carbolic acid.
Commercial carbolic acid $\frac{1}{2}$ and Jeye's perfect purifier or the disinfectant known as Isal, $\frac{1}{2}$.	6 gallons.	4 gallons.	
Sulphur, common	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	
<i>Books.</i>			
Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopœa, latest edition, and Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœa.	1 copy.	1 copy.	

N. B.—The surgical instruments and appliances which can be so constructed and are so supplied by instrument makers should be of the aseptic pattern.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 1055.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*contd.*

Length of voyage of steamships from Calcutta to the West Indian Colonies and Dutch Guiana.

No. 172—56, dated the 4th January, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 101 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that, for the purposes of that Act, the probable length of the voyage of vessels using steam power from the Port of Calcutta to the undermentioned Colonies of the West Indies shall be held to be as follows, namely:—

		Length of voyage.
British Colonies . .	British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Kitt and Nevis.	} Eleven weeks.
Dutch Colony . .	Dutch Guiana	
British Colony . .	Jamaica	Twelve weeks.

[See Gazette of India, 1907, Pt. I, p. 14.]

Addition to Emigration Rules.

No. 5536—65, dated the 29th July, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 81, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that after rule 5 of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, ¹No. 94-E., dated the 18th March, 1886, the following shall be added, namely:—

5A. In case of any dispute as to whether any person should be deemed to be a Native of India within the meaning of the Act, the question shall be determined by the Protector of Emigrants or, where no such officer has been appointed at the port of embarkation

¹ Repealed by Act 17 of 1908, but the notification is kept in force by section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

² Genl. Stat. R. and O., 1907, Vol. II, p. 679.

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.*

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1908 (XVII OF 1908)—*concl'd.*

Addition to Emigration Rules—*concl'd*

by any officer whom the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, or in the case of departure by land out of British India by the Magistrate of the district.

5B. Every such officer shall presume that any such person is a Native of India unless proof to the contrary is adduced to his satisfaction. A certificate (in the annexed form) signed by a Magistrate or Consular representative of the Government of which he claims to be a subject, and bearing (a) the thumb impressions of such persons affixed in the presence of the authority who signed the certificate or (b) a photograph of such person officially sealed across the edge, shall ordinarily be accepted by such officer as evidence of nationality provided that the officer may refuse to accept such a certificate if he has reason to believe that it has been obtained by fraud or personation.

Form of Certificate.

I (^{Magistrate of}
^{Consul for} _____) hereby certify that _____
(by occupation _____), the holder of this certificate has been
identified before me to my satisfaction as a subject of the _____
Government, and that
the impressions of his thumbs were affixed in my presence on this certificate.
his photograph hereto affixed has been sealed in my presence.

(Signed) _____

(Office) _____

(Official seal) _____

(Signature of holder of certificate) _____

(Thumb impressions of party)

I. Right _____

II. Left _____

(or photograph of party stamped with
official seal across the edge)

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 622.]

Part II.—General Rules and Orders made under General Acts of the Governor General in Council—*concl'd*

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1908 (XVIII OF 1908).

Date of operation of Section 4.

No. 3825—42, dated the 28th May, 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (2) of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1908 (XVIII of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that section 4 of the said Act shall come into force generally for all foreign ships on the 1st day of October, 1909.

[See Gazette of India, 1909, Pt. I, p. 429.]

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